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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

John V. Evans, Governor

Division of Financial Management

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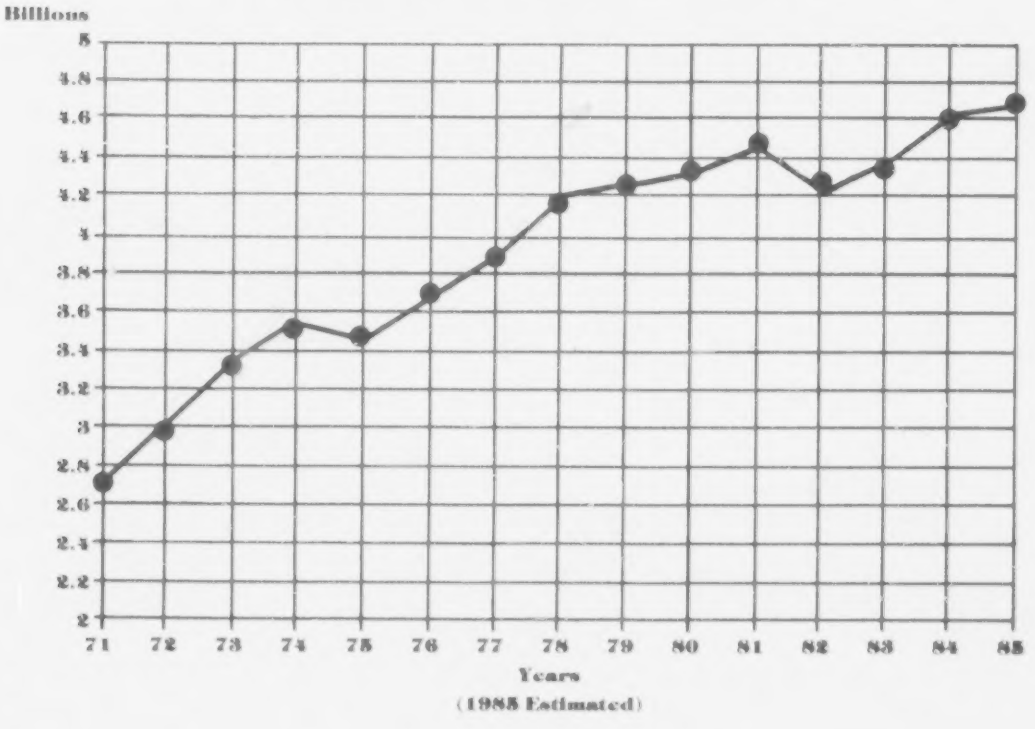
- Forecast 1985 - 1988
- State Highway Users Revenue
- Alternative Forecasts



STATE OF IDAHO

The

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

1985—1988

JOHN V. EVANS
GOVERNOR

PREFACE

The Idaho economy has undergone rapid change in the last decade, with evidence that further change is taking place today. The State's economy shifted from the slow-growth, agrarian condition that we knew in the 1960's to a pattern of growth so rapid that by the mid-1970's Idaho was one of the fastest growing states in the U.S. in population, employment, and income. After 1979, however, that rate of growth declined, with per capita income growth falling to well below the national average and population growth slowing down. The Idaho economy began to recover after 1982, but it became apparent that Idaho is unlikely to return to the fast growth track of the 1970's.

Probably the most notable feature of Idaho's economy is its heavy reliance on the State's natural resource base. Major industries in the State include agriculture, forestry, mining, and tourism, all of which are directly tied to the resource base. In addition, over 60% of the employment in manufacturing is in lumber, wood products, and food processing - all directly tied to the resource base.

This heavy dependence on natural resources, while providing Idahoans with rich and diversified employment and recreational opportunities, has also brought challenges for a changing economy and changing society. These challenges include competition between agriculture and the expanding population for water and energy, the environmental impacts of the economically important mining and forestry industries, and the pressures of a rapidly expanding population on the State's natural and economic resources.

Much of the burden of dealing with and resolving the problems faced in the State will fall on the public sector. In order to deal effectively with these and similar problems and conflicts, public and private decisions need to be made with as thorough an understanding of the structure and workings of the State's economy as possible. It is to this end the Idaho Economic Model and this publication are directed.

The Idaho Economic Model was developed under a grant from the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission.

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INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the November 1985 Data Resources, Inc. (DRI) Control forecast of the U.S. economy. The forecast of the Idaho economy is a product of the Idaho Economic Model, which uses national variables forecast by DRI. The previous forecast, published last Spring, used the August 1985 Data Resources forecast.

The cover graph illustrates the year to year movement in real personal income in Idaho since 1971. After two years of relatively strong growth, real personal income as only 1 percent higher in 1985. Also noticeable are the effects of the national recessions in 1975 and 1981.

FEATURES

The feature article in this number is by Doug Benzon, Principal Research Analyst, Idaho Transportation Department. Benzon is in charge of econometric research and forecasting at the Transportation Department. His article reviews the four major sources of revenue to the Highway Distribution Account. With the possibility of significant cutbacks in the availability of federal grant money, state sources of revenue are gaining more importance.

As always, the forecast featured in this publication is based on assumptions concerning the movements of numerous economic variables. Alternative assumptions can make major differences in the forecast. DRI prepares separate forecasts on assumptions different from those used in the Control scenario. We describe these alternative forecasts in the text and also create additional Idaho economic forecasts based on the different assumptions.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the U.S. are presented in the tables in the middle section of the report. Detail is provided for every year from 1971 to 1988 and for every quarter between the third quarter of 1983 and the fourth quarter of 1987. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast begins in the third quarter of 1985.

Descriptions of the DRI National Macroeconomic Model and the Idaho Economic Model are provided in the Appendix. The equations of the Idaho Economic Model and definitions of its variables are listed in the last pages of this publication.

CHANGES

The tables in this edition of the Forecast incorporate the most recent revisions and updates for Idaho personal income estimates. These data are obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Employment data for 1984 have also been revised by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Idaho Department of Employment. These data appear in the Forecast Summary and Detail Tables.

Two equations, ER@ID and E24@ID, have been reestimated since last summer. Coefficients fora all employment equations are listed in the appendix of the report.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription rates for the Idaho Economic Forecast, which is published three times a year, are as follows:

Idaho State Government	No Charge
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IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
Idaho and U.S. Summary
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by
Data Resources, Inc.

	1985		1986		85	86	87	88
	III	IV	I	II				
IDAHO EMPLOYMENT								
Non-Agricultural Employment	334.684	335.616	337.489	338.504	334.183	338.809	342.682	346.140
Manufacturing Employment	53.339	53.460	54.000	54.382	53.847	54.521	55.912	56.960
Lumber and Wood Products	13.529	13.375	13.801	14.030	13.694	14.045	14.288	14.232
Food Processing	16.600	16.854	16.938	17.035	16.809	17.068	17.340	17.448
Construction	14.909	14.487	14.366	14.534	14.593	14.535	14.440	14.205
Mining	3.750	3.888	3.900	3.908	3.818	3.905	3.943	3.989
IDAHO INCOME								
Personal Income - Current Dollars	10.473	10.566	10.701	10.809	10.502	10.346	11.323	11.911
Personal Income -- 72 Dollars	4.603	4.603	4.622	4.627	4.627	4.625	4.658	4.700
Per Capita Personal Income	10.301	10.366	10.471	10.549	10.343	10.572	10.929	11.392
Real Per Capita Income	4.529	4.516	4.522	4.516	4.557	4.508	4.496	4.495
Wage and Salary Payments	5.746	5.772	5.802	5.839	5.769	5.872	6.130	6.404
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	2.142	2.150	2.164	2.168	2.142	2.186	2.292	2.412
Other Labor Income	0.621	0.624	0.629	0.636	0.620	0.642	0.689	0.738
Transfer Payments	1.607	1.617	1.663	1.685	1.587	1.695	1.820	1.956
MISCELLANEOUS VARIABLES								
Housing Starts	4.144	4.131	4.271	4.288	4.261	4.357	4.397	4.415
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing	9.402	9.422	9.515	9.643	9.452	9.698	10.226	10.845
Average Annual Wage	17.168	17.198	17.191	17.248	17.263	17.332	17.888	18.503
Population	1.017	1.019	1.022	1.025	1.015	1.026	1.036	1.046
SELECTED NATIONAL VARIABLES								
Real GNP	1.685	1.693	1.697	1.702	1.678	1.710	1.771	1.821
Final Sales	3.924	3.937	3.980	4.029	3.867	4.060	4.348	4.659
Unemployment Rate	7.133	7.171	7.277	7.403	7.235	7.433	7.386	7.299
Consumer Price Index	3.230	3.252	3.279	3.308	3.218	3.321	3.447	3.601
Hourly Compensation Index	1.753	1.767	1.785	1.802	1.749	1.812	1.900	2.006
Prime Rate	9.500	9.500	9.200	9.000	9.933	9.150	9.824	9.996
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	12.142	12.154	12.044	11.754	12.533	11.678	11.577	11.665
Housing Starts	1.664	1.786	1.760	1.797	1.754	1.827	1.879	1.779

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
Idaho and U.S. Summary
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by
Data Resources, Inc.

	1985		1986		85	86	87	88
	III	IV	I	II				
IDAHO EMPLOYMENT - Percent Change								
Non-Agricultural Employment	0.2	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0
Manufacturing Employment	-5.8	0.9	4.0	2.8	-1.4	1.3	2.6	1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	-17.6	-4.6	12.7	6.7	-3.8	2.6	1.7	-0.4
Food Processing	-6.5	6.1	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.6
Construction	3.2	-11.3	-3.3	4.7	0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-1.6
Mining	-12.1	14.7	1.2	0.8	-9.0	2.3	1.0	1.2
IDAHO INCOME - Percent Change								
Personal Income - Current Dollars	-0.4	3.6	5.1	4.1	4.0	3.3	4.4	5.2
Personal Income -- 72 Dollars	-2.7	.0	1.6	0.5	1.0	-0.1	0.7	0.9
Per Capita Personal Income	-1.5	2.5	4.0	3.0	2.8	2.2	3.4	4.2
Real Per Capita Income	-3.8	-1.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3	.0
Wage and Salary Payments	-3.8	1.8	2.1	2.5	4.3	1.8	4.4	4.5
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	0.5	1.6	2.5	0.8	5.8	2.1	4.8	5.3
Other Labor Income	1.3	1.9	3.1	4.6	7.0	3.6	7.3	7.1
Transfer Payments	10.7	2.6	11.3	5.2	7.3	6.3	7.4	7.5
MISCELLANEOUS VARIABLES - Percent Change								
Housing Starts	-3.9	-1.2	13.6	1.6	-0.4	2.3	0.9	0.4
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing	-7.7	0.8	4.0	5.4	1.4	2.6	5.4	6.0
Average Annual Wage	-4.0	0.7	-0.2	1.3	1.6	0.4	3.2	3.4
Population	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
SELECTED NATIONAL VARIABLES - Percent Change								
Real GNP	3.2	1.9	0.9	1.3	2.4	1.9	3.6	2.8
Final Sales	9.3	1.3	4.4	4.9	7.3	5.0	7.1	7.2
Unemployment Rate	-9.1	2.1	5.9	6.9	-3.6	2.7	-0.6	-1.2
Consumer Price Index	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.8	4.5
Hourly Compensation Index	1.8	3.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.9	5.6
Prime Rate	-27.3	.0	-12.6	-8.7	-17.5	-7.9	7.4	1.8
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	-19.4	0.4	-3.6	-9.6	-9.7	-6.8	-0.9	0.3
Housing Starts	-24.3	29.4	-5.7	8.3	-0.7	4.1	2.9	-5.3

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

As 1985 draws to a close, a look at the broad measures of economic activity reveals several interesting facts. Aggressive demand side stimulation from the federal government increased so rapidly that the national deficit passed the $200 billion mark for the first time in the history of the U.S. In spite of what amounts to budgetary mismanagement by President Reagan and Congress, interest rates declined significantly. This was due primarily to low recent rates of inflation, and more recently to the accommodative monetary policy exercised by the Federal Reserve. Encouraged by several years of low rates of inflation, the Fed allowed M1, the basic measure of the money supply defined as the sum of currency plus demand deposits, to grow by more than 10 percent.

Also instrumental in maintaining nominal interest rates at low levels was the influx of foreign currencies from abroad. When the quantities demanded of financial instruments such as Treasury bills and bonds increase, the prices on these assets are pushed up and their yields (interest rates) decline. Lower interest rates benefit rate sensitive sectors of the economy such as housing, business investment, and consumer durable products. Housing starts remained above 1.75 million, nonresidential fixed investment grew by 5.7 percent, and durable goods purchases rose by 7.7 percent in 1985 as interest rates drifted downward.

Throughout 1985, the higher valued dollar has hurt export and import competing industries in the U.S. Protectionist trade proposals before Congress gained sufficient levels of support that the Finance Ministers of five industrial countries intervened in the monetary markets and agreed to significant policy changes in their respective countries (many of which still remain to be seen). Nonetheless, psychological effects of this action have combined with lower interest rates, current account deficits, and economic slowdown to reduce the trade weighted exchange rate of the dollar by approximately 25 percent since last winter. American manufacturers should be helped by this development, but it will take time to regain lost market shares.

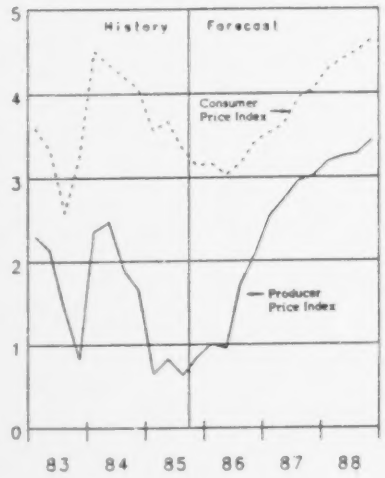
Business analysts and economists have argued in favor of reducing the budget deficit for several years. The consensus opinion is that real interest rates will decline as the borrowing needs of the Treasury ease. Voters, alarmed by the flood of red ink flowing out of Washington, appear to have convinced legislators of the need to resolve the deficit problem. It will be politically difficult and economically risky to reverse the spending patterns of the past five years. Though dangerous in the short run, it appears that some progress will be made in the effort to balance the budget.

FORECAST HIGHLIGHTS:

- Consumer Spending: Of the various components of gross national product, consumption is easily the largest, representing close to 65 percent of the sum total. In recent weeks, many analysts have become worried that consumer debt servicing has become so

burdensome that spending will fall abruptly (see graph). After looking beneath the surface though, it does not appear that consumers have overextended themselves too greatly. The use of credit cards is greater than it was then years ago, but many customers pay all balances within the billing period. Baby boomers are now in the 25-44 age bracket and thus purchasing large ticket items such as houses, furniture, and cars, not to mention the myriad of services young families purchase. DRI calculates that total personal consumption will fall in the fourth quarter, but rise slowly throughout 1986. The end of year dip in 1985 is more a result of third quarter automobile sales rather than it is consumer spending weakness brought on by excessive debt burdens.

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods and the Consumer Price Index
(Year-over-year percent change)

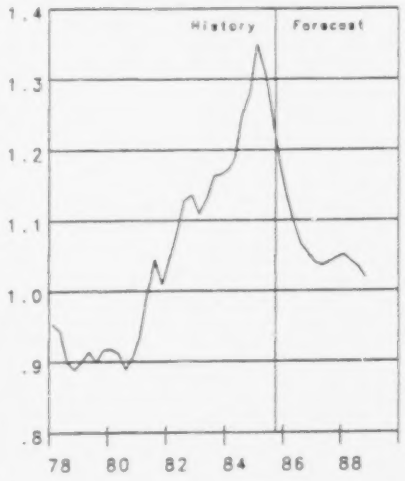


- Housing: Residential construction continued to provide strength to the economy in the third quarter this year and all indicators point to a robust performance through the end of 1987. Lumber intensive, single unit starts are projected to climb marginally in 1986 and 1987 as mortgage rates inch downward. From a regional perspective, the western housing markets outperformed other areas of the country in the third quarter. Prices on existing single-family structures also declined the most in the West.

- Federal Government: Headlining the news this fall are the controversies associated with extending the debt ceiling for the national government. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction bill was attached to the Senate bill passed addressing the debt limit and was also passed by the House on December 11. Beyond calling for aggregate budget cuts of $36 billion per year through 1991, Gramm-Rudman contains far reaching implications for the role of government in the U.S. Approximately 50 percent of the budget bears the brunt of the cuts. Areas exempted include Social Security and government contracts. Since most defense spending is on a contract basis, the area of greatest fiscal expansion in the 1980's is effectively shielded from any direct budget reductions. Of particular significance is that grants-in-aid to states and local governments comprise more than 20 percent of the remaining portion of the budget. State, county, and municipal governments could be forced to eliminate major programs and raise taxes in order to compensate for Medicare and other health program funding losses. President Reagan will eventually be forced to raise taxes at the national level in order to preserve the defense budget. The defense budget will face potential automatic cuts if budgets passed in any given year do not reach the deficit reduction targets called for by Gramm-Rudman.

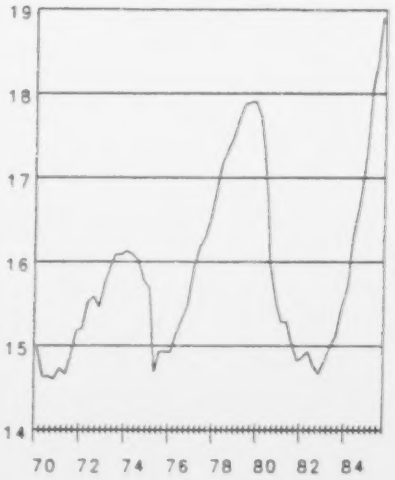
- Foreign Trade: DRI's forecast calls for steady decline in the exchange rate of the dollar for the next year and a half (see graph). Prices for U.S. export goods will diminish somewhat also and those for imports will rise. This will tend to put upward pressure on U.S. inflation rates. Lower interest rates in the U.S. are helping Latin American and African debtor nations so it is hopeful that these countries will increase their purchases of U.S. products. However, renewed inflation could put significant upward pressure on interest rates over the long term. The current account balance is projected to dip below $100 billion in both 1987 and 1988.

The Dollar's Trade-Weighted Value of the Exchange Rate (Mean 1980-1982=1.0)



- Prices: After three straight years of low rate of inflation, the outlook for prices remains good. Import competition has forced American manufacturers to hold the line and the strong dollar has held down prices on raw materials, manufactured goods, and services imported from abroad. The outlook calls for rates of inflation at less than 4 percent in 1986 and 1987. Price level increments are expected to cross the 4 percent barrier in 1988, however (see graph). Contributing factors include a increases in food prices and slowly rising wages.

Ratio of Consumer Installment Credit to Disposable Income (Percent)



- Industrial Production: Total industry capacity utilization continues at rates close to 80.2 percent. Although inventories have been drawn lower, it is unlikely that there will be a quick move to replenish them since final sales are not picking up significantly from their third quarter levels. Business fixed investment is projected to remain flat until the third quarter of 1986 but then starts climbing enough to spur greater levels of industrial activity. With respect to specific sectors of the U.S. economy, mining (other than oil and gas extraction) should grow by 1.5 to 2.5 percent a year though 1988. DRI forecasts lumber and wood products activity to increase by 3.1 percent in 1986 and 0.6 percent in 1987. Food and kindred products should grow by 3.2 and 3.3 percent over the next two years.

- Unemployment: Manufacturing payrolls grew in October, but the major sources of new jobs in the economy were the service and trade sectors. One other category exhibiting a positive rate of change in employment was the construction industry. As the table indicates, wage inflation has been moderate over the past three years and this has helped encourage additional hiring in several industries. Increased labor force participation and slow economic growth will combine to hold the national unemployment rate above 7 percent throughout the forecast. For teenagers, that rate will exceed 18 percent and for person 25 and over it will remain steady at 5.8 percent.

Significant Wage and Employment Changes

	Wage Inflation*				Employment Growth**			
	Sept 1982	Sept 1983	Sept 1984	Sept 1985	Sept 1982	Sept 1983	Sept 1984	Sept 1985
Private Nonfarm Sector	6.3	4.0	3.5	2.4	-3.4	3.0	5.2	3.3
Mining	7.4	3.3	4.6	1.8	-13.6	-13.9	5.6	-3.1
Construction	5.8	3.1	1.4	0.2	-7.8	5.1	9.4	8.6
Manufacturing	6.9	2.5	3.4	3.3	-11.2	1.7	5.0	-1.9
Transportation, Utilities	5.8	4.6	3.4	2.2	-3.1	0.0	3.6	2.4
Wholesale, Retail Trade	4.5	5.0	2.8	1.3	-1.0	3.3	5.7	4.2
Finance, Real Estate	7.6	6.1	5.4	2.3	-0.5	2.8	3.4	4.6
Services	7.4	5.1	4.5	3.3	1.3	4.8	5.0	5.1

*Hourly earnings index, production workers (year-over-year percent change).
**Production workers (year-over-year percent change).

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

After two years of relatively strong performance, the state economy encountered numerous obstacles and sources of uncertainty during 1985. Nearly all of the forces at work in the Idaho economy are market driven. Policies which influence these conditions are largely developed and implemented beyond the borders of the Gem State. Given this circumstance, private businesses and public agencies in Idaho must operate in an environment in which they can do little to influence the playing rules. When the parameters of these rules vary, sectors of the economy may or may not benefit.

Three sectors of the Idaho economy were adversely impacted by macroeconomic conditions that existed in 1985. Agricultural operators suffered financial stress as real interest rates continued at levels higher than historical norms and commodity prices remained low. Even the physical environment contributed to the difficulties of farmers as regions of the state were affected by grasshoppers, hail, wind storms, and freezes. Although Idaho has not suffered to the extent that some midwestern states have, a survey conducted by this office and the University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service last Spring indicated that 10 percent of all Idaho farm proprietors are likely to go out of business over the next decade. Whether or not this actually takes place remains to be seen. A move toward larger, corporate farms does seem probable.

Northwest lumber companies continued to face intense competition from Southeastern U.S. and Canadian producers. Idaho companies appear to be at a disadvantage in the fight for market share against the companies from British Columbia. American forest management policies are oriented toward maximizing returns to the landowner. The goal of Canadian forest management policy is to ensure output stability. As a result of these divergent policy orientations, market fluctuations affect producers differently in the two countries. In the U.S., it is the producer who absorbs the vagaries of the market while in Canada it is the provincial government.

A year long slump in the personal computer industry hurt electronic components manufacturers in Idaho. The problems posed by the slump were worsened by a flood of Asian imports. Microchip manufacturers were particularly hampered by Japanese companies that may have engaged in predatory pricing tactics. Total employment in electrical and nonelectrical manufacturing fell by 7 percent in 1985, due in large part to weakness in the high-tech sector.

The outlook for Idaho in 1986, 1987, and 1988 has not changed markedly since last summer. Real personal income is projected to remain flat throughout the forecast horizon. On a per capita basis, real personal income growth is forecast to fall due to natural increases in the population (as opposed to in-migration of working adults). Some of the weakness in personal income growth is because of wage rate and salary decrements in manufacturing industries like lumber and wood products and electronics; those indicators are likely to exhibit slow rates of growth in the foreseeable future.

SELECTED IDAHO EMPLOYMENT

- Lumber and Wood Products: A collective sigh of relief was breathed around the state as the International Woodworkers of America successfully renegotiated their contract with Potlatch Corporation. At stake were the jobs of up to 1,350 men and women in North Idaho, many of whom were out of work since the September 27 closure of the Lewiston sawmill. Wage and holiday concessions by the workers convinced Potlatch to reopen its Lewiston sawmill as soon as inventories are restored. The company also agreed to a $30 million renovation of that mill, contingent upon overall performance of the corporation and the availability of financial capital. Specific concessions by the workers include a wage reduction of $1.75 per hour; a freeze on wage increases until January 1, 1988 when everyone will receive a 4 percent increase; a loss of 5 paid holidays, 3 of which will be restored in 1988; and a loss of one week paid vacation.

- Machinery: After falling to less than 7,700 employees in the third quarter of 1985, hiring in this sector should improve steadily over the course of the forecast horizon. The major source of difficulty has been in the high technology portion of the machinery sector where Idaho firms were significantly impacted by the slowdown in home computer sales and increased competition from abroad. Currently being assessed in Washington, D.C. is the anti-dumping petition filed by Micron Technologies against seven Japanese manufacturers of 64-K random access memory chips, the most prominent of which was Mitsubishi Corp. The International Trade Commission is also investigating possible trade law violations in the 256-K dynamic random access memory microchip market. Whether or not the Commerce Department's preliminary ruling is upheld, a clear signal has been sent that Idaho and U.S. electronics firms will fight to preserve their market shares. Idaho companies should be helped by the projected upturn in the home computers market next year.

- Food Processing: Growth in food processing employment is projected to average 2.4 percent through the end of 1988. Economic factors contributing to this outlook include real national income growth at rates in excess of 2 percent and moderate wage increases in Idaho, giving food manufacturers here production cost advantages. Demographic factors also influence this forecast as there are fewer households in which an adult remains home all day and people continue to purchase convenience items for the kitchen.

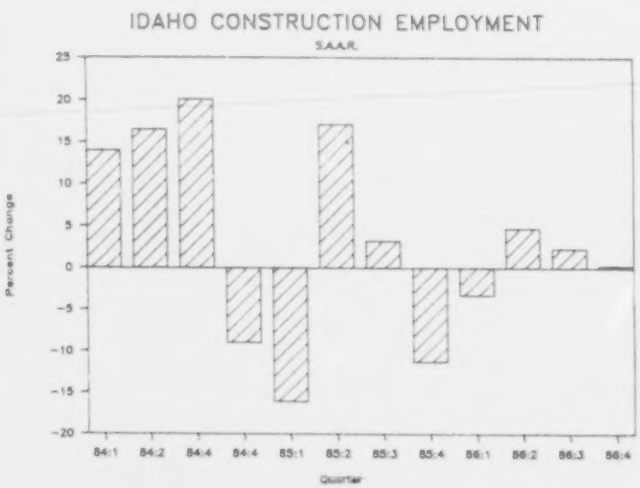
- Paper, Printing, and Publishing: Payroll expansion in this category is expected to decelerate from the rapid rates posted since 1982. The drop in in-migration to Idaho has slowed the rate of change in "subscription-aged" adults and this pattern will probably not change in the near future. Nationally, the outlook for the industry is good, but not spectacular. Production of paper and related products is forecast to grow by 1.1 percent in 1986. DRI projects printing and publishing activity to increase by 2.3 percent in 1986.

- Chemicals: With the new farm bill likely to call for the retirement from production of 40 million acres by 1990, the outlook for agricultural supplies is not one of immediate growth. The industrial production index for agricultural chemicals is projected to halt its decline in 1986 and regain its 1985 level only by 1988. The outlook at INEL is not clear and will remain hazy until decisions are reached concerning research proposals still being developed. As a result of these factors, employment in chemicals manufacturing should grow slowly in the forecast period

- Other Nondurable Manufacturing: U.S. consumption of clothing and shoes is projected to rise in real dollars throughout the three years of the forecast. This should help ski and other athletic clothing manufacturers. Tupperware has enjoyed brisk sales in 1985. As reported in the Magic Valley Employment report (V. XIV, No. 10), sales of its heat resistant products have been very strong. If these trends continue, employment in this sector will surpass its 1979 peak by 1987.

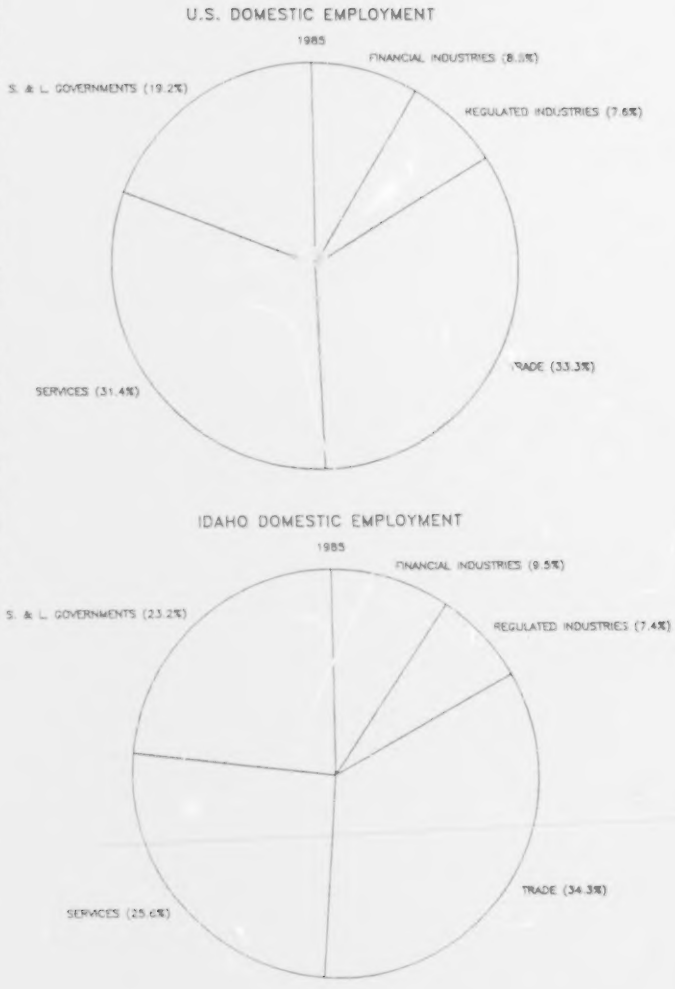
- Mining: Demand for nonferrous metals is forecast to rise at rates in excess of 2.5 percent in 1986, 1987, and 1988. Employment in metal mining is thus expected to increase in all three years as well. Employment in other mining is projected to expand also. The outlooks for construction (which affects quarry activity) and agriculture (which affects phosphate mining through the demand for phosphatic fertilizers) prevent the forecast for other mining employment from reaching the level observed in 1983.

- Construction: Data for 1984 was revised upwards by 12.5 percent in benchmark figures estimated last summer. As a result of the update, the first quarter of 1985 now exhibits a negative growth rate. That decline was quickly reversed during the second quarter when nonresidential construction rose dramatically. With housing starts projected to remain above 4,200 through the end of 1988, employment in construction should continue above the 14,000 mark. The greatest risk to that forecast is that public works building projects will be severely curtailed due to the loss of federal grants money.



- Domestic Employment: Reflective of the sober outlook for personal income in Idaho, most areas of the domestic category show slow rates of payroll expansion. Only the state and local government

sector strays from that path due to revenue difficulties that appear likely to persist over the course of the forecast. In general terms, domestic employment in Idaho tracks the national pattern on a fairly predictable basis. DRI's Control forecast indicates that national levels of employment in domestic industries are also likely to experience reduced rates of growth in the three years to come.



ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

Five major assumptions were made by DRI in developing the November Control forecast: deep budget cuts are not enacted in 1986; monetary policy remains on its current course; consumer and business confidence continue to be strong; no major tax reform package is passed in 1986. The outcome of those assumptions was assigned a subjective probability level of 0.55. Two alternative forecasts are described below. Those scenarios illustrate the results of different assumptions.

PESSIMISTIC

The pessimistic forecast received a subjective probability ranking of 0.20. A recession is precipitated next spring by the combined effects of consumer and business cutbacks. Complicating matters further is a rise in interest rates brought on by limited tightening of Fed monetary policy. Although inflation is held in check by those events, housing starts, automobile sales, and business fixed investment all decline significantly in 1986. It is useful to note that these sectors all represent potential sources of weak economic performance in the Control forecast due to relatively high consumer debt ratios and scattered regional overbuilding by real estate developers.

In the pessimistic forecast, the prime rate is projected to average 11 percent in 1986. Because disposable income growth is weaker under these assumptions, consumers are pressured from two different directions. Lesser wage and salary disbursements especially affect retail sales of items such as automobiles which drop by 700,000 units. Unemployment rises to 7.5 percent as business activity is curtailed. Real GNP declines by 0.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 1985 and the budget deficit reaches $240 billion in fiscal 1987.

In Idaho, the higher interest rates cause housing starts to plunge by 7 percent in 1986. A 9.3 percent drop in national housing starts helps drive down lumber and wood products employment by 1.5 percent. Overall, manufacturing payrolls lose 2,000 employees through the end of 1987, mostly in the durable categories. In nominal terms, personal income is the same in the Pessimistic and Control forecasts for 1986. Recession induced lower inflation thus causes real personal income to be slightly higher under the Pessimistic scenario during the first year of the forecast horizon, but this result is quickly reversed in 1987.

OPTIMISTIC

The optimistic forecast is viewed as having a subjective probability of 0.15. Under this set of assumptions, DRI tests the effects of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment combined with an eased monetary policy stance. As fiscal outlays drop and the money supply grows, interest rates slide in 1986. The federal funds rate averages less than 6.7 percent in all three years of the forecast. The coordinated policy mix induces the private sectors of the economy to more than compensate for reduced public sector spending. Consumption, housing starts, and

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
Control and Alterrative Forecasts in Real Terms
FALL 1985

U.S. Forecast by
Data Resources, Inc.

	CONTROL			PESSIMISTIC			OPTIMISTIC		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
U.S. Population	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Idaho Population	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
U.S. Housing Starts	-0.7	4.1	2.9	-1.3	-9.3	11.8	-0.5	9.7	6.5
Idaho Housing Starts	-0.4	2.3	0.9	-0.6	-7.0	6.8	-0.3	8.4	6.6
Real GNP	2.4	1.9	3.6	2.4	0.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	4.2
U.S. Personal Income	2.9	2.1	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.4
Idaho Personal Income	1.0	-0.1	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.6
U.S. Per Capita Income	1.9	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.5
Idaho Per Capita Income	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-0.9	-0.2	-0.9	-0.4
U.S. Non-Farm Prop. Income	7.5	2.8	0.1	7.4	-0.6	-1.8	7.6	5.5	2.9
Idaho Non-Farm Prop. Income	6.6	2.3	1.1	6.6	-1.4	-1.2	6.7	5.3	4.1
U.S. Property Income	5.2	6.1	8.8	5.3	10.0	8.2	5.1	5.1	5.8
Idaho Property Income	2.7	-1.2	1.1	2.8	2.9	1.5	2.7	-2.3	-2.1
U.S. Wage & Salary Payments	3.6	2.1	2.9	3.6	1.2	1.8	3.6	2.8	3.9
Idaho Wage & Salary Payments	1.3	-1.5	0.7	1.3	-2.1	-0.5	1.3	-0.9	1.4
U.S. Average Annual Wage	3.3	3.7	4.7	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.3	4.1	5.5
Idaho Avg. Annual Wage	1.6	0.4	3.2	1.6	.0	2.0	1.6	0.6	3.9
Consumer Price Index	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.0
Personal Consumption Deflator	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.9
Implicit GNP Deflator	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.1	3.7
U.S. Non-Ag. Employment	3.3	1.7	1.9	3.3	1.0	0.9	3.3	2.1	2.3
Idaho Non-Ag. Employment	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.4
U.S. Manufacturing Employment	-0.1	-0.9	0.9	-0.1	-2.0	-1.4	.0	.0	2.0
Idaho Mfg. Employment	-1.4	1.3	2.6	-1.4	-0.7	-0.7	-1.4	3.0	5.1
Idaho Durable Manufacturing	-4.7	0.4	3.4	-4.8	-3.2	-2.5	-4.7	3.5	8.1
Idaho Lumber & Wood	-3.8	2.6	1.7	-3.8	-2.5	-4.7	-3.7	5.2	6.1
Idaho Non-Durables	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.0	2.1	2.5	2.2
Idaho Food Processing	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.9
Idaho Mining	-9.0	2.3	1.0	-9.0	1.3	-0.2	-9.0	3.3	1.6
U.S. Construction Employment	7.1	2.0	1.2	7.0	-0.4	-2.8	7.1	3.4	3.6
Idaho Construction Employment	0.4	-0.4	-0.7	0.4	-1.2	-1.0	0.4	0.2	-1.6
Idaho Domestic Employment	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.7	0.9

business fixed investment rise sufficiently to increase real GNP by 2.8 percent even though aggregate real federal government expenditures are cut by four percent.

Beyond the conditions depicted at the national level, the Optimistic forecast for Idaho also tests the results of increased hiring by electronics manufacturers in Idaho. Recent developments at the national level indicate that steps may be taken to prevent unfair competition by large foreign corporations in this sector. In numeric terms, employment in electrical and non-electrical machinery is assumed to rise by 300 and 850 workers over the levels projected in the Control for 1986 and 1987, respectively. Total nonagricultural employment is higher by 1,500 and 2,200 during the same period. Domestic employment slows to a growth rate of less than 1 percent due to reduced levels government funding. Domestic employment does not include mining, manufacturing, constructions or the federal government. Lower interest rates push housing starts to their highest levels since 1980. Growth in real personal income is still slow, however, and lags the U.S. as a whole in each of the next two years.

STATE HIGHWAY USERS REVENUE IN IDAHO

Doug Benzon

Highway users pay fuel taxes, registration fees, gross-weight-in-distance and other fees to finance Idaho's roads and streets. The money generated from fee assessments and tax collections are deposited in the Highway Distribution Account (HDA). This article examines the four major sources of state raised highway users revenue, some of the economic conditions affecting those revenues and the distribution of revenues from the HDA to cities, counties, highway districts and the state. Revenues from gasoline tax, registrations, special fuels tax, and gross weight distance tax comprise over 90% of the revenue to the HDA. The remainder is derived from various registration fees, operators' licenses, and other miscellaneous taxes.

TABLE 1

Highway Distribution Account Revenue Sources and Distribution

Fiscal Year 1985
- millions of dollars -

	Revenue	Percent
Gasoline tax	$ 61.62	49.5
Passenger car registration	20.12	16.2
State truck and bus registrations	3.78	3.0
96-hour and single trip permits	2.57	2.1
Caravan permits	0.20	0.2
Misc. registrations and plate fees	2.02	1.6
Special fuel	14.23	11.4
Gross weight tax	16.91	13.5
Reports and fines	1.18	0.9
Recreational vehicles	0.46	0.4
Operators license	1.46	1.2
Total Receipts	$124.55	100.0
To cities, counties and Highway Districts	$ 40.26	
To Idaho Transportation Department	$ 76.79	
To Department of Law Enforcement	7.47	
To other appropriations	0.03	
Total Disbursements	$124.55	

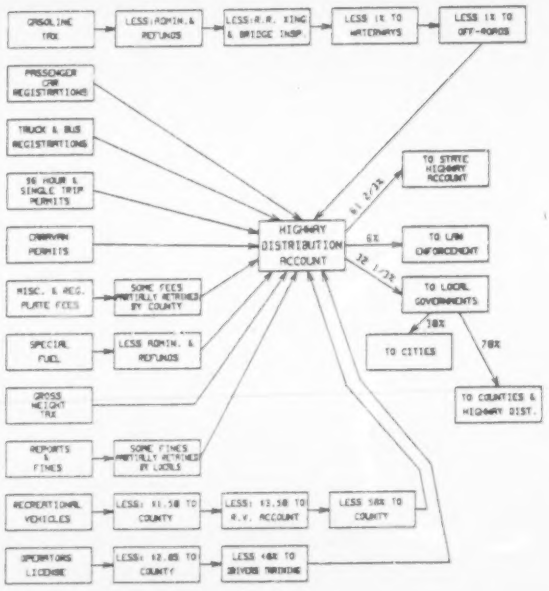
Gasoline Tax Revenue

Gasoline tax revenue is the major source of revenue to the Highway Distribution Account (HDA). The current state gasoline tax rate is 14.5¢ per gallon. The tax for gasohol is 10.5¢ per gallon. Gasohol is defined as a mixture containing 10% Idaho produced ethanol. For fiscal year 1985 $61.62 million or 49.5% of the HDA funds were derived from gasoline (See Table 1).

The gross state gasoline tax is collected at the distributor level and is passed on to consumers who pay offsetting pump prices. Tax revenue thus raised is subject to several deductions before deposit into the HDA (see Chart 1).

CHART 1

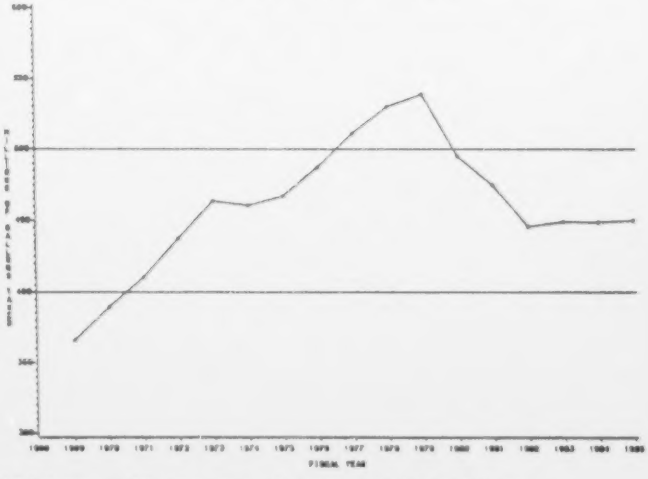
Highway Users Revenue Source & Distribution



1. The Department of Revenue and Taxation deducts the costs of collecting and administering gasoline tax collections.
2. Certain off-road uses of gasoline are allowed refunds of gasoline tax paid. The amounts of these refunds are deducted.
3. $100,000 goes to a railroad crossing improvement account annually.
4. $50,000 goes to a local bridge inspection account annually.
5. After these deductions, 1% of the residual goes to the waterways improvement account.
6. And 1% goes to the off-road motor vehicle account.
7. The net amount is deposited to the HDA.

CHART 2

GROSS GASOLINE GALLONS TAXED IN IDAHO



Gasoline purchases in Idaho prior to 1973 increased from year to year (see Chart 2) until the 1973 Arab oil embargo caused gas prices to rise and consumption to drop. By 1975, fuel consumption had resumed its upward climb that lasted until 1979. Since 1979 gasoline consumption in Idaho has diminished substantially. This is primarily due to higher fuel prices and the state economy. For example, in June of 1979 the Boise price of full service regular leaded gasoline was $0.89 per gallon and by June 1980 the price had gone to $1.24, a 39% increase. During this same period annual gasoline consumption dropped by about 44 million gallons or about a 9% decline. Gasoline prices peaked in January 1982 when the price of gasoline was as high as $1.48 per gallon in Boise. At this same time, annual gasoline consumption had dropped 93 million gallons from the 1979 peak, a better than 17% decline. Since 1982 gasoline consumption has been relatively stationary at 450 million gallons per year.

While fuel prices have returned to 1980 levels, there have been some

While fuel prices have returned to 1980 levels, there have been some shocks to the state economy in the form of major lumber, mining and manufacturing plant closures. These events, combined with a sluggish national economy, have kept gasoline purchases at the 1971 level.

Although gasoline consumption has stopped its rapid decline, gasoline tax revenues have been further diminished by the lower tax on gasohol. In fiscal year 1982 1.7 million gallons of gasohol were given a tax break of 4¢ per gallon. By fiscal year 1985, 11.9 million gallons were given this tax advantage. Contributing to this explosive increase is one major distributor who blends regular unleaded gasoline and ethanol to take advantage of federal and state tax reductions of 6 cents and 4 cents respectively. With increasing ethanol production in Idaho, it is expected that more distributors will take advantage of the fuel tax reductions if efforts are successful to extend the state tax break beyond May 1, 1986.

Currently only 2.5% of the fuel consumed in Idaho is gasohol. It is forecast that gasohol use in Idaho could exceed 5% in 3 years. This will cause greater downward pressure on gasoline tax revenues. In Iowa (one of the main gasohol production and consumption states) over 36% of the gasoline sold is gasohol. In Idaho, this could mean a loss of more than $6.5 million to the road and street funds.

Passenger Car Registrations

The registration of vehicles at the county level represents the next highest source of revenue to the HDA. As shown in Table 1, this source of revenue generates $20.12 million or 16.2% of the revenue to the HDA.

There are many components of this revenue but the main source is the registration of passenger cars and pickups. Idaho uses a scale based upon the age of the passenger car to determine the registration fee:

vehicles 1 and 2 years old	$36.00
vehicles 3 and 4 years old	33.00
vehicles 5 and 6 years old	25.80
vehicles 7 and 8 years old	22.20
vehicles over 8 years old	15.60

Under this fee schedule, as a vehicle gets older the fee is reduced. In FY 1973 the average age of the Idaho fleet was 5.1 years and in FY 1985 the average age was 6.3 years. Higher prices and a faltering state economy is causing people to retain vehicles longer and create downward pressure on the revenues generated by passenger car registration fees. In FY 1972 only 29% of the passenger car fleet was over 8 years old; in FY 1985, 45% of the fleet was over 8 years old. The fleet is currently aging by about 3% per year. This trend should continue as long as growth in personal income is slow. It should be noted that in-migration to Idaho partially offsets this phenomenon as people re-register their cars here. However, in-migration is constrained by the same economic conditions that affect existing Idaho residents.

There are many other classes of vehicles registered at the county level including farm trucks, motorcycles, buses, cabs, etc. These registrations represent only a small portion of the revenue flowing to the HDA. As shown in Table 2, 85% of the registration revenue comes from passenger car registration.

TABLE 2

Idaho Vehicle Registration

Fiscal Year 1985
- millions of dollars -

	Units	Revenue
Passenger cars 1 and 2 years old	110,261	$ 4.13
Passenger cars 3 and 4 years old	81,224	2.73
Passenger cars 5 and 6 years old	107,578	2.82
Passenger cars 7 and 8 years old	105,997	2.39
Passenger cars over 8 years old	332,913	5.24
Motorcycles	50,758	0.30
Cabs and buses	636	0.01
Hearses, ambulances and wreckers	695	0.02
Personalized plates	7,489	0.18
Trucks	47,334	1.92
Trailers	108,632	0.51
Total	953,517	$20.25

Note: Revenues shown in this table may not equal receipts to the HDA due to lagged submittal of funds and rounding.

Depressed prices for agricultural products have caused fewer trucks to be registered at the county level causing reduction in revenues from this source. This reduction could be intensified if farms continue to fail. Other sources of registration revenue by the county are show no growth or very slow growth. This trend is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Special Fuel Tax

All motor fuel used on highways but not taxed as gasoline, is considered special fuel. This includes diesel, liquified natural gas, propane, etc. Vehicles under 16,000 pounds gross vehicle weight (GVW) pay the equivalent of 14.5 cents per gallon at the pump. Intrastate truck operators over 16,000 pounds GVW may qualify to pay at the pump rather than make quarterly tax reports and remittances. Interstate truck operators over 16,000 pounds GVW pay 14.5 cents per gallon of fuel used in Idaho on a quarterly reporting basis. (The Idaho gallonage is determined by taking the fleet Idaho mileage traveled divided by the fleet average MPG times the 14.5 cents per gallon.) While the methods of reporting and paying special fuel tax have changed

over the years -- the collections have increased from $6.2 million in 1977 to the represent $14.23 million. Revenue from special fuels increased 10.% in FY 1985 alone. Motor carrier activity is closely tied to the national economy and is largely responsible for this growth. Because Idaho is a state with a great deal of through traffic, there has been some increase in revenues from this source. Should the shipment of consumer goods decline, it would be expected that this revenue source would be adversely affected.

Gross Weight Distance Tax

In Idaho, trucks over 60,000 pounds GVW pay a third-structure tax depending upon the weight of the vehicle and the number of miles traveled upon Idaho highways. This tax is intended to compensate for the additional construction and maintenance required to accommodate heavy trucks.

The schedule that trucks pay varies from 30.05 mills per mile for 60,001 to 62,000 pounds GVW up to 44.90 mills per mile for 78,001 to 80,000 pounds GVW. These quarterly reports are subject to audit. Currently there are over 10,000 companies that submit quarterly gross weight distance reports.

This revenue source has grown by 79% since 1977. There has been an increase of over 11% from 1984 to 1985 alone. Basic reasons for this strong growth include an audit effort that has generated almost $1 million in additional revenue in 1985 alone and a growing national economy. Idaho as a bridge state will gain some benefits from a healthy national economy.

Distribution of Funds

After the funds are deposited to the HDA the funds are distributed in accordance with Idaho Code in the following manner:

61 2/3% to the State Highway Account
6 % to the Department of Law Enforcement
32 1/3% to local units of government.

The 32 1/3% to local governments is then distributed in the following manner:

30% to cities on the basis of population
70% to counties and highway districts on the basis of
10% equally distributed
45% based upon improved road mileage
45% based upon motor vehicle registration revenue.

Funds distributed form the HDA must be used for the construction and maintenance of roads and streets in the state. These funds may be used to match available federal funds for road and street construction.

Short Term Outlook

Through fiscal year 1987 there should be a very slow increase in revenues which will be, in large part, due to increases in revenues from gross weight and special fuel taxes. No increase in gasoline gallons consumed is forecast, but the scheduled sunset of lower gasohol taxes will push gross gasoline tax collections up by just over 3% under current conditions. Unexpected upturns or downturns in the state and/or national economies would change these outlooks significantly. For now, it is important to note that HDA revenues are expected to slightly lag the rate of inflation.

FORECAST DETAIL

Annual 1971-1988.....Page 24

Quarterly 1983-1987.....Page 38

Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise given, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple change from period to period. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The numbers given in the quarterly report are at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over the year.

Historic Data Sources

National data is provided by Data Resources Incorporated, demographic data is from the Bureau of Census, production and income is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, employment data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Agriculture data is from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Idaho data is primarily from the Department of Employment (employment and hourly earnings), the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), U.S.D.A. (agricultural), the Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), and the Division of Financial Management (population and migration).

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1971 - 1988
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
DEMOGRAPHICS									
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	739.0	763.0	782.0	808.0	832.0	857.0	883.0	911.0	933.0
%Ch	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.4
National (Millions)	207.7	209.9	211.9	213.9	216.0	218.0	220.2	222.6	225.1
%Ch	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	14.015	13.828	14.539	15.131	15.743	16.821	18.268	19.355	19.919
%Ch	0.9	-1.3	5.1	4.1	4.0	6.8	8.6	6.0	2.9
National (Thousands)	3,556.0	3,258.0	3,137.0	3,160.0	3,144.0	3,163.0	3,274.0	3,304.0	3,382.0
%Ch	-4.9	-8.4	-3.7	0.7	-0.5	0.6	3.5	0.9	2.4
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	6.140	6.114	6.290	6.238	6.219	6.326	6.448	6.487	6.386
%Ch	4.2	-0.4	2.9	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	0.6	-1.6
National (Thousands)	1,930.0	1,965.0	1,974.0	1,935.0	1,894.0	1,914.0	1,882.0	1,944.0	1,889.0
%Ch	0.2	1.8	0.5	-2.0	-2.1	1.1	-1.7	3.3	-2.8
MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	20.153	14.789	11.860	17.495	14.472	14.380	14.804	13.892	5.766
%Ch	806.3	-26.6	-19.8	47.5	-17.3	2.8	-0.5	-6.2	-58.5
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho (Thousands)	7.441	7.249	7.003	7.335	8.500	10.397	13.724	10.610	8.667
%Ch	99.8	-2.6	-3.4	4.7	15.9	22.3	32.0	-22.7	-18.3
National (Millions)	2.036	2.361	2.044	1.332	1.160	1.535	1.962	2.001	1.717
%Ch	41.9	16.0	-13.4	-34.8	-12.9	32.4	27.8	2.0	-14.2
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	238.7	247.9	256.5	265.2	274.8	285.7	300.1	316.7	329.0
%Ch	2.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.5	3.9
National (Millions)	74.332	76.509	78.814	80.547	81.606	82.799	84.340	86.127	87.843
%Ch	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1971 - 1988
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
DEMOGRAPHICS									
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	947.2	962.4	974.9	989.0	1003.3	1015.3	1025.9	1036.1	1045.5
%Ch	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
National (Millions)	227.7	230.0	232.3	234.5	236.7	238.9	241.1	243.4	245.6
%Ch	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	20.140	19.488	19.581	18.742	17.996	18.474	19.132	19.408	19.601
%Ch	1.1	-3.2	0.5	-4.3	-4.0	2.7	3.6	1.4	1.0
National (Thousands)	3,543.0	3,733.0	3,736.0	3,742.0	3,788.0	3,826.0	3,855.0	3,873.0	0.0
%Ch	4.8	5.4	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	-100.0
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	6.753	6.902	6.924	7.204	7.229	7.247	7.241	7.248	7.357
%Ch	5.7	2.2	0.3	4.0	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.1	1.5
National (Thousands)	1,954.0	2,080.0	1,996.0	2,013.0	2,034.0	2,056.0	2,073.0	2,100.0	2,294.9
%Ch	3.4	6.4	-4.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	9.3
MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	0.081	2.066	-0.097	2.814	0.004	-0.054	-0.001	-0.002	-0.003
%Ch	-98.6	2461.5	-4.0	0.9	-99.9	-1600.4	-97.5	62.7	37.2
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho (Thousands)	5.421	3.175	2.344	4.174	4.279	4.261	4.357	4.397	4.415
%Ch	-37.5	-41.4	-26.2	78.0	2.5	-0.4	2.3	0.9	0.4
National (Millions)	1.300	1.096	1.057	1.703	1.766	1.754	1.827	1.879	1.779
%Ch	-24.3	-15.7	-3.6	61.0	3.7	-0.7	4.1	2.9	-5.3
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	337.8	342.8	344.9	347.5	351.5	355.1	358.6	362.2	365.8
%Ch	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
National (Millions)	89.210	90.450	91.460	92.722	94.966	96.502	98.100	99.773	101.335
%Ch	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1971 - 1993
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985
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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	1,077.6	1,185.9	1,326.4	1,434.2	1,549.2	1,718.0	1,918.3	2,163.9	2,417.8
%Ch	8.6	10.1	11.8	8.1	8.0	10.9	11.7	12.8	11.7
1972 Dollars	1,122.4	1,185.9	1,254.3	1,246.3	1,231.6	1,298.2	1,369.7	1,438.6	1,479.4
%Ch	3.4	5.7	5.8	-0.6	-1.2	5.4	5.5	[illegible].0	2.8
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho (Millions)	2,604.8	2,981.0	3,536.3	4,113.3	4,360.5	4,842.3	5,379.3	6,212.8	[illegible].979.0
%Ch	9.5	14.4	18.6	16.3	6.0	11.0	11.1	15.5	10.7
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	2,409.7	2,716.3	3,101.2	3,552.3	4,044.3	4,566.5	5,251.5	5,916.8	6,632.3
%Ch	10.7	12.7	14.2	14.5	13.9	15.4	12.5	12.7	12.1
National (BILLIONS)	868.5	951.4	1,065.2	1,168.6	1,265.0	1,391.2	1,540.4	1,732.7	1,951.2
%Ch	7.1	9.5	12.0	9.7	8.2	10.0	10.7	12.5	12.6
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho (Millions)	2,700.2	2,981.5	3,344.0	3,533.0	3,491.4	3,676.7	3,860.9	4,168.9	4,234.5
%Ch	5.0	10.4	12.2	5.7	-1.5	5.6	5.0	8.0	1.6
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	2,498.0	2,716.7	2,932.6	3,051.1	3,228.9	3,543.3	3,769.2	3,970.3	4,082.6
%Ch	6.2	8.8	7.9	4.0	5.8	9.7	6.4	5.3	2.8
National (Billions)	900.3	951.5	1,007.3	1,003.7	1,009.9	1,056.3	1,105.6	1,162.7	1,201.1
%Ch	2.7	5.7	5.9	-0.3	0.6	4.6	4.7	5.2	3.3
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho	3,524.7	3,906.9	4,522.1	5,090.7	5,241.0	5,650.2	6,092.0	6,819.7	7,373.0
%Ch	5.7	10.8	15.7	12.6	3.0	7.8	7.8	11.9	8.1
National	4,182.1	4,532.5	5,026.6	5,484.5	5,857.0	6,380.6	6,994.3	7,784.3	8,669.8
%Ch	5.7	8.4	10.9	8.7	7.2	8.9	9.6	11.3	11.4
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho	3,653.8	3,907.7	4,276.2	4,372.5	4,184.4	4,290.2	4,372.5	4,576.2	4,538.6
%Ch	1.3	6.9	9.4	2.3	-4.3	2.5	1.9	4.7	-0.8
National	4,335.3	4,533.3	4,753.3	4,693.6	4,676.2	4,844.8	5,020.2	5,223.5	5,336.9
%Ch	1.4	4.6	4.9	-1.3	-0.4	3.6	3.6	4.1	2.2
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	7,046.0	7,372.5	7,811.7	8,412.4	9,290.2	10,045.9	10,748.1	11,239.4	12,253.1
%Ch	3.7	4.7	5.9	7.7	10.5	8.1	7.0	4.6	9.0
National	8,158.5	8,622.5	9,151.7	9,782.2	10,479.7	11,211.1	11,921.9	12,760.6	13,778.4
%Ch	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	7.0	8.0

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1971 - 1988
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Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	2,631.7	2,957.8	3,069.3	3,304.8	3,662.8	3,887.9	4,084.9	4,379.9	4,696.6
%Ch	8.8	12.4	3.8	7.7	10.8	6.1	5.1	7.2	7.2
1972 Dollars	1,475.0	1,512.2	1,480.0	1,534.7	1,639.3	1,678.1	1,709.9	1,770.9	1,820.8
%Ch	-0.3	2.5	-2.1	3.7	6.8	2.4	1.9	3.6	2.8
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho (Millions)	7,673.0	8,623.0	8,789.3	9,322.5	10,098.7	10,501.8	10,846.0	11,323.3	11,911.0
%Ch	11.5	12.4	1.9	6.1	8.3	4.0	3.3	4.4	5.2
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	7,305.0	8,177.3	8,560.5	9,014.8	9,777.5	10,289.0	10,581.4	11,124.8	11,702.6
%Ch	10.1	11.9	4.7	5.3	8.5	5.2	2.8	5.1	5.2
National (BILLIONS)	2,165.3	2,429.5	2,584.6	2,744.3	3,012.2	3,191.9	3,367.6	3,607.2	3,856.6
%Ch	11.0	12.2	6.4	6.2	9.8	6.0	5.5	7.1	6.9
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho (Millions)	4,286.6	4,432.8	4,265.6	4,365.0	4,582.5	4,627.1	4,624.5	4,658.1	4,700.0
%Ch	1.2	3.4	-3.8	2.3	5.0	1.0	-0.1	0.7	0.9
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	4,081.0	4,203.7	4,154.6	4,220.9	4,436.8	4,533.4	4,511.7	4,576.5	4,617.8
%Ch	0.0	3.0	-1.2	1.6	5.1	2.2	-0.5	1.4	0.9
National (Billions)	1,209.7	1,248.9	1,254.4	1,284.9	1,366.8	1,406.4	1,435.9	1,483.9	1,521.8
%Ch	0.7	3.2	0.4	2.4	6.4	2.9	2.1	3.3	2.6
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho	8,100.7	8,959.9	9,015.5	9,426.2	10,065.5	10,343.4	10,572.0	10,929.0	11,392.4
%Ch	9.9	10.6	0.6	4.6	6.8	2.8	2.2	3.4	4.2
National	9,508.0	10,562.0	11,125.8	11,702.8	12,726.1	13,380.2	13,965.4	14,821.9	15,703.7
%Ch	9.7	11.1	5.3	5.2	8.7	5.0	4.5	6.1	5.9
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho	4,525.5	4,606.0	4,375.4	4,413.5	4,567.4	4,557.4	4,507.7	4,496.0	4,495.4
%Ch	-0.3	1.8	-5.0	0.9	3.5	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3	.0
National	5,311.7	5,429.6	5,399.6	5,479.5	5,774.7	5,886.6	5,954.5	6,097.4	6,196.6
%Ch	-0.5	2.2	-0.6	1.5	5.4	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.6
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	13,377.9	14,651.8	15,536.6	16,219.4	16,989.6	17,262.7	17,331.5	17,887.7	18,502.6
%Ch	9.2	9.5	6.1	4.4	4.7	1.6	0.4	3.2	3.4
National	15,004.9	16,379.6	17,514.4	18,397.3	19,099.1	19,719.9	20,448.5	21,409.9	22,312.1
%Ch	8.9	9.2	6.9	5.0	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.7	4.2

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PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	1,530.0	1,742.0	1,965.0	2,244.0	2,535.0	2,923.0	3,304.0	3,724.0	4,141.0
%Ch	8.3	13.9	12.8	14.2	13.0	15.3	13.0	12.7	11.2
National (Billions)	580.9	635.2	702.6	765.8	806.4	889.9	983.2	1,106.3	1,237.6
%Ch	5.9	9.3	10.6	9.0	5.3	10.4	10.5	12.5	11.9
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	195.0	264.7	436.0	561.0	316.3	175.8	127.8	296.0	246.8
%Ch	-3.3	35.8	64.7	29.0	-43.6	-44.4	-27.3	131.7	-16.6
National (Billions)	15.0	18.7	32.8	26.5	24.6	19.1	19.1	26.3	31.9
%Ch	4.8	24.6	75.3	-19.3	-7.0	-22.5	-0.2	38.1	21.4
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	218.3	238.0	253.8	271.0	301.7	352.5	381.0	462.3	492.5
%Ch	5.2	9.0	6.6	6.8	11.3	16.8	8.1	21.3	6.5
National (Billions)	54.4	58.1	61.0	62.3	65.4	75.0	84.8	92.2	100.2
%Ch	4.3	6.9	4.7	2.0	5.1	14.6	13.1	8.8	8.6
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	357.3	386.5	480.0	560.5	602.8	682.0	774.0	881.0	1,051.0
%Ch	14.8	8.2	24.2	16.8	7.5	13.1	13.5	13.8	19.3
National (Billions)	118.0	126.4	143.5	165.8	177.0	193.4	218.4	253.0	299.3
%Ch	5.7	7.1	13.6	15.6	6.7	9.3	12.9	15.8	18.3
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	88.5	112.0	132.0	154.8	190.5	232.3	280.8	325.5	353.8
%Ch	14.2	26.6	17.9	17.2	23.1	21.9	20.9	15.9	8.7
National (Billions)	36.7	43.0	48.9	55.8	64.5	75.9	89.5	102.5	114.9
%Ch	12.8	17.2	13.5	14.3	15.5	17.6	17.9	14.6	12.1
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
Idaho (Millions)	292.0	330.7	379.3	456.8	565.5	642.8	696.8	748.5	857.0
%Ch	17.5	13.3	14.4	20.8	23.8	13.7	8.4	7.1	14.8
National (Billions)	87.4	97.1	111.4	132.2	167.8	183.1	196.0	210.8	235.8
%Ch	18.3	11.1	14.7	18.7	26.9	9.1	7.0	7.5	11.8
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
Idaho (Millions)	90.0	107.3	122.5	156.5	177.3	199.3	220.3	255.0	293.0
%Ch	-2.7	19.2	14.2	27.8	13.3	12.4	10.5	15.8	14.9
National (Billions)	30.7	34.5	42.6	47.9	50.4	55.5	61.1	69.8	81.1
%Ch	10.0	12.5	23.5	12.6	5.3	10.0	10.1	14.2	16.2
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	14.3	14.0	15.3	22.0	25.8	33.3	35.2	32.3	30.5
%Ch	18.8	-1.8	8.9	44.3	17.0	29.1	6.0	-8.5	-5.4

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PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	4,416.0	4,804.0	4,851.0	5,155.0	5,529.8	5,768.9	5,872.1	6,129.8	6,404.5
%Ch	6.7	8.8	1.0	6.3	7.3	4.3	1.8	4.4	4.5
National (Billions)	1,356.7	1,493.1	1,568.7	1,659.2	1,804.0	1,924.4	2,029.7	2,165.1	2,305.8
%Ch	9.6	10.1	5.1	5.8	8.7	6.7	5.5	6.7	6.5
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	368.0	445.8	228.8	307.8	321.3	213.0	264.2	197.0	207.0
%Ch	49.1	21.1	-48.7	34.5	4.4	-33.7	24.1	-25.5	5.1
National (Billions)	21.8	31.5	21.8	13.8	28.2	19.4	17.3	17.5	18.5
%Ch	-31.7	44.3	-30.7	-36.9	104.0	-30.9	-11.2	1.4	5.7
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	472.5	491.0	447.3	493.3	572.5	628.8	665.0	696.8	745.5
%Ch	-4.1	3.9	-8.9	10.3	16.1	9.8	5.8	4.8	7.0
National (Billions)	95.6	93.7	89.2	108.0	126.2	139.8	148.5	154.0	163.0
%Ch	-4.5	-2.1	-4.7	21.0	16.9	10.7	6.2	3.8	5.8
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	1,282.3	1,602.8	1,789.0	1,792.3	2,025.3	2,141.7	2,186.0	2,291.7	2,412.3
%Ch	22.0	25.0	11.6	0.2	13.0	5.8	2.1	4.8	5.3
National (Billions)	356.0	440.6	487.3	507.5	576.8	606.5	643.6	700.1	763.5
%Ch	19.0	23.8	10.6	4.2	13.6	5.2	6.1	8.8	9.0
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	375.2	419.0	451.0	513.0	579.0	619.5	642.0	689.1	737.7
%Ch	6.1	11.7	7.6	13.7	12.9	7.0	3.6	7.3	7.1
National (Billions)	128.0	140.0	155.6	173.1	195.6	211.8	225.9	247.3	269.4
%Ch	11.4	9.3	11.1	11.3	13.0	8.3	6.6	9.5	8.9
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
Idaho (Millions)	1,028.5	1,178.5	1,345.5	1,433.5	1,479.3	1,586.6	1,694.9	1,820.4	1,956.1
%Ch	20.0	14.6	14.2	6.5	3.2	7.3	6.8	7.4	7.5
National (Billions)	280.6	318.8	355.6	382.4	391.0	415.5	437.2	468.4	501.3
%Ch	19.0	13.6	11.6	7.5	2.2	6.3	5.2	7.1	7.0
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
Idaho (Millions)	314.2	369.5	377.5	405.8	442.5	491.2	514.4	540.0	593.7
%Ch	7.3	17.6	2.2	7.5	9.0	11.0	4.7	5.0	9.9
National (Billions)	88.7	104.5	111.3	119.6	132.5	149.7	162.0	173.6	194.3
%Ch	9.3	17.8	6.6	7.5	10.8	13.0	8.2	7.2	12.0
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	44.2	51.5	53.8	34.0	34.2	34.7	36.2	38.6	41.5
%Ch	45.1	16.4	4.4	-36.7	0.7	1.2	4.3	6.8	7.5

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Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985
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EMPLOYMENT	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	217,146	236,285	251,546	266,749	272,868	290,965	307,403	331,334	337,956
%Ch	4.5	8.8	6.5	6.0	2.3	6.6	5.6	7.8	2.0
National (Thousands)	71,205	73,667	76,778	78,280	76,946	79,379	82,468	86,693	89,824
%Ch	0.5	3.5	4.2	2.0	-1.7	3.2	3.9	5.1	3.6
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	41,235	43,549	46,893	47,993	47,709	52,007	54,081	58,099	58,359
%Ch	2.2	5.6	7.7	2.3	-0.6	9.0	4.0	7.4	0.4
National (Thousands)	18,623	19,152	20,153	20,080	18,320	18,996	19,687	20,510	21,044
%Ch	-3.9	2.8	5.2	-0.4	-8.8	3.7	3.6	4.2	2.6
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	21,605	23,281	25,436	25,464	24,600	27,788	29,477	32,395	32,286
%Ch	6.0	7.8	9.3	0.1	-3.4	13.8	5.3	9.9	-0.3
National (Thousands)	10,635	11,049	11,891	11,927	10,685	11,073	11,599	12,277	12,762
%Ch	-5.1	3.9	7.6	0.3	-10.4	3.6	4.7	5.8	3.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	13,607	16,405	17,417	16,307	15,564	16,925	17,831	18,975	18,845
%Ch	6.3	20.6	6.2	-6.5	-7.4	8.7	5.4	6.4	-0.7
National (Thousands)	669	725	759	713	614	680	722	755	767
%Ch	3.5	8.5	4.7	-6.1	-13.8	10.6	6.2	4.6	1.6
STONE,CLAY,GLASS & FABR. METALS									
Idaho	NA	2,419	2,685	3,078	2,767	2,836	3,245	3,783	3,682
%Ch	NA	NA	11.0	14.6	-10.1	2.5	14.4	16.6	-2.7
National (Thousands)	2,125	2,225	2,367	2,346	2,088	2,156	2,252	2,371	2,427
%Ch	-3.6	4.7	6.4	-0.9	-11.0	3.3	4.4	5.3	2.3
ELECTRICAL & NONELEC. MACHINERY									
Idaho	NA	1,580	2,157	2,566	3,032	4,009	4,650	5,634	6,474
%Ch	NA	NA	36.5	19.0	18.1	32.2	16.0	21.2	14.9
National (Thousands)	3,559	3,703	4,058	4,177	3,759	3,840	4,054	4,333	4,602
%Ch	-7.7	4.0	9.6	2.9	-10.0	2.2	5.6	6.9	6.2
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	NA	2,377	3,177	3,013	3,237	4,219	3,750	4,003	3,295
%Ch	NA	NA	10.4	-5.2	7.5	30.3	-11.1	6.7	-17.9
National (Thousands)	4,283	4,396	4,707	4,691	4,224	4,398	4,572	4,818	4,966
%Ch	-5.0	2.7	7.1	-0.3	-9.9	4.1	4.0	5.4	3.1

Idaho Economic Model
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Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985

EMPLOYMENT	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	330,097	327,878	312,231	317,828	330,464	334,183	338,809	342,682	346,140
%Ch	-2.3	-0.7	-4.8	1.8	4.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0
National (Thousands)	90,417	91,158	89,568	90,188	94,453	97,586	99,258	101,126	103,343
%Ch	0.7	0.8	-1.7	0.7	4.7	3.3	1.7	1.9	2.2
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	53,315	52,736	47,788	51,389	54,606	53,847	54,521	55,912	56,960
%Ch	-8.6	-1.1	-9.4	7.5	6.3	-1.4	1.3	2.6	1.9
National (Thousands)	20,287	20,170	18,782	18,434	19,412	19,402	19,227	19,398	19,637
%Ch	-3.6	-0.6	-6.9	-1.9	5.3	-0.1	-0.9	0.9	1.2
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	27,972	27,745	22,930	25,408	27,636	26,325	26,426	27,312	28,018
%Ch	-13.4	-0.8	-17.4	10.8	8.8	-4.7	0.4	3.4	2.6
National (Thousands)	12,189	12,109	11,040	10,732	11,522	11,552	11,396	11,532	11,764
%Ch	-4.5	-0.7	-8.8	-2.8	7.4	0.3	-1.3	1.2	2.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	15,406	15,101	12,126	13,857	14,228	13,694	14,045	14,288	14,232
%Ch	-18.2	-2.0	-19.7	14.3	2.7	-3.8	2.6	1.7	-0.4
National (Thousands)	691	666	598	656	707	700	713	731	719
%Ch	-9.9	-3.6	-10.3	9.8	7.8	-1.0	1.9	2.4	-1.5
STONE,CLAY,GLASS & FABR. METALS									
Idaho	3,385	3,224	2,616	2,679	2,786	2,743	2,746	2,798	2,817
%Ch	-8.1	-4.5	-19.1	2.4	4.0	-1.5	0.1	1.9	0.7
National (Thousands)	2,276	2,228	2,004	1,940	2,059	2,070	2,035	2,030	2,043
%Ch	-6.2	-2.1	-10.0	-3.2	6.2	0.5	-1.7	-0.3	0.6
ELECTRICAL & NONELEC. MACHINERY									
Idaho	6,551	6,710	6,786	7,408	8,963	8,147	7,905	8,469	9,170
%Ch	1.2	2.4	1.1	9.2	21.0	-9.1	-3.0	7.1	8.3
National (Thousands)	4,585	4,592	4,252	4,046	4,405	4,386	4,266	4,395	4,605
%Ch	-0.4	0.2	-7.4	-4.8	8.9	-0.4	-2.7	3.0	4.8
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	2,630	2,699	1,401	1,465	1,659	1,740	1,730	1,758	1,799
%Ch	-19.9	2.7	-48.1	4.6	13.3	4.9	-0.6	1.6	2.3
National (Thousands)	4,637	4,623	4,187	4,090	4,351	4,396	4,382	4,376	4,397
%Ch	-6.6	-0.3	-9.4	-2.3	6.4	1.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.5

Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

EMPLOYMENT	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	19,630	20,268	21,457	22,529	23,109	24,018	24,605	25,704	26,073
%Ch	-1.6	3.3	5.9	5.0	2.6	3.9	2.4	4.5	1.4
National (Thousands)	7,987	8,103	8,262	8,154	7,635	7,923	8,088	8,233	9,282
%Ch	-2.1	1.5	2.0	-1.3	-6.4	3.8	2.1	1.8	0.6
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	14,839	15,169	15,341	16,022	15,976	16,684	17,096	17,728	17,573
%Ch	-2.7	2.2	1.1	4.4	-0.3	4.4	2.5	3.7	-0.9
National (Thousands)	1,765	1,746	1,715	1,707	1,657	1,689	1,711	1,725	1,733
%Ch	-1.2	-1.1	-1.8	-0.5	-2.9	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.5
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
Idaho	NA	9,430	9,500	10,018	10,278	10,818	11,412	11,588	11,542
%Ch	NA	NA	0.7	5.5	2.6	5.2	5.5	1.4	-0.2
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	NA	5,739	5,841	6,004	5,698	5,867	5,684	6,161	6,031
%Ch	NA	NA	1.8	2.8	-5.1	3.0	-3.1	8.4	-2.1
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
Idaho	2,758	2,825	3,116	3,283	3,458	3,659	3,842	4,067	4,417
%Ch	0.3	2.4	10.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.9	8.6
National (Thousands)	1,762	1,783	1,815	1,818	1,726	1,775	1,833	1,891	1,942
%Ch	-2.6	1.2	1.8	0.1	-5.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.7
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	NA	1,575	1,817	1,842	2,317	2,258	2,242	2,383	2,483
%Ch	NA	NA	15.3	1.4	25.8	-2.5	-0.7	6.3	4.2
National (Thousands)	1,011	1,009	1,038	1,060	1,015	1,043	1,074	1,096	1,109
%Ch	-3.7	-0.1	2.8	2.2	-4.3	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.3
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
Idaho	NA	700	1,183	1,383	1,358	1,417	1,425	1,526	1,600
%Ch	NA	NA	69.1	16.9	-1.8	4.3	0.6	7.1	4.8
National (Thousands)	3,449	3,565	3,695	3,569	3,237	3,416	3,469	3,522	3,498
%Ch	-1.8	3.4	3.6	-3.4	-9.3	5.5	1.6	1.5	-0.7
MINING									
Idaho	3,418	3,080	3,155	3,562	3,655	3,328	3,401	3,902	4,301
%Ch	-3.7	-9.9	2.4	12.9	2.6	-9.0	2.2	14.7	10.2
National (Thousands)	609	628	641	697	752	780	813	850	958
%Ch	-2.2	3.0	2.2	8.7	7.9	3.7	4.3	4.6	12.7
METAL MINING									
Idaho	NA	2,443	2,415	2,751	2,810	2,420	2,451	2,660	2,918
%Ch	NA	NA	-1.2	13.9	2.1	-13.9	1.3	8.5	9.7
OTHER MINING									
Idaho	NA	636	740	811	845	908	949	1,242	1,384
%Ch	NA	NA	16.4	9.5	4.3	7.4	4.5	30.9	11.4

Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985

EMPLOYMENT	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	25,343	24,991	24,859	25,980	26,970	27,522	28,095	28,600	28,942
%Ch	-2.8	-1.4	-0.5	4.5	3.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.2
National (Thousands)	8,098	8,061	7,742	7,703	7,890	7,850	7,831	7,866	7,872
%Ch	-2.2	-0.5	-4.0	-0.5	2.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.1
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	17,010	16,810	16,575	16,273	16,629	16,809	17,068	17,340	17,448
%Ch	-3.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.8	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.6
National (Thousands)	1,708	1,672	1,626	1,615	1,619	1,633	1,625	1,626	1,622
%Ch	-1.4	-2.1	-2.1	-1.3	0.2	0.9	-0.4	0.1	-0.2
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
Idaho	10,898	10,460	10,336	10,390	10,746	10,743	10,793	10,975	11,062
%Ch	-5.6	-4.0	-1.2	0.5	3.4	.0	0.5	1.7	0.8
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	6,112	6,350	6,240	5,883	5,883	6,066	6,275	6,365	6,386
%Ch	1.3	3.9	-1.7	-5.7	.0	3.1	3.4	1.4	0.3
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
Idaho	4,557	4,665	4,701	5,008	5,433	5,578	5,807	5,969	6,095
%Ch	3.4	2.2	0.8	6.5	4.7	2.7	4.1	2.8	2.1
National (Thousands)	1,945	1,955	1,935	1,960	2,053	2,102	2,132	2,161	2,187
%Ch	0.1	0.5	-1.0	1.3	4.8	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	2,358	2,333	2,300	3,300	3,500	3,608	3,648	3,678	3,753
%Ch	-5.0	-1.1	-1.4	43.5	6.1	3.1	1.1	0.8	2.0
National (Thousands)	1,107	1,109	1,075	1,043	1,048	1,043	1,040	1,049	1,051
%Ch	-0.2	0.1	-3.0	-3.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.2
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
Idaho	1,408	1,183	1,283	1,399	1,408	1,527	1,572	1,612	1,646
%Ch	-12.0	-16.0	8.4	9.1	0.7	8.4	3.0	2.5	2.1
National (Thousands)	3,338	3,326	3,096	3,085	3,170	3,073	3,034	3,030	3,012
%Ch	-4.6	-0.3	-6.9	-0.4	2.8	-3.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.6
MINING									
Idaho	4,670	5,212	3,819	4,057	4,197	3,818	3,905	3,943	3,989
%Ch	8.6	11.6	-26.7	6.2	3.5	-9.0	2.3	1.0	1.2
National (Thousands)	1,027	1,139	1,128	952	974	967	917	885	862
%Ch	7.2	10.9	-0.9	-15.6	2.3	-0.7	-5.2	-3.4	-2.7
METAL MINING									
Idaho	3,099	3,550	2,534	2,640	2,807	2,607	2,612	2,638	2,649
%Ch	6.2	14.6	-28.6	4.2	6.3	-7.1	0.2	1.0	0.4
OTHER MINING									
Idaho	1,572	1 662	1,285	1,417	1,390	1,211	1,293	1,305	1,340
%Ch	13.6	5.8	-22.7	10.3	-1.9	-12.9	6.8	1.0	2.7

Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

EMPLOYMENT	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
NON-MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	175,911	192,736	204,652	218,757	225,159	238,958	253,321	273,235	279,597
%Ch	5.0	9.6	6.2	6.9	2.9	6.1	6.0	7.9	2.3
National (Thousands)	52,583	54,515	56,625	58,199	58,626	60,383	62,781	66,182	68,780
%Ch	2.1	3.7	3.9	2.8	0.7	3.0	4.0	5.4	3.9
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	11,252	12,961	14,675	15,985	16,163	17,078	18,954	19,845	19,118
%Ch	3.2	15.2	13.2	8.9	1.1	5.7	11.0	4.7	-3.7
National (Thousands)	3,699	3,888	4,094	4,026	3,529	3,576	3,844	4,221	4,459
%Ch	3.1	5.1	5.3	-1.7	-12.4	1.3	7.5	9.8	5.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
Idaho	8,509	12,374	13,183	14,049	14,425	15,391	16,450	20,849	23,384
%Ch	6.8	45.4	6.5	6.6	2.7	6.7	6.9	26.7	12.2
National (Thousands)	3,772	3,907	4,045	4,148	4,165	4,271	4,468	4,725	4,975
%Ch	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.5	0.4	2.5	4.6	5.8	5.3
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
Idaho	14,514	14,891	15,729	16,581	16,325	17,133	18,009	19,500	20,519
%Ch	1.5	2.6	5.6	5.4	-1.5	4.9	5.1	8.3	5.2
National (Thousands)	4,477	4,541	4,656	4,725	4,542	4,582	4,713	4,922	5,136
%Ch	-0.8	1.4	2.5	1.5	-3.9	0.9	2.9	4.4	4.3
TRADE									
Idaho	52,522	57,976	62,352	66,309	67,726	72,793	76,782	82,181	83,406
%Ch	6.5	10.4	7.5	6.3	2.1	7.5	5.5	7.0	1.5
National (Thousands)	15,351	15,946	16,604	16,991	17,065	17,755	18,514	19,540	20,192
%Ch	2.1	3.9	4.1	2.3	0.4	4.0	4.3	5.5	3.3
SERVICES									
Idaho	34,467	36,901	39,425	42,578	44,548	48,769	52,396	57,121	59,353
%Ch	6.4	7.1	6.8	8.0	4.6	9.5	7.4	9.0	3.9
National (Thousands)	11,797	12,274	12,856	13,444	13,891	14,550	15,302	16,251	17,112
%Ch	2.1	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.2	5.3
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	NA	44,356	45,948	48,870	51,374	52,944	55,430	57,273	56,646
%Ch	NA	NA	3.6	6.4	5.1	3.1	4.7	3.3	-1.1
EDUCATION	NA	24,018	24,339	25,361	25,861	27,114	28,717	30,487	30,303
%Ch	NA	NA	1.3	4.2	2.0	4.8	5.9	6.2	-0.6
OTHER	NA	20,339	21,608	23,508	25,513	25,831	26,713	26,786	26,343
%Ch	NA	NA	6.2	8.8	8.5	1.2	3.4	0.3	-1.7
National (Thousands)	10,186	10,651	11,068	11,447	11,937	12,137	12,401	12,920	13,176
%Ch	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.3	1.7	2.2	4.2	2.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	10,065	10,197	10,186	10,822	10,943	11,521	11,899	12,565	12,871
%Ch	0.8	1.3	-0.1	6.3	1.1	5.3	3.3	5.6	2.4
National (Thousands)	2,693	2,681	2,660	2,721	2,745	2,732	2,729	2,753	2,773
%Ch	-1.2	-0.4	-0.8	2.3	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.7

Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985

EMPLOYMENT	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
NON-MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	276,782	275,142	264,443	266,440	275,858	280,336	284,298	286,770	289,180
%Ch	-1.0	-0.6	-3.9	0.8	3.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.8
National (Thousands)	70,130	70,987	70,786	71,754	75,041	78,185	80,031	81,728	83,706
%Ch	2.0	1.2	-0.3	1.4	4.6	4.2	2.4	2.1	2.4
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	17,445	16,808	13,823	13,121	14,531	14,593	14,535	14,440	14,205
%Ch	-8.7	-3.7	-17.8	-5.1	10.7	0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-1.6
National (Thousands)	4,353	4,192	3,908	3,944	4,342	4,651	4,745	4,803	4,864
%Ch	-2.4	-3.7	-6.8	0.9	10.1	7.1	2.0	1.2	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
Idaho	23,362	23,110	22,669	23,025	23,467	23,709	24,023	24,480	24,924
%Ch	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.8
National (Thousands)	5,161	5,298	5,341	5,468	5,682	5,921	6,190	6,450	6,710
%Ch	3.7	2.7	0.8	2.4	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
Idaho	20,130	20,000	19,041	19,113	18,966	18,780	18,888	19,070	19,194
%Ch	-1.9	-0.6	-4.8	0.4	-0.8	-1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6
National (Thousands)	5,147	5,165	5,083	4,954	5,170	5,295	5,328	5,353	5,393
%Ch	0.2	0.4	-1.6	-2.5	4.4	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
TRADE									
Idaho	80,641	80,727	77,989	79,350	83,370	85,676	87,837	89,063	90,096
%Ch	-3.3	0.1	-3.4	1.8	5.1	2.8	2.5	1.4	1.2
National (Thousands)	20,211	20,547	20,456	20,876	22,129	23,182	23,734	24,273	24,838
%Ch	0.6	1.2	-0.4	2.1	6.0	4.8	2.4	2.3	2.3
SERVICES									
Idaho	60,018	60,067	59,281	59,871	62,437	63,966	65,435	66,236	66,927
%Ch	1.1	0.1	-1.3	1.0	4.3	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.0
National (Thousands)	17,890	18,618	19,035	19,692	20,759	21,902	22,618	23,260	24,003
%Ch	4.5	4.1	2.2	3.5	5.4	5.5	3.3	2.8	3.2
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	57,447	56,692	55,772	55,941	57,144	57,912	57,697	57,620	57,677
%Ch	1.4	-1.3	-1.6	0.3	2.2	1.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.1
EDUCATION	31,006	31,055	30,517	30,320	31,437	31,658	31,840	32,032	32,140
%Ch	2.3	0.2	-1.7	-0.6	3.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3
OTHER	26,442	25,637	25,255	25,621	25,707	26,254	25,857	25,588	25,537
%Ch	0.4	-3.0	-1.5	1.4	0.3	2.1	-1.5	-1.0	-0.2
National (Thousands)	13,376	13,258	13,097	13,095	13,176	13,393	13,608	13,795	14,071
%Ch	1.5	-0.9	-1.2	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	13,068	12,526	12,050	11,952	11,751	11,888	11,975	11,921	12,180
%Ch	1.5	-4.1	-3.8	-0.8	-1.7	1.2	0.7	-0.4	2.2
National (Thousands)	2,867	2,772	2,738	2,774	2,807	2,873	2,892	2,908	2,965
%Ch	3.4	-3.3	-1.2	1.3	1.2	2.3	0.7	0.6	2.0

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1971 - 1988
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

MISCELLANEOUS	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	93.9	116.5	137.2	148.7	159.9	194.9	224.5	236.5	245.7
%Ch	20.0	24.0	17.8	8.4	7.5	21.9	15.2	5.4	3.9
National (Millions)	29,000.0	37,525.0	40,550.0	43,925.0	54,550.0	61,100.0	67,550.0	77,275.0	80,500.0
%Ch	18.5	29.4	8.1	8.3	24.2	12.0	10.6	14.4	4.2
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	0.960	1.000	1.057	1.151	1.257	1.323	1.400	1.504	1.634
%Ch	5.0	4.1	5.8	8.9	9.2	5.2	5.8	7.4	8.7
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	0.965	1.000	1.058	1.164	1.253	1.317	1.393	1.490	1.625
%Ch	4.3	3.6	5.8	10.1	7.6	5.1	5.8	7.0	9.0
FOOD	0.953	1.000	1.125	1.275	1.368	1.405	1.464	1.606	1.769
%Ch	3.0	4.9	12.5	13.4	7.3	2.7	4.2	9.7	10.2
GAS & OIL	0.987	1.000	1.095	1.476	1.577	1.643	1.737	1.813	2.443
%Ch	0.9	1.3	9.5	34.8	6.8	4.2	5.7	4.3	34.8
HOUSING	0.964	1.000	1.047	1.106	1.168	1.234	1.316	1.412	1.524
%Ch	4.8	3.7	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.3	8.0
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	1.213	1.253	1.331	1.477	1.613	1.705	1.816	1.954	2.175
%Ch	4.2	3.3	6.2	11.0	9.2	5.7	6.5	7.6	11.3
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	4.662	4.431	8.728	10.503	5.824	5.046	5.538	7.931	11.194
PRIME	5.696	5.249	8.021	10.797	7.863	6.841	6.824	9.057	12.686
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	7.737	7.595	7.953	8.924	9.007	8.993	9.013	9.537	10.767
COMM. BANK SAV & TIME DEP	5.439	5.111	6.343	7.694	6.402	5.555	5.418	6.341	7.901
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.128	1.169	1.208	1.240	1.232	1.329	1.388	1.427	1.474
%Ch	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.6	-0.6	7.8	4.5	2.9	3.3
MINING	1.098	1.132	1.147	1.153	1.129	1.142	1.182	1.241	1.255
%Ch	-2.2	3.1	1.4	0.5	-2.1	1.2	3.5	5.0	1.2
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.074	1.212	1.347	1.286	0.979	1.186	1.238	1.324	1.361
%Ch	-2.2	12.9	11.1	-4.5	-23.9	21.1	4.4	6.9	2.8
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	1.035	1.089	1.270	1.447	1.841	1.854	2.012	2.118	2.216
%Ch	3.7	12.0	14.7	9.3	4.8	2.0	8.0	-2.5	6.5
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.002	1.159	1.337	1.401	1.250	1.344	1.436	1.535	1.637
%Ch	-4.0	15.7	15.3	4.8	-10.8	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.077	1.223	1.430	1.438	1.165	1.347	1.453	1.594	1.751
%Ch	-0.4	13.6	17.0	0.5	-19.0	15.6	7.9	9.7	9.9
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	1.271	1.585	2.097	2.130	1.547	2.011	2.139	2.467	2.959
%Ch	5.4	24.7	32.3	1.6	-27.3	29.9	6.4	15.3	19.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.138	1.208	1.260	1.161	1.076	1.232	1.312	1.364	1.368
%Ch	7.7	6.2	4.3	-7.9	-7.3	14.4	6.5	4.0	0.3

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1971 - 1988
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985

MISCELLANEOUS	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	281.8	303.8	268.4	292.0	317.7	310.6	322.9	327.5	334.4
%Ch	14.7	7.8	-11.7	8.8	8.8	-2.2	4.0	1.4	2.1
National (Millions)	88,675.0	97,675.0	83,850.0	86,250.0	93,225.0	99,126.2	102,243.7	102,862.5	105,101.1
%Ch	10.2	-0.9	-4.6	2.9	8.1	6.3	3.1	0.6	2.2
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.784	1.956	2.074	2.153	2.234	2.317	2.389	2.473	2.579
%Ch	9.2	9.6	6.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.5	4.3
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	1.790	1.945	2.060	2.136	2.204	2.270	2.345	2.431	2.534
%Ch	10.2	8.7	5.9	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.3
FOOD	1.908	2.067	2.154	2.204	2.294	2.328	2.379	2.457	2.549
%Ch	7.8	8.3	4.2	2.3	4.1	1.5	2.2	3.3	3.8
GAS & OIL	3.378	3.764	3.567	3.448	3.394	3.436	3.342	3.237	3.287
%Ch	38.3	11.4	-5.2	-3.3	-1.6	1.2	-2.7	-3.1	1.5
HOUSING	1.865	1.832	1.993	2.120	2.239	2.375	2.518	2.644	2.782
%Ch	9.2	10.0	8.8	6.4	5.6	6.1	6.0	5.0	5.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	2.468	2.724	2.891	2.983	3.111	3.218	3.321	3.447	3.601
%Ch	13.5	10.4	6.2	3.2	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.8	4.5
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	13.356	16.378	12.258	9.087	10.225	8.078	7.446	8.038	8.176
PRIME	15.266	18.870	14.861	10.794	12.042	9.933	9.150	9.824	9.996
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	12.650	14.743	15.120	12.662	13.872	12.533	11.678	11.577	11.665
COMM. BANK SAV & TIME DEP	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.378	8.133	7.415	7.650	8.012
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.496	1.520	1.510	1.564	1.635	1.690	1.744	1.801	1.841
%Ch	1.5	1.6	-0.6	3.6	4.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.2
MINING	1.328	1.423	1.262	1.165	1.253	1.235	1.225	1.222	1.222
%Ch	5.8	7.1	-11.3	-7.7	7.6	-1.5	-0.8	-0.2	.0
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.197	1.225	1.000	1.102	1.221	1.226	1.258	1.309	1.345
%Ch	-12.1	2.4	-18.4	10.2	10.8	0.4	2.6	4.1	2.7
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.307	2.415	2.087	1.973	2.212	2.114	1.990	2.038	2.120
%Ch	3.4	1.8	-17.5	-3.7	12.1	-4.4	-5.9	2.4	4.0
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.628	1.711	1.490	1.505	1.811	1.873	1.889	2.031	2.177
%Ch	-0.6	5.1	-12.9	1.1	20.4	3.4	0.8	7.6	7.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.728	1.782	1.693	1.854	2.195	2.141	2.121	2.315	2.506
%Ch	-1.3	3.1	-5.0	9.6	18.4	-2.5	-0.9	9.1	8.3
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.049	3.118	3.124	3.568	4.608	4.147	4.018	4.585	5.128
%Ch	3.1	2.2	0.2	14.2	29.2	-10.0	-3.1	14.1	11.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.194	1.190	1.126	1.372	1.484	1.534	1.582	1.591	1.561
%Ch	-12.7	-0.3	-5.4	21.8	8.1	3.4	3.1	0.6	-1.9

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983 - 1987
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

DEMOGRAPHICS	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	990.8	994.3	997.9	1,001.5	1,005.1	1,008.7	1,011.3	1,014.0	1,016.6
%Ch	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
National (Millions)	234.8	235.3	235.9	236.4	237.0	237.5	238.1	238.6	239.2
%Ch	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	18.637	18.451	18.182	17.996	17.903	17.903	18.127	18.370	18.598
%Ch	-4.3	-4.0	-5.8	-4.1	-2.1	0.0	5.0	5.4	5.0
National (Thousands)	3,742.7	3,754.2	3,771.7	3,783.2	3,793.8	3,803.3	3,812.9	3,822.4	3,830.8
%Ch	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	7.239	7.245	7.223	7.229	7.232	7.232	7.232	7.260	7.252
%Ch	2.1	0.3	-1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	.0	1.5	-0.4
National (Thousands)	2,015.1	2,020.4	2,026.0	2,031.3	2,036.6	2,042.1	2,047.8	2,053.3	2,058.8
%Ch	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	-0.215	-0.001	-0.001
%Ch	-399.5	42.0	31.8	22.9	22.5	11.1	-22777.5	-399.0	106.1
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho (Thousands)	3.656	4.356	4.822	4.853	3.607	3.835	4.584	4.184	4.144
%Ch	-106.2	76.6	42.7	2.6	-102.7	25.3	78.2	-34.9	-3.9
National (Millions)	1.786	1.716	1.947	1.858	1.663	1.598	1.795	1.772	1.684
%Ch	29.1	-15.7	53.8	-18.4	-41.9	-15.6	49.3	-5.2	-24.3
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	348.0	349.0	350.0	351.0	352.0	353.0	353.7	354.6	355.5
%Ch	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0
National (Millions)	92.907	93.323	93.719	94.185	94.589	94.966	95.330	95.735	96.133
%Ch	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983 - 1987
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985

DEMOGRAPHICS	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,019.3	1,022.0	1,024.6	1,027.2	1,029.8	1,032.4	1,034.9	1,037.3	1,039.7
%Ch	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
National (Millions)	239.7	240.3	240.9	241.4	242.0	242.5	243.1	243.6	244.2
%Ch	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	18.802	18.979	19.098	19.189	19.263	19.325	19.382	19.436	19.489
%Ch	4.4	3.8	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
National (Thousands)	3,838.0	3,845.5	3,852.7	3,858.6	3,863.1	3,867.7	3,872.2	3,875.3	3,878.8
%Ch	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	7.246	7.242	7.240	7.240	7.240	7.242	7.245	7.249	7.254
%Ch	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	.0	.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
National (Thousands)	2,064.3	2,069.8	2,075.3	2,080.8	2,086.3	2,091.8	2,097.3	2,102.8	2,108.3
%Ch	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.003
%Ch	98.0	87.8	77.8	69.5	58.7	51.4	45.3	40.4	36.3
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho (Thousands)	4.131	4.271	4.238	4.386	4.483	4.532	4.480	4.340	4.238
%Ch	-1.2	13.6	-1.8	9.1	9.9	4.3	-4.6	-12.5	-9.4
National (Millions)	1.786	1.760	1.797	1.850	1.899	1.903	1.901	1.874	1.839
%Ch	29.4	-5.7	8.3	11.8	10.6	1.0	-0.6	-5.7	-7.4
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	356.4	357.2	358.1	359.0	359.9	360.8	361.8	362.7	363.6
%Ch	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
National (Millions)	96.502	96.900	97.290	97.689	98.100	98.519	98.940	99.360	99.773
%Ch	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983 - 1987
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

OUTPUT,INCOME, & WAGES	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	3,346.6	3,431.7	3,553.3	3,644.7	3,694.6	3,758.7	3,810.6	3,853.1	3,916.1
%Ch	10.1	10.6	14.9	10.7	5.5	6.9	5.5	4.5	6.5
1972 Dollars	1,550.2	1,572.7	1,610.9	1,638.8	1,645.2	1,662.4	1,663.5	1,671.3	1,684.8
%Ch	6.8	5.9	10.1	7.1	1.6	4.2	0.3	1.9	3.2
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho (Millions)	9,235.0	9,608.0	9,862.0	9,957.0	10,307.0	10,469.0	10,484.0	10,484.0	10,472.6
%Ch	1.8	14.7	2.3	12.8	14.1	6.3	0.6	0.0	-0.4
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	9,050.0	9,260.0	9,451.0	9,686.0	9,916.0	10,057.0	10,215.0	10,291.0	10,294.0
%Ch	3.2	9.6	8.5	10.3	9.5	5.7	6.3	3.0	0.1
National (BILLIONS)	2,763.3	2,836.5	2,920.5	2,984.6	3,047.3	3,096.2	3,143.8	3,174.7	3,199.1
%Ch	7.4	11.0	12.4	9.1	8.4	6.4	6.1	3.9	3.1
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho (Millions)	4,322.6	4,448.1	4,432.1	4,542.4	4,653.3	4,698.8	4,667.9	4,634.8	4,603.3
%Ch	-1.9	12.1	-1.4	10.3	9.8	3.9	-2.6	-2.8	-2.7
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	4,213.2	4,287.0	4,335.3	4,418.8	4,476.7	4,513.9	4,548.1	4,549.5	4,524.8
%Ch	-0.6	7.2	4.6	7.9	5.2	3.3	3.0	0.1	-2.2
National (Billions)	1,296.5	1,313.2	1,339.7	1,361.6	1,375.8	1,389.7	1,399.7	1,403.5	1,406.2
%Ch	3.5	3.6	8.3	6.7	4.2	4.0	2.9	1.1	0.8
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho	9,371.6	9,662.7	9,682.2	9,742.2	10,254.3	10,378.5	10,366.5	10,339.5	10,301.2
%Ch	0.4	13.0	0.8	11.2	12.6	4.8	-0.5	-1.0	-1.5
National	11,770.3	12,054.0	12,382.1	12,624.4	12,859.6	13,035.5	13,205.0	13,303.8	13,374.9
%Ch	6.4	10.0	11.3	8.1	7.5	5.5	5.2	3.0	2.1
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho	4,382.9	4,473.5	4,441.4	4,535.7	4,629.7	4,658.2	4,615.5	4,571.0	4,528.0
%Ch	-3.3	10.5	-2.8	8.8	8.3	2.5	-3.7	-3.9	-3.8
National	5,479.7	5,530.5	5,679.9	5,759.3	5,805.7	5,850.8	5,879.4	5,881.4	5,879.1
%Ch	2.5	7.6	7.3	5.7	3.2	3.1	2.0	0.1	-0.2
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	16,209.0	16,501.0	16,559.4	16,853.9	17,181.2	17,363.6	17,345.8	17,340.3	17,167.8
%Ch	0.4	8.4	0.3	6.2	7.8	4.2	-0.4	-0.1	-4.0
National	18,463.1	18,685.4	18,871.4	19,072.8	19,169.7	19,276.2	19,481.6	19,628.5	19,759.8
%Ch	3.0	4.9	4.0	4.3	2.0	2.2	4.3	3.0	2.7

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983 - 1987
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985

OUTPUT,INCOME, & WAGES	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	3,971.9	4,011.8	4,050.9	4,105.2	4,171.7	4,255.8	4,342.4	4,422.0	4,499.4
%Ch	5.7	4.0	3.9	5.4	6.5	8.1	8.1	7.3	7.0
1972 Dollars	1,693.0	1,697.0	1,702.4	1,713.5	1,727.0	1,745.7	1,764.8	1,779.9	1,793.3
%Ch	1.9	0.9	1.3	2.6	3.1	4.3	4.4	3.4	3.0
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho (Millions)	10,566.5	10,700.6	10,809.2	10,912.0	10,962.1	11,116.0	11,256.7	11,404.3	11,516.0
%Ch	3.6	5.1	4.1	3.8	1.8	5.6	5.1	5.2	3.9
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	10,356.3	10,439.0	10,512.3	10,622.8	10,751.5	10,918.1	11,066.7	11,200.3	11,314.1
%Ch	2.4	3.2	2.8	4.2	4.8	6.2	5.4	4.8	4.1
National (BILLIONS)	3,249.9	3,293.6	3,341.0	3,391.6	3,444.1	3,512.5	3,577.1	3,638.6	3,700.6
%Ch	6.3	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.2	7.9	7.4	6.9	6.8
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho (Millions)	4,603.3	4,621.6	4,627.5	4,634.5	4,614.4	4,638.4	4,654.1	4,669.7	4,670.0
%Ch	.0	1.6	0.5	0.6	-1.7	2.1	1.4	1.3	.0
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	4,511.7	4,508.6	4,500.4	4,511.7	4,525.7	4,555.8	4,575.5	4,586.1	4,588.1
%Ch	-1.2	-0.3	-0.7	1.0	1.2	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.2
National (Billions)	1,415.8	1,422.5	1,430.3	1,440.5	1,449.7	1,465.6	1,479.9	1,489.9	1,500.6
%Ch	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.6	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.9
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho	10,366.3	10,470.5	10,549.4	10,622.7	10,644.7	10,787.5	10,877.5	10,994.0	11,075.9
%Ch	2.5	4.0	3.0	2.8	0.8	4.6	4.1	4.3	3.0
National	13,585.6	13,706.2	13,871.4	14,048.3	14,233.3	14,482.5	14,715.1	14,933.8	15,152.7
%Ch	5.4	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.3	7.0	6.4	5.9	5.9
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho	4,516.1	4,522.3	4,516.3	4,511.6	4,480.7	4,493.0	4,497.3	4,501.7	4,491.5
%Ch	-1.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-2.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	-0.9
National	5,905.5	5,919.7	5,938.5	5,966.7	5,991.3	6,043.1	6,084.0	6,114.9	6,145.1
%Ch	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.6	3.5	2.7	2.0	2.0
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	17,197.9	17,191.1	17,248.1	17,371.8	17,513.9	17,681.7	17,829.4	17,968.8	18,068.7
%Ch	0.7	-0.2	1.3	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.1	2.2
National	20,004.7	20,137.4	20,322.5	20,546.5	20,784.3	21,052.8	21,296.9	21,528.9	21,754.1
%Ch	5.0	2.7	3.7	4.4	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.2

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983 - 1987
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985

PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	5,178.0	5,316.0	5,393.0	5,488.0	5,566.0	5,672.0	5,757.0	5,801.0	5,745.8
%Ch	2.9	10.1	4.8	6.2	5.7	7.6	6.0	3.1	-3.8
National (Billions)	1,671.3	1,715.4	1,755.7	1,793.1	1,819.5	1,847.6	1,882.7	1,910.6	1,935.2
%Ch	7.3	11.0	9.7	8.8	5.9	6.2	7.6	5.9	5.2
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	235.0	348.0	211.0	271.0	391.0	412.0	269.0	193.0	178.6
%Ch	-37.2	380.9	-86.5	172.1	177.1	21.5	-138.8	-113.0	-29.9
National (Billions)	11.2	17.3	32.5	23.4	27.3	29.4	25.7	23.4	12.5
%Ch	51.2	469.3	1145.5	-73.1	66.7	30.8	-50.3	-35.8	-186.3
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	505.0	521.0	548.0	574.0	575.0	593.0	607.0	625.0	632.5
%Ch	11.9	13.3	22.4	20.4	0.7	12.5	9.4	11.9	4.8
National (Billions)	112.1	114.6	122.5	126.3	126.4	129.7	134.0	137.3	141.9
%Ch	21.4	9.2	30.6	13.0	0.3	10.4	13.3	9.9	13.4
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	1,796.0	1,823.0	1,895.0	1,989.0	2,089.0	2,128.0	2,136.0	2,139.0	2,141.7
%Ch	6.0	6.2	16.8	21.4	20.1	7.5	1.5	0.6	0.5
National (Billions)	511.8	524.0	542.6	567.5	593.6	603.3	605.3	605.3	604.1
%Ch	10.2	9.9	15.0	19.7	18.4	6.5	1.3	0.0	-0.8
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	521.0	540.0	559.0	570.0	587.0	600.0	614.0	619.0	621.1
%Ch	11.5	15.4	14.8	8.1	11.9	8.9	9.3	3.3	1.3
National (Billions)	175.9	182.1	188.1	193.5	198.1	202.5	206.3	210.2	213.7
%Ch	14.9	14.9	13.8	12.0	9.5	8.9	7.5	7.6	6.7
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
Idaho (Millions)	1,424.0	1,442.0	1,457.0	1,469.0	1,509.0	1,482.0	1,557.0	1,565.0	1,607.0
%Ch	-5.4	5.2	4.2	3.3	10.9	-7.2	20.2	2.1	10.7
National (Billions)	381.7	382.4	388.1	391.7	393.3	390.7	413.5	412.3	418.3
%Ch	-4.1	0.7	6.1	3.8	1.6	-2.6	23.3	-1.2	5.8
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
Idaho (Millions)	407.0	416.0	434.0	439.0	445.0	452.0	489.0	492.0	489.3
%Ch	2.0	9.1	18.5	4.7	5.5	6.3	32.7	2.5	-2.2
National (Billions)	120.4	123.2	129.6	131.8	133.4	135.2	146.4	148.4	150.3
%Ch	6.6	9.6	22.5	7.0	4.9	5.4	33.1	5.5	5.1
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	33.0	34.0	33.0	35.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	35.0	35.1
%Ch	-11.3	12.7	-11.3	26.5	.0	-11.4	-11.8	24.2	1.5

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983 - 1987
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985

PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	5,771.9	5,801.8	5,838.5	5,892.7	5,955.3	6,029.7	6,102.2	6,169.7	6,217.5
%Ch	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.7	4.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.1
National (Billions)	1,969.1	1,989.3	2,013.5	2,042.3	2,073.6	2,110.6	2,147.4	2,183.3	2,219.0
%Ch	7.0	4.1	4.9	5.7	6.1	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.5
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	211.4	260.7	296.2	289.2	210.7	195.5	189.9	203.9	198.5
%Ch	73.5	93.4	54.4	-9.4	-108.6	-28.8	-11.4	29.5	-10.7
National (Billions)	16.2	16.7	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6
%Ch	118.2	12.3	14.8	4.5	1.7	-2.3	1.0	-1.2	2.2
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	650.7	656.4	662.0	668.5	673.3	681.2	690.8	701.6	713.5
%Ch	11.5	3.5	3.4	3.9	2.9	4.7	5.7	6.2	6.8
National (Billions)	145.8	147.1	148.1	149.0	149.7	151.1	152.9	154.9	157.2
%Ch	11.1	3.6	2.5	2.6	1.7	3.9	4.8	5.2	5.8
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	2,150.2	2,163.7	2,168.0	2,189.9	2,222.5	2,246.2	2,281.0	2,306.7	2,332.7
%Ch	1.6	2.5	0.8	4.0	6.0	4.3	6.2	4.5	4.5
National (Billions)	611.4	624.0	637.8	650.2	662.4	675.6	693.1	708.3	723.5
%Ch	4.8	8.3	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.0	10.3	8.8	8.6
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	624.0	629.9	636.1	646.2	656.8	670.1	683.3	695.9	707.0
%Ch	1.9	3.1	4.6	6.4	6.6	8.1	7.9	7.4	6.4
National (Billions)	217.0	219.7	223.3	227.9	232.7	238.5	244.4	250.2	256.1
%Ch	6.2	4.9	6.6	8.2	8.3	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.4
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
Idaho (Millions)	1,617.3	1,663.0	1,684.5	1,705.1	1,726.9	1,788.5	1,809.3	1,830.6	1,853.2
%Ch	2.6	11.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	14.3	4.6	4.7	4.9
National (Billions)	418.0	428.6	434.9	440.3	445.1	460.5	466.4	471.6	475.1
%Ch	-0.2	10.1	5.9	4.9	4.4	13.8	5.2	4.4	3.0
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
Idaho (Millions)	494.5	510.5	512.3	515.3	519.4	532.6	538.0	543.2	546.1
%Ch	4.2	12.9	1.4	2.4	3.2	10.2	4.1	3.8	2.2
National (Billions)	153.7	159.5	160.9	162.7	164.7	169.8	172.3	174.9	177.3
%Ch	9.1	15.1	3.6	4.3	4.9	12.4	6.0	6.0	5.6
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	35.5	36.7	36.1	35.7	36.0	37.3	38.3	39.0	39.8
%Ch	4.0	13.9	-6.5	-4.2	3.5	13.9	10.5	7.9	7.9

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983 - 1987
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

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Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985
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EMPLOYMENT	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	319,452	322,161	325,664	328,878	332,738	334,576	331,895	334,538	334,684
%Ch	2.5	3.4	4.3	3.9	4.7	2.2	-3.2	3.2	0.2
National (Thousands)	90,521	91,804	93,035	94,013	94,915	95,849	96,640	97,338	97,936
%Ch	4.2	5.7	5.4	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.5
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	51,444	52,972	54,113	54,207	54,507	55,599	54,459	54,130	53,339
%Ch	-3.6	11.9	8.6	0.7	2.2	8.0	-8.2	-2.4	-5.8
National (Thousands)	18,574	18,117	18,062	18,257	19,509	19,564	19,564	19,430	19,331
%Ch	6.9	-9.8	-1.2	4.3	27.4	1.1	.0	-2.7	-2.0
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	25,729	26,669	27,631	27,469	27,529	27,915	27,120	26,955	25,602
%Ch	3.3	14.6	14.4	-2.3	0.9	5.6	-11.4	-2.4	-20.1
National (Thousands)	10,890	10,485	10,446	10,594	11,613	11,673	11,676	11,585	11,496
%Ch	11.2	-14.9	-1.5	5.7	38.5	2.1	0.1	-3.1	-3.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	14,022	14,532	14,774	14,113	13,957	14,068	13,720	14,153	13,529
%Ch	0.2	14.6	6.7	-17.9	-4.4	3.2	-9.9	12.6	-17.6
National (Thousands)	674	692	703	709	707	709	705	695	700
%Ch	18.8	10.7	6.2	3.4	-1.1	1.5	-2.6	-5.5	2.7
STONE,CLAY,GLASS & FABR. METALS									
Idaho	2,794	2,712	2,805	2,893	2,731	2,714	2,728	2,844	2,670
%Ch	20.4	-11.3	13.7	12.5	-22.4	-2.5	2.1	17.0	-24.5
National (Thousands)	1,948	1,968	1,992	2,022	2,072	2,085	2,084	2,075	2,064
%Ch	6.0	4.2	4.7	6.1	10.0	2.4	-0.1	-1.7	-2.1
ELECTRICAL & NONELEC. MACHINERY									
Idaho	7,392	7,859	8,357	8,312	9,223	9,461	8,939	8,190	7,686
%Ch	0.9	25.2	25.3	21.8	18.7	10.3	-22.1	-33.5	-24.6
National (Thousands)	4,180	4,003	3,954	3,989	4,460	4,482	4,472	4,415	4,349
%Ch	19.2	-16.9	-5.0	3.6	47.2	2.0	-1.0	-5.1	-6.0
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	1,521	1,566	1,695	1,651	1,618	1,672	1,732	1,769	1,717
%Ch	13.8	12.0	32.9	-10.3	-8.0	13.3	14.3	8.5	-11.7
National (Thousands)	4,088	3,822	3,798	3,874	4,374	4,397	4,416	4,400	4,384
%Ch	4.5	-26.1	-2.5	8.0	51.6	2.1	1.7	-1.4	-1.5

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EMPLOYMENT	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	335,616	337,489	338,504	339,211	340,033	341,015	342,251	343,359	344,104
%Ch	1.1	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.9
National (Thousands)	98,431	98,787	99,076	99,400	99,768	100,251	100,833	101,413	102,006
%Ch	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	53,460	54,000	54,382	54,724	54,979	55,340	55,769	56,156	56,383
%Ch	0.9	4.0	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.8	1.6
National (Thousands)	19,281	19,262	19,224	19,207	19,215	19,264	19,358	19,443	19,528
%Ch	-1.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	0.2	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.7
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	25,622	26,083	26,357	26,549	26,715	26,937	27,228	27,401	27,603
%Ch	0.2	7.2	4.2	2.9	2.5	3.3	4.3	3.7	1.8
National (Thousands)	11,450	11,433	11,393	11,376	11,382	11,420	11,496	11,567	11,643
%Ch	-1.6	-0.6	-1.4	-0.6	0.2	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.6
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	13,375	13,801	14,030	14,159	14,192	14,259	14,325	14,324	14,243
%Ch	-4.6	12.7	6.7	3.7	0.9	1.9	1.9	.0	-2.3
National (Thousands)	700	704	709	717	723	728	732	732	730
%Ch	0.1	2.1	3.3	4.6	2.9	2.9	2.0	0.5	-1.3
STONE,CLAY,GLASS & FABR. METALS									
Idaho	2,730	2,720	2,749	2,755	2,761	2,770	2,780	2,817	2,824
%Ch	9.1	-1.5	4.2	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	5.3	1.0
National (Thousands)	2,057	2,054	2,040	2,028	2,020	2,017	2,027	2,034	2,042
%Ch	-1.3	-0.7	-2.7	-2.4	-1.5	-0.6	2.0	1.4	1.6
ELECTRICAL & NONELEC. MACHINERY									
Idaho	7,773	7,805	7,842	7,928	8,044	8,197	8,364	8,558	8,756
%Ch	4.5	1.6	1.9	4.4	5.9	7.8	9.2	9.3	9.2
National (Thousands)	4,308	4,276	4,255	4,256	4,275	4,313	4,363	4,420	4,485
%Ch	-3.7	-2.9	-2.0	0.1	1.8	3.6	4.6	5.3	5.8
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	1,744	1,758	1,735	1,708	1,718	1,711	1,758	1,782	1,780
%Ch	6.3	3.1	-5.1	-6.4	2.4	-1.6	11.0	5.4	-0.5
National (Thousands)	4,385	4,399	4,389	4,374	4,364	4,362	4,375	4,390	4,396
%Ch	0.1	1.3	-0.9	-1.4	-0.9	-0.1	1.2	0.5	0.5

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EMPLOYMENT	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	25,715	26,303	26,482	26,738	26,978	27,684	27,339	27,175	27,737
%Ch	-10.2	9.2	2.7	3.9	3.6	10.5	-5.0	-2.4	8.3
National (Thousands)	7,684	7,631	7,616	7,664	7,897	7,891	7,888	7,846	7,835
%Ch	1.1	-2.8	-0.8	2.5	12.2	-0.3	-0.2	-2.1	-0.5
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	15,806	16,351	16,449	16,530	16,540	16,999	16,905	16,876	16,600
%Ch	-22.4	13.8	2.4	2.0	0.2	11.1	-2.2	-0.7	-6.5
National (Thousands)	1,634	1,627	1,615	1,618	1,617	1,622	1,635	1,636	1,632
%Ch	4.0	-1.6	-3.1	0.8	-0.2	1.2	3.0	0.3	-1.1
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
Idaho	9,898	10,488	10,515	10,634	10,634	11,200	10,993	10,806	10,476
%Ch	-35.0	23.8	1.1	4.5	.0	21.3	-7.4	-6.8	-12.2
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	5,908	5,863	5,934	5,896	5,906	5,799	5,912	6,070	6,124
%Ch	0.7	-3.0	4.8	-2.6	0.7	-7.2	7.8	10.7	3.6
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
Idaho	5,067	5,203	5,165	5,331	5,532	5,703	5,432	5,322	5,831
%Ch	5.4	10.7	-2.9	12.9	15.1	12.4	-19.0	-8.1	38.3
National (Thousands)	1,963	1,978	1,999	2,024	2,065	2,078	2,088	2,097	2,108
%Ch	3.3	3.1	4.1	5.0	8.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.2
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	3,400	3,300	3,433	3,500	3,567	3,500	3,567	3,507	3,667
%Ch	16.3	-11.3	16.1	7.8	19.6	-7.5	7.6	-6.7	18.3
National (Thousands)	1,057	1,055	1,047	1,043	1,050	1,052	1,052	1,045	1,038
%Ch	9.1	-4.6	-3.0	-1.3	2.7	0.8	-0.1	-2.7	-2.8
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
Idaho	1,441	1,449	1,435	1,377	1,339	1,482	1,436	1,470	1,639
%Ch	19.3	2.3	-3.9	-16.2	-11.1	42.8	-12.5	9.6	45.9
National (Thousands)	3,020	2,971	2,956	2,979	3,184	3,138	3,113	3,068	3,058
%Ch	-4.6	-6.5	-2.0	3.1	24.8	-3.2	-3.2	-5.9	-1.3
MINING									
Idaho	4,260	4,232	4,167	4,180	4,339	4,102	3,765	3,867	3,750
%Ch	27.9	-2.6	-6.2	1.2	15.2	-21.8	-32.9	10.8	-12.1
National (Thousands)	939	955	965	973	983	977	976	979	984
%Ch	-0.3	6.7	4.0	3.3	4.1	-2.4	-0.4	1.5	6.4
METAL MINING									
Idaho	2,788	2,837	2,659	2,783	2,982	2,804	2,662	2,554	2,616
%Ch	43.1	7.1	-25.1	18.7	28.6	-23.9	-20.2	-16.3	9.7
OTHER MINING									
Idaho	1,472	1,395	1,508	1,397	1,357	1,298	1,103	1,313	1,134
%Ch	2.0	-20.9	32.4	-29.4	-11.5	-17.4	-60.2	76.3	-54.6

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EMPLOYMENT	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	27,837	27,917	28,025	28,174	28,265	28,402	28,541	28,675	28,780
%Ch	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5
National (Thousands)	7,831	7,829	7,831	7,832	7,833	7,844	7,862	7,875	7,885
%Ch	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	16,854	16,938	17,035	17,128	17,171	17,244	17,316	17,377	17,422
%Ch	5.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.0
National (Thousands)	1,628	1,628	1,626	1,624	1,623	1,624	1,625	1,627	1,628
%Ch	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
Idaho	10,696	10,727	10,768	10,821	10,858	10,916	10,959	10,998	11,027
%Ch	8.4	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.1
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	6,159	6,211	6,268	6,308	6,313	6,328	6,357	6,380	6,395
%Ch	2.3	3.4	3.6	2.6	0.3	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.9
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
Idaho	5,729	5,753	5,787	5,825	5,862	5,909	5,951	5,991	6,026
%Ch	-7.0	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.3
National (Thousands)	2,115	2,122	2,129	2,135	2,141	2,149	2,157	2,166	2,173
%Ch	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	3,691	3,660	3,635	3,647	3,652	3,653	3,666	3,689	3,706
%Ch	2.6	-3.4	-2.7	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.4	2.5	1.9
National (Thousands)	1,036	1,036	1,039	1,042	1,044	1,046	1,048	1,049	1,050
%Ch	-0.8	.0	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
Idaho	1,563	1,566	1,568	1,574	1,580	1,595	1,608	1,618	1,626
%Ch	-18.6	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.5	4.1	3.0	2.4	2.1
National (Thousands)	3,051	3,043	3,036	3,030	3,025	3,024	3,031	3,033	3,032
%Ch	-0.8	-1.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	.0	0.9	0.3	-0.1
MINING									
Idaho	3,888	3,900	3,908	3,903	3,908	3,925	3,937	3,951	3,957
%Ch	14.7	1.2	0.8	-0.5	0.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.6
National (Thousands)	950	935	922	910	899	891	890	883	876
%Ch	-5.5	-6.3	-5.7	-5.2	-4.8	-3.4	-0.5	-3.3	-3.2
METAL MINING									
Idaho	2,595	2,604	2,610	2,612	2,623	2,629	2,635	2,642	2,645
%Ch	-3.2	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.4
OTHER MINING									
Idaho	1,293	1,296	1,298	1,291	1,285	1,296	1,303	1,309	1,312
%Ch	56.1	0.9	0.6	-2.0	-1.8	3.3	2.1	2.1	0.9

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983 - 1987
Idaho Economic Model
FALL 1985

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1985
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

EMPLOYMENT	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
NON-MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	268,009	269,189	271,551	274,671	278,231	278,977	277,437	280,408	281,345
%Ch	3.6	1.8	3.5	4.6	5.2	1.1	-2.2	4.3	1.3
National (Thousands)	71,947	73,688	74,973	75,756	75,406	76,285	77,076	77,908	78,605
%Ch	3.5	9.7	7.0	4.2	-1.8	4.7	4.1	4.3	3.6
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	13,277	13,358	13,826	14,396	15,121	14,780	14,184	14,791	14,909
%Ch	10.3	2.4	14.0	16.5	20.1	-9.0	-16.1	17.1	3.2
National (Thousands)	3,880	3,836	3,827	3,853	4,369	4,432	4,537	4,646	4,690
%Ch	2.8	-4.5	-1.0	2.8	53.5	5.8	9.5	9.6	3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
Idaho	23,088	23,279	23,415	23,416	23,487	23,549	23,586	23,861	23,653
%Ch	2.2	3.3	2.3	.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	4.7	-3.5
National (Thousands)	5,347	5,356	5,387	5,434	5,706	5,756	5,811	5,884	5,959
%Ch	-6.4	0.7	2.3	3.5	20.1	3.5	3.8	5.0	5.1
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
Idaho	18,993	19,460	18,983	18,930	18,995	18,955	18,750	18,912	18,698
%Ch	0.1	9.8	-9.8	-1.1	1.4	-0.8	-4.3	3.5	-4.5
National (Thousands)	4,802	5,040	5,108	5,148	5,193	5,233	5,267	5,291	5,303
%Ch	-15.6	19.9	5.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.6	1.9	0.9
TRADE									
Idaho	80,327	80,132	81,674	82,580	84,246	84,979	84,506	85,821	85,697
%Ch	6.6	-1.0	7.7	4.4	8.1	3.5	-2.2	6.2	-0.6
National (Thousands)	20,484	20,396	20,486	20,698	22,262	22,609	22,865	23,115	23,292
%Ch	-4.1	-1.7	1.8	4.2	30.2	6.2	4.5	4.4	3.1
SERVICES									
Idaho	60,164	60,580	61,198	62,543	62,770	63,233	63,068	63,263	64,696
%Ch	2.0	2.8	4.1	8.3	1.4	3.0	-1.0	1.2	9.1
National (Thousands)	19,059	19,133	19,263	19,548	20,876	21,174	21,502	21,797	22,049
%Ch	-10.0	1.6	2.7	5.9	27.2	5.7	6.2	5.5	4.6
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	56,065	56,391	56,489	56,394	57,477	57,716	57,719	57,771	58,286
%Ch	2.1	2.3	0.7	2.9	4.1	1.7	.0	0.4	3.6
EDUCATION	30,004	30,667	30,954	31,328	31,715	31,750	31,463	31,316	32,175
%Ch	-4.4	8.3	3.7	4.8	4.9	0.4	-3.6	-1.9	11.0
OTHER	26,061	25,723	25,535	25,566	25,762	25,966	26,256	26,455	26,111
%Ch	9.8	-5.2	-2.9	0.5	3.1	3.2	4.5	3.0	-5.2
National (Thousands)	13,029	13,086	13,098	13,095	13,203	13,274	13,278	13,327	13,462
%Ch	-2.0	1.8	0.4	-0.1	3.3	2.2	0.1	1.5	4.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	11,835	11,757	11,799	11,727	11,796	11,683	11,859	12,121	11,656
%Ch	-7.8	-2.6	1.4	-2.4	2.4	-3.8	6.0	8.8	-15.3
National (Thousands)	2,778	2,781	2,784	2,801	2,815	2,830	2,840	2,868	2,886
%Ch	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.4	3.9	2.5

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EMPLOYMENT	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
NON-MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	282,157	283,489	284,121	284,488	285,054	285,675	286,482	287,202	287,721
%Ch	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7
National (Thousands)	79,150	79,525	79,852	80,193	80,553	80,987	81,474	81,971	82,478
%Ch	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	14,487	14,366	14,534	14,616	14,625	14,573	14,488	14,394	14,307
%Ch	-11.3	-3.3	4.7	2.3	0.2	-1.4	-2.3	-2.6	-2.4
National (Thousands)	4,730	4,747	4,743	4,743	4,746	4,761	4,789	4,818	4,843
%Ch	3.4	1.4	-0.3	.0	0.2	1.3	2.3	2.4	2.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
Idaho	23,734	23,851	23,960	24,081	24,200	24,309	24,420	24,537	24,654
%Ch	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
National (Thousands)	6,029	6,094	6,158	6,222	6,285	6,350	6,417	6,483	6,549
%Ch	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
Idaho	18,760	18,793	18,892	18,929	18,940	18,953	19,046	19,099	19,182
%Ch	1.3	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	2.0	1.1	1.7
National (Thousands)	5,321	5,328	5,326	5,329	5,330	5,337	5,347	5,358	5,371
%Ch	1.3	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9
TRADE									
Idaho	86,681	87,390	87,692	88,037	88,228	88,582	88,929	89,284	89,459
%Ch	4.6	3.3	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8
National (Thousands)	23,456	23,570	23,677	23,786	23,902	24,047	24,200	24,350	24,495
%Ch	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4
SERVICES									
Idaho	64,835	65,136	65,364	65,540	65,701	65,938	66,175	66,343	66,489
%Ch	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9
National (Thousands)	22,259	22,401	22,543	22,688	22,839	22,999	23,169	23,345	23,528
%Ch	3.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	57,871	57,941	57,769	57,493	57,584	57,531	57,599	57,669	57,680
%Ch	-2.8	0.5	-1.2	-1.9	0.6	-0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
EDUCATION	31,679	31,808	31,814	31,813	31,925	31,930	32,007	32,079	32,113
%Ch	-6.2	1.6	0.1	.0	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.4
OTHER	26,192	26,133	25,955	25,680	25,659	25,601	25,593	25,590	25,567
%Ch	1.2	-0.9	-2.7	-4.2	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1	.0	-0.4
National (Thousands)	13,506	13,551	13,591	13,628	13,663	13,707	13,759	13,821	13,892
%Ch	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	11,916	12,134	12,007	11,889	11,868	11,869	11,891	11,929	11,993
%Ch	8.9	7.3	-4.2	-3.9	-0.7	.0	0.7	1.3	2.1
National (Thousands)	2,898	2,898	2,892	2,888	2,889	2,893	2,901	2,912	2,925
%Ch	1.7	0.1	-0.9	-0.5	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.7

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983 - 1987
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FALL 1985

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MISCELLANEOUS VARIABLES	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	294.9	301.4	307.8	314.2	320.9	327.9	297.6	308.2	314.4
%Ch	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.7	-37.0	14.3	8.1
National (Millions)	86,700.0	86,500.0	90,600.0	93,200.0	92,100.0	97,000.0	95,100.0	99,100.0	100,400.0
%Ch	1.9	-0.9	19.0	11.5	-4.7	21.3	-7.8	12.6	9.4
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2.085	2.103	2.129	2.143	2.246	2.261	2.291	2.306	2.324
%Ch	-10.9	3.3	4.9	2.6	19.3	2.7	5.3	2.6	3.3
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2.148	2.160	2.180	2.192	2.215	2.228	2.246	2.262	2.275
%Ch	3.8	2.2	3.7	2.2	4.2	2.3	3.2	2.8	2.3
FOOD	2.163	2.168	2.185	2.207	2.293	2.310	2.324	2.321	2.326
%Ch	-8.0	0.9	3.1	4.0	15.6	3.0	2.4	-0.5	0.9
GAS & OIL	3.613	3.571	3.319	3.452	3.346	3.400	3.341	3.504	3.471
%Ch	18.7	-4.6	-28.2	16.0	-12.3	6.5	-6.9	19.5	-3.8
HOUSING	2.012	2.051	2.081	2.106	2.259	2.293	2.319	2.354	2.394
%Ch	-17.9	7.8	5.9	4.8	29.1	6.0	4.5	6.0	6.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	2.999	3.030	3.069	3.097	3.125	3.153	3.178	3.211	3.230
%Ch	4.2	4.0	5.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.1	2.4
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	11.007	9.287	8.653	8.803	11.390	9.267	8.477	7.923	7.900
PRIME	14.717	11.957	10.880	10.500	12.990	11.803	10.537	10.197	9.500
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	13.673	13.460	13.335	14.047	14.485	13.619	13.075	12.760	12.142
COMM. BANK SAV & TIME DEP	11.021	9.839	8.456	8.033	9.794	9.734	9.116	8.165	7.724
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.591	1.575	1.602	1.641	1.646	1.659	1.656	1.690	1.703
%Ch	8.3	-4.2	6.9	9.8	1.2	3.2	-0.7	8.2	3.0
MINING	1.172	1.170	1.167	1.123	1.286	1.224	1.245	1.243	1.220
%Ch	17.6	-0.7	-1.1	-15.0	57.9	-19.3	6.9	-0.6	-7.4
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.114	1.170	1.204	1.225	1.250	1.214	1.238	1.209	1.227
%Ch	9.9	20.2	11.5	7.0	8.3	-11.5	8.0	-9.7	6.2
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	1.929	2.121	2.107	2.138	2.318	2.293	2.229	2.224	2.031
%Ch	-0.8	46.7	-3.0	5.8	33.7	-6.1	-9.5	-0.9	-34.6
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.566	1.618	1.708	1.782	1.873	1.859	1.856	1.887	1.883
%Ch	28.5	13.2	22.3	17.4	20.5	-3.1	-0.5	6.6	-0.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.911	2.000	2.094	2.172	2.242	2.281	2.216	2.154	2.107
%Ch	24.9	18.6	18.7	14.9	12.9	7.0	-11.3	-11.2	-8.7
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.117	3.038	3.230	3.435	4.797	4.791	4.570	4.196	3.954
%Ch	-37.1	-10.1	25.2	25.4	158.6	-0.5	-18.5	-32.7	-23.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.417	1.422	1.470	1.491	1.486	1.492	1.486	1.526	1.547
%Ch	19.6	1.2	13.5	5.9	-1.5	1.7	-1.6	10.7	5.5

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MISCELLANEOUS VARIABLES	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	322.2	323.1	323.1	322.5	322.8	322.8	326.2	329.7	331.4
%Ch	9.9	1.2	.0	-0.8	0.4	-0.1	4.3	4.3	2.1
National (Millions)	102,904.6	102,850.8	102,493.9	101,937.4	101,692.9	101,332.3	102,438.1	103,556.9	104,122.7
%Ch	10.0	-0.2	-1.4	-2.2	-1.0	-1.4	4.4	4.4	2.2
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2.346	2.364	2.380	2.[illegible]	2.416	2.438	2.460	2.484	2.509
%Ch	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2.295	2.315	2.336	2.355	2.376	2.397	2.419	2.442	2.466
%Ch	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9
FOOD	2.340	2.353	2.369	2.388	2.407	2.426	2.446	2.467	2.488
%Ch	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4
GAS & OIL	3.427	3.406	3.400	3.292	3.270	3.242	3.237	3.239	3.232
%Ch	-5.1	-2.5	-0.7	-12.7	-2.7	-3.4	-0.7	0.4	-1.0
HOUSING	2.432	2.468	2.502	2.535	2.566	2.597	2.628	2.660	2.692
%Ch	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	3.252	3.279	3.308	3.333	3.363	3.395	3.429	3.464	3.500
%Ch	2.7	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	8.013	7.741	7.439	7.196	7.407	7.655	7.946	8.251	8.299
PRIME	9.500	9.200	9.000	9.000	9.400	9.500	9.800	9.999	9.999
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	12.154	12.044	11.754	11.549	11.367	11.426	11.521	11.630	11.732
COMM. BANK SAV & TIME DEP	7.549	7.545	7.509	7.343	7.261	7.327	7.538	7.775	7.959
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.712	1.725	1.739	1.752	1.762	1.782	1.796	1.809	1.820
%Ch	2.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	4.4	3.2	2.9	2.3
MINING	1.230	1.221	1.226	1.222	1.218	1.218	1.225	1.224	1.223
%Ch	3.4	0.2	-1.6	-1.3	-1.2	-0.1	2.2	-0.3	-0.3
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.231	1.255	1.252	1.260	1.265	1.282	1.309	1.318	1.328
%Ch	1.3	7.9	-1.0	2.4	1.5	5.3	8.5	2.9	3.0
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	1.972	1.984	1.992	1.992	1.992	2.016	2.033	2.046	2.056
%Ch	-11.6	2.3	1.8	.0	.0	4.7	3.3	2.6	2.0
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.867	1.863	1.873	1.899	1.918	1.964	2.005	2.053	2.102
%Ch	-3.4	-0.9	2.1	5.4	4.1	9.5	8.4	9.6	9.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	2.085	2.081	2.095	2.134	2.174	2.227	2.280	2.345	2.406
%Ch	-4.1	-0.8	2.7	7.4	7.5	9.8	9.6	11.3	10.5
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.868	3.865	3.927	4.074	4.208	4.335	4.474	4.670	4.859
%Ch	-8.7	-0.3	6.4	15.0	13.2	12.1	12.9	17.5	16.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.578	1.575	1.581	1.582	1.590	1.599	1.600	1.590	1.575
%Ch	7.9	-0.7	1.4	0.4	1.9	2.4	0.2	-2.5	-3.9

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THE DRI U. S. MACRO MODEL

The Data Resources, Inc. (DRI) Macroeconomic Model of the U.S. economy, with some 850 equations and 450 stochastic endogenous variables, is the largest of the current generation of econometric models of the U.S. economy.

The DRI Model is a simultaneous model. Solution for some unknowns required values for other unknowns. All such equations are solved through a process of iterative approximations.

Conceptually, the DRI model can be divided into six broad sectors:

I	Final GNP Demand
II	Incomes
III	Financial
IV	Employment, Unemployment, Labor Force
V	Production, Investment Capital Stock
VI	Prices, Wages, Productivity

In a very general sense, the model can be viewed in the framework of the circular flow of income and output presented in basic economics textbooks. Consumers and producers are linked through the product markets with prices, financial variables, productivity and demographic variables determining what and how much is produced and earned. A brief description of each of the sectors listed above follows:

I. The final demand sector includes equations for consumer spending on housing, automobiles, several other categories of durable and non-durable goods, and several service categories. Among the important determinants of demand in these categories are demographic factors, financial market conditions, debt service burden, past and present income, relative prices, unemployment, and inflation.

Another major element of final demand is investment, which can be divided into fixed investment and inventories. Fixed investment is determined by such factors as utilization rates; capital stock; relative prices; financial market conditions; corporate balance sheet conditions; and government policy, especially tax and environmental policies. Investment in inventories is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government demand and state and local government demand. The federal component can be divided into expenditures and receipts, with most of the expenditure side being exogenous: defense and non-defense purchases, grants-in-aid, and transfers to foreigners. Transfers to persons and interest payments are endogenous with the former dependent on demographic factors--unemployment rate and labor force--and the latter dependent on interest rates and the levels of federal expenditures and receipts.

Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes and contributions for social insurance. Primary determinants include tax rates and tax bases--personal income, profits, etc.

The state and local sector can also be divided into expenditure and receipt components, with receipts depending primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases - personal income, profit, consumption levels, etc. State and local expenditures depend on income factors and the costs of borrowing.

The foreign sector of the DRI model mainly considers trade balance and enters into the circular flow of demand and incomes. Some specific impacts on the production sector are also included.

II. The income sector follows the national income accounting approach. Since GNP and gross national income must be equal, DRI estimates all components of national income except wage and salary disbursements, which are treated as a residual. Important endogenous components include profits, capital consumption allowances, dividends, interest payments, and taxes. Personal savings are also treated as a residual after taxes, consumer spending, transfers to foreigners, and consumer interest payments have been deducted from personal income.

The importance of the income sector derives from the impact the income distribution has on the mix of consumption and investment.

III. The financial sector is the largest of the six broad categories defined above. It can be divided into the following conceptual categories:

A. Monetary and reserve aggregates - includes M1 through M5 and reserve requirements on demand and time deposits;

B. Interest rates - includes mortgage rates, consumer installment rates, federal funds rates, government bill and bond rates, municipal bond rates, corporate bond rates, and various savings and time deposit rates;

C. Loans - includes consumer, business and mortgage loans at commercial banks;

D. Flow of funds--balance sheet (assets and liabilities) broken out by households, non-financial corporations, commercial banks, and non-bank financial institutions;

E. Stock market, new issues of government debt, inflation expectations, and other miscellaneous financial indicators.

These categories interact heavily with one another and provide important input in other model sector. The financial sector provides important policy levers within the model which make it more able to capture the impacts of federal monetary policy.

IV. Industry employment is derived from industry output using Cobb-Douglas production functions. Long-run trends in productivity and cyclical sensitivity are taken into account on an industry by industry basis.

Labor force is estimated using demographic, stage of cycle, and participation rate variables.

Unemployment by demographic characteristic (females, blacks, married males, adults, teenagers, etc.) is based on demographic, stage of cycle, and GNP composition variables.

V. Industrial Output and Investment is the second largest component of the DRI model. The production equations, of which there are over 75, form the basis for the investment, capital stock, and industry employment equations.

In general, final demand determines the level of activity in the final product industries. An input-output matrix then translates final demand into the derived demand faced by the intermediate processing and crude materials industries.

Industry investment is derived from industry output using neo-classical capital stock adjustment equations. Capital stock is simply last period's capital stock plus investment less depreciation.

VI. The price and wage sector includes equations for wholesale price indices, GNP price deflators, components of the CPI, wages and productivity.

Wholesale price indices contain variables representing materials and labor input costs and demand levels. WPI's then enter into GNP price deflators in appropriate mixes, and also feed into CPI components.

Input costs terms are determined by measures of market "tightness" including vendor performance and capacity utilization. The resulting relative prices then enter back into other sectors of the model, especially final demand equations.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the DRI[1] U.S. Macro Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

> personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor income + farm proprietor's income + nonfarm proprietor's income + property income + transfer payments - contributions for social insurance + residence adjustment.

With the exception of farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments each comprise sub-models containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated sub-model consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes and imputed income, and corporate farm income; transfer payments to farmers are given exogenously. Two concepts of farm proprietor income are used: YENTAF@ID includes inventory changes and imputed rent, while YENTAFREAL@ID has them removed.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 21 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables, while domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state specific-demand variables.

Other sectors of the IEM include a demographic component which is used to forecast births, deaths, net migration and total population; and the labor force participation rate which is driven by population and employment. A comprehensive listing of IEM equations and variables follows. A detailed flowchart of the IEM and a set of regression results are available from the editors upon request; see Preface.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period.

[1] Data Resources, Inc.

The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occassionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies.

Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from the DRI U.S. Macro Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the DRI model, an understanding of the DRI model, its input assumptions and its output is very useful in evaluating the results of the Idaho Economic Model's forecast. The assumptions and output of the DRI model are discussed in the section on Forecast Outlook.

EQUATIONS OF THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

```
EAHEM@ID:  EQUATION
AHEM@ID = 0.0300709 + 8.08267*EMD@ID|1*JRWSSNF/EM@ID|1
        + 3.08693*EMN@ID|1*JRWSSNF/EM@ID|1

EBIR@ID:  EQUATION
BIR@ID = -0.209360 + 0.500897*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YEF72@NR@ID)
       + 0.899767*BIR@ID|1

EBTX72@ID:  EQUATION
BTX72@ID = (WSD@ID+YENTEAF@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTAFREAL@ID)/PC

EDEA@ID:  EQUATION
DEA@ID = 0.165118 + 0.0517839*DEA*NR@ID/N + 0.913778*DEA@ID|1

EEC@ID:  EQUATION
EC@ID = 1.16342 + 0.487778*MOVAVG(2 TO 0,HUATZCORR@ID)
      + 0.0815699*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,VCOLGF@ID)/ MOVAVG(4 to 1,PC)

EEEA@ID:  EQUATION
EEA@ID = EMD@ID+EMN@ID+ENM@ID

EEFIR@ID:  EQUATION
EFIR@ID = -17.8437 + 0.0852189*KQHOMES@ID + 0.0356806*MOVAVG(3 TO 1,EEA@ID)

EEG@ID:  EQUATION
EG@ID = EGSL@ID+EGF@ID

EEGF@ID:  EQUATION
EGF@ID = EGF*( -1.06025 + 985.673*NR@ID/N + 4.32769*GF072/GF72)

EEGSL@ID:  EQUATION
EGSL@ID = EGSLED@ID+ EGSLO@ID

EEGSLED@ID:  EQUATION
EGSLED@ID = -3.06139 + 26.8435*NR@ID + 0.0525614*VCOLGF@ID/PC

EEGSLO@ID:  EQUATION
EGSLO@ID = 2.13603 + 5.53687*D7278*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,BTX72@ID)
         + 4.83166*((1-D7278)*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,BTX72@ID)) + 0.0405794*VCOLGF@ID/PC

EEM@ID:  EQUATION
EM@ID = EMN@ID + EMD@ID

EEMD@ID:  EQUATION
EMD@ID = E24@ID + EMDO@ID + E32&34@ID + E35&36@ID

EEMDO@ID:  EQUATION
EMDO@ID = -4.71409 + 2.87333*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQINDEMDO@ID) + 0.496833*D79&
        + 0.249331*MOVAVG(3 TO 1,EC@ID)

EEMI@ID:  EQUATION
EMI@ID = E10@ID+EMIO@ID

EEMIO@ID:  EQUATION
EMIO@ID = 0.631130 + 1.21140*JQIND287 - 0.0548633*DPIK
        - 0.0500976*JQIND287*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@CAP) - 0.519966*D721774

EEMN@ID:  EQUATION
EMN@ID = E20@ID+E26&27@ID+E28@ID+EMNO@ID

EEMNO@ID:  EQUATION
EMNO@ID = -0.0920935 + 0.367598*D721802 + 0.00898048*((CNO72+CNCS72))

EENM@ID:  EQUATION
ENM@ID = EMI@ID+EC@ID+ER@ID+ET@ID+EFIR@ID+ESV@ID+EGSL@ID+EGF@ID

EER@ID:  EQUATION
ER@ID = 9.4159 - 30.7337*JQIND49&G/ER+ 0.0119162*KQHOMES@ID + 0.0772285*EM@ID|1
      + 0.122078*ET@ID|1

EESV@ID:  EQUATION
ESV@ID = -11.6738 + 16.5158*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YP72@ID)
       + 9.71649*(POSITIVE(YP72@ID-MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YP72@ID)))
```

```
EET@ID:  EQUATION
ET@ID = ETR@ID+ETW@ID

EETR@ID:  EQUATION
ETR@ID = 10.6315 + 7.61196*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YP72@ID)
       + 0.0702899*CDMV&P72*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,EEA@ID)/MOVAVG(2 TO 1,EEA)

EETW@ID:  EQUATION
ETW@ID = 5.73983 + 0.278837*ETR@ID|1

EEXPRDF@ID:  EQUATION
EXPRDF@ID = -78.6777 + 2.09445*MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)
          + 0.419332*MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID)

EE10@ID:  EQUATION
E10@ID = 3.64000 - 0.329497*D723732 - 0.466893*D762773 - 0.380768*D82&
       - 1.21914*JQINDMI@13/EMI + 0.748015*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND333@9)

EE20@ID:  EQUATION
E20@ID = E203@ID+E200@ID

EE200@ID:  EQUATION
E200@ID = -0.121853 + 4.06285*MOVAVG(1 TO 0.JQIND20)
        - 0.000991384*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,LABOR@CAP)*CNFOOD72 - 0,331750*DE200@ID
        + 20631.7*1/TIME**2 + 0.00121813*MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0,WPI01)

EE203@ID:  EQUATION
E203@ID = 7.33694 + 1.41959*D7279 - 0.617161*D203@ID+ 4.89388*JQIND20
        - 0.190642*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,LABOR@CAP)*JQIND20 - 33600.3*1/TIME**2

EE24@ID:  EQUATION
E24@ID = 16.7416- 11.2862*(JAHEADJEA/WPI08)*MOVAVG(2 TO 0,JQIND24)
       - 4.57737*JQIND24/E24+ 16.2302*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND24)

EE26&27@ID:  EQUATION
E26&27@ID = -1.61108 + 1.98177*JQIND26&27@ID - 1.85103*JQIND27/E27
          + 7.81400*N16&*NR@ID/N

EE28@ID:  EQUATION
E28@ID = 2.63397 - 1.11697*D2883& - 0.562613*TEMP@WPI06%/WPI
       + 1.05329*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,JQIND287)

EE32&34@ID:  EQUATION
E32&34@ID = -1.18272 + 1.63796*MOVAVG(1 TO 0.JQIND32&34@ID) - 1.88547*JQIND34/E34
          + 0.0667717*((E20@ID|1+E24@ID|1+EMI@ID|1+EC@ID|1+E26&27@ID|1))

EE35&36@ID:  EQUATION
E35&36@ID = 7.94609 + 0.280267*D824& + 3.03106*MOVAVG(2 TO 0,JQID35&36@ID)
          - 94622.6*1/TIME**2

EHUATZCORR@ID:  EQUATION
HUATZCORR@ID = 18.1242 - 0.0317768*PAYMENT/PC + 7.54018*YEF@ID/PC - 0.0999918*KQHOMES@ID

EJQINDEMDO@ID:  EQUATION
JQINDEMDO@ID = 3.1*JQIND25/39.8 + 22.9*JQIND37/39.8 + 13.8*JQIND39/39.8

EJQINDEMNO@ID:  EQUATION
JQINDEMNO@ID = 4.6*JQIND23/60.1 + 55.5*JQIND30/60.1

EJQIND26&27@ID:  EQUATION
JQIND26&27@ID = 1.66*JQIND26/5.24 + 3.58*JQIND27/5.24

EJQIND32&34@ID:  EQUATION
JQIND32&34@ID = 42*JQIND32/84.6 + 42.6*JQIND34/84.6

EJQIND35&36@ID:  EQUATION
JQIND35&36@ID = 5.54*JQIND35/8.76 + 3.22*JQIND36/8.76

EKQHOMES@ID:  EQUATION
KQHOMES@ID = ((1-.003)**.25)*KQHOMES@ID|1 +
           (1.022*1.09*1.01*.96)*(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,HUATZCORR@ID)/4)

ELABOR@CAP:  EQUATION
LABOR@CAP = (JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/IPDENRCOST
```

```
ELABOR@ENG:  EQUATION
LABOR@ENG = (JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/WPI05

EMIG@ID:  EQUATION
MIG@ID = 4*(NR@ID-NR@ID|1) - (BIR@ID-DEA@ID)/1000

ENR@ID:  EQUATION
NR@ID = 0.109977 + 0.000255694*(BIR@ID-DEA@ID) + 0.907005*NR@ID|1
      - 382.523*1/TIME**2

EPAYMENT:  EQUATION
PAYMENT = (800*PMHU1NSOLD)/((((1-(1/((1+(RMMTGCCNS/1200))**360)))/((RMMTGCCNS/1200))))

ERESADJ@ID:  EQUATION
RESADJ@ID = 0.180164 - 0.178218*(EEA@ID/EEA@ID|4)/(EEA/EEA|4)
          + 0.00873467*D7278 + 0.00772862*WSD@ID

ERNFWEMEC@ID:  EQUATION
RNFWEMEC@ID = 1090.85 + 8311.08*JRWSSNF

ERUADJ:  EQUATION
RUADJ = 1 - ((EEA/N18@64) - 0.00157002*(TIME-113))

ERUADJ@ID:  EQUATION
RUADJ@ID = 1 - ((EEA@ID/((NR@ID*1000)*(N18@64/N))) - 0.00176351*(TIME-113))

ERWC@ID:  EQUATION
RWC@ID = -738.062 + 2579.68*AHEM@ID

ERWM@ID:  EQUATION
RWM@ID = 869.058 + 2027.80*AHEM@ID

ESAFCROPSNS@ID:  EQUATION
SAFCROPSNS@ID = 749.393 - 703.313*Q1 - 843.706*Q2- 892.647*Q3 + 39.4722*SAFWHTNS
              + 21.9308*SAFCORNNS + 0.488048*SAFLVSTKNS@ID

ESAFLVSTKNS@ID:  EQUATION
SAFLVSTKNS@ID = -188.533 + 25.7579*SAFDAIRYNS - 49.9477*Q1 - 39.3862*Q2
              + 26.7498*Q3 + 15.5651*(SAFCTL&CLVNS+SAFHOGSNS)

ETWPER@ID: EQUATION
TWPER@ID = TWPER*( 0.000162556 + 1.04173*WSD@ID/WSD)

EV@ID:  EQUATION
V@ID = (VGF@PER+VGSL@PER)*( 0.000168884 + 0.000858286*RUADJ@ID/RUADJ + 0.576957*NR@ID/N)

EVCOLGF@ID:  EQUATION
VCOLGF@ID = 21.3276 + 722.018*VAIDGF@SL*NR@ID/N

EWSD@ID:  EQUATION
WSD@ID = WSDM@ID+WSDNFEMEC@ID+WSDC@ID+WSDAF@ID

EWSDAF@ID:  EQUATION
WSDAF@ID = 0.444221 - 3428.90*1/TIME**2 + 0.0191807*D781804
         - 0.00533078*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@CAP)*WPI101

EWSDC@ID:  EQUATION
WSDC@ID = (RWC@ID*EC@ID)/1000000

EWSDM@ID:  EQUATION
WSDM@ID = ((RWM@ID*EM@ID)/1000000)

EWSDNFEMEC@ID:  EQUATION
WSDNFEMEC@ID = RNFWEMEC@ID*(EEA@ID-EC@ID-EM@ID)/1000000

EYAFCORP@ID:  EQUATION
YAFCORP@ID = :0.0107786 +
           1.61498E - 05*(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID) + MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID))
           - 1.43097*(0.0107786 + 1.61498E-05*(MOVAVG(4 TO 1,SAFLVSTKNS@ID))-YAFCORP@ID|1)
           - 0.725316*(0.0107786 + 1.61498E-05*(MOVAVG(5 TO 2,SAFCROPSNS@ID)
           + MOVAVG(5 TO 2,SAFLVSTKNS@ID))-YAFCORP@ID|2)

EYAFINV&R@ID:  EQUATION
YAFINV&R@ID = -0.0290551 - 0.00204121*INVAFCH + 0.103577*CPIU
```

```
EYEF@ID:  EQUATION
YEF@ID = YP@ID-YENTAF@ID

EYEF72@NR@ID:  EQUATION
YEF72@NR@ID = YEF@ID/PC/RN@ID

EYENTAF@ID:  EQUATION
YENTAF@ID = MOVAVG(3 TO 0.SAFCROPSNS@ID)/1000 + MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)/1000
          + MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFVGF@ID) + MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFINV&R@ID) - MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFCORP@ID)
          - MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EXPRDF@ID)/1000

EYENTAFREAL@ID:  EQUATION
YENTAFREAL@ID = YENTAF@ID - YAFINV&R@ID

EYENTEAF@ID:  EQUATION
YENTEAF@ID = -0.0770937 + 0.0101801*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YP@ID)
           + 0.00490485*YENTNFADJ + 0.0218673*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YENTAF@ID)

EYOL@ID:  EQUATION
YOL@ID = YOL*( 0.000505613 + 0.777038*WSD@ID/WSD)

EYP@ID:  EQUATION
YP@ID = WSD@ID+YOL@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTEAF@ID+YENTAF@ID+V@ID+RESADJ@ID-TWPER@ID

EYPPROP@ID:  EQUATION
YPPROP@ID = -0.0515409 + 1.07893*
          ((YINTPER+DIV+YRENTADJ)*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YP@ID)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YP)

EYP72@ID:  EQUATION
YP72@ID = YP@ID/PC
```

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES[1]

AHEM@ID	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
BIR@ID	Number of births
BTX72@ID	Tax base, 1972 dollars
DEA@ID	Number of deaths
EC@ID	Employment in construction
EEA@ID	Employment except agriculture
EFIR@ID	Employment in finance, insurance and real estate
EG@ID	Employment in government
EGF@ID	Employment in federal government
EGSL@ID	Employment in state and local government
EGSLED@ID	Employment in state and local government, education
EGSLO@ID	Employment in state and local government, except education
EM@ID	Employment in manufacturing
EMD@ID	Employment in durable manufacturing
EMDO@ID	Employment in other durable manufacturing
EMI@ID	Employment in mining
EMIO@ID	Employment in mining except metal mining
EMN@ID	Employment in non-durable manufacturing
EMNO@ID	Employment in other non-durable manufacturing
ENM@ID	Employment in non-manufacturing
ER@ID	Employment in communications, transportation, and public utilities
ESV@ID	Employment in services
ET@ID	Employment in trade
ETR@ID	Employment in trade, retail
ETW@ID	Employment in trade, wholesale
EXPRDF@ID	Farm production expenses
E10@ID	Employment in metal mining
E20@ID	Employment in food processing
E200@ID	Employment in food processing except canned, cured, and frozen
E203@ID	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, and frozen
E24@ID	Employment in lumber and wood products
E26&27@ID	Employment in paper, printing and publishing
E28@ID	Employment in chemicals and allied products
E32&34@ID	Employment in stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals
E3536@ID	Employment in electrical and nonelectrical machinery
HUATZCORR@ID	Housing starts
JQINDEMDO@ID	Industrial production index-other durable manufacturing, Idaho
JQINDEMNO@ID	Industrial production index-other nondurable manufacturing, Idaho
JQIND26&27@ID	Industrial production index-paper, printing, and publishing, Idaho
JQIND32&34@ID	Industrial production index-stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals, Idaho

[1] @ID signifies a variable specific to Idaho

JQIND35&36@ID	Industrial production index-electrical and nonelectrical machinery, Idaho
KQHOMES@ID	Housing stock
LABOR@CAP	Labor to capital cost ratio
LABOR@ENG	Labor to energy cost ratio
MIG@ID	Net in-migration of persons
NR@ID	Resident population
PAYMENT	Average monthly payment for 30-year conventional mortgage on median priced new house
RESADJ@ID	Residence adjustment - personal income
RNFWEMEC@ID	Average annual wage except in manufacturing, construction, and farm
RUADJ	Adjusted labor force non-participation, U.S.
RUADJ@ID	Adjusted labor force non-participation rate, Idaho
RWC@ID	Average annual wage in construction
RWM@ID	Average annual wage in manufacturing
SAFCROPSNS@ID	Sales at farm of crops, not seasonally adjusted
SAFLVSTKNS@ID	Sales at farm of livestock, not seasonally adjusted
TWPER@ID	Contributions for social insurance
V@ID	Transfer payments
VCOLGF@ID	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
WSD@ID	Wage and salary disbursement
WSDAF@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, at farm
WSDC@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
WSDM@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
WSDNFEMEC@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, and construction
YAFCORP@ID	Corporate farm income
YAFINV&R@ID	Inventory value changes and imputed rent and income at farm
YEF@ID	Non-farm personal income
YEF72@NR@ID	Per capita non-farm income, 1972 dollars
YENTAF@ID	Net farm proprietors' income, with YAFINV&R@ID
YENTEAF@ID	Non-farm proprietors' income
YOL@ID	Other labor income
YP@ID	Total personal income, with YAFINV&R@ID
YPPROP@ID	Dividend, interest and rent income
YP72@ID	Total personal income, with YAFINV&R@ID, 1972 dollars

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

CDMV&P72	Personal consumption expenditures, motor vehicles and parts, 1972 dollars
CNCS72	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing, 1972 dollars
CNFOOD72	Personal consumption expenditures, food, 1972 dollars
CNO72	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 1972 dollars
CPIU	Consumer price index, all urban, all items
DEA	Number of deaths
DIV	Dividends
DPIK	
D200@ID	
D203@ID	
D2883&	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or non-economic events such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant openings or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
D721774	
D721802	
D723732	
D7278	
D7279	
D762773	
D781804	
D79&	
D82&	
D824&	
D83&	
EEA	Employment except agricultural
EGF	Employment in federal government
EMI	Employment in Mining
ER	Employment in transportation and public utilities
E24	Employment in lumber and wood products
E27	Employment in printing and publishing
GF72	Federal government purchases, 1972 Dollars
GFO72	Federal government purchases, nondefense, 1972 dollars
GNP72	Gross National Product, 1972 dollars
INVAFCH	Change in business inventories, farm, 1972 dollars
IPDENRCOST	Rental price of capital - producer's durable equipment
JAHEADJEA	Index of hourly earnings of production workers -private
JQIND20	Industrial production index - foods
JQIND287	Industrial production index - agricultural chemicals
JQIND30	Industrial production index - rubber and plastic products
JQIND32	Industrial production index - stone, clay, and glass products
JQIND333@9	Industrial production index - nonferrous metals
JQIND34	Industrial production index - fabricated metal products
JQIND35	Industrial production index - nonelectrical machinery
JQIND36	Industrial production index - electrical machinery
JQIND37	Industrial production index - transportation equipment
JQIND39	Industrial production index - miscellaneous manufactures
JQIND49&G	Industrial production index - utilities
JQINDMI@13	Industrial production index - mining except oil and gas
JRWSSNF	Index of compensation per hour, non-farm business sector

N	Population
N16&	Population aged 16 and older
N18@64	Population between 18 and 64 years of age
PC	Implicit price deflator - personal consumption
PMHU1NSOLD	Median sales prices - new one-family houses sold
Q1	Seasonal dummy for first quarter
Q2	Seasonal dummy for second quarter
Q4	Seasonal dummy for fourth quarter
RMMTGCCNS	Conventional commitment mortgage rate - combined lenders
SAFCORNNS	Sales at farm - corn
SAFCTL&CLVNS	Sales at farm - cattle and calves
SAFDAIRYNS	Sales at farm - dairy products
SAFHCGSNS	Sales at farm - hogs
SAFVGF@ID	Government transfer payments to farmers in Idaho
SAFWHTNS	Sales at farm - wheat
TEMP@WPI06%	Input cost term for WPI06 - chemicals & allied products
TWPER	Personal contributions for social insurance
VAIDGF@SL	Federal grants-in-aid to state and local government
VGF@PER	Federal transfer payments to persons
VGSL@PER	State and local transfer payments to persons
WPI	Wholesale (producer) price index
WPI01	Wholesale (producer) price index - farm products
WPI05	Wholesale (producer) price index - fuels and related products
WPI08	Wholesale (producer) price index - lumber and wood products
WSD	Wage and salary disbursements
WSS	Compensation of employees
YD	Disposable income
YD72	Disposable income, 1972 dollars
YENTNFADJ	Non-farm proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustments and capital consumption adjustments
YINTPER	Personal interest income
YOL	Other labor income
YP	Personal income
YRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment

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IDAHO
ECONOMIC FORECAST

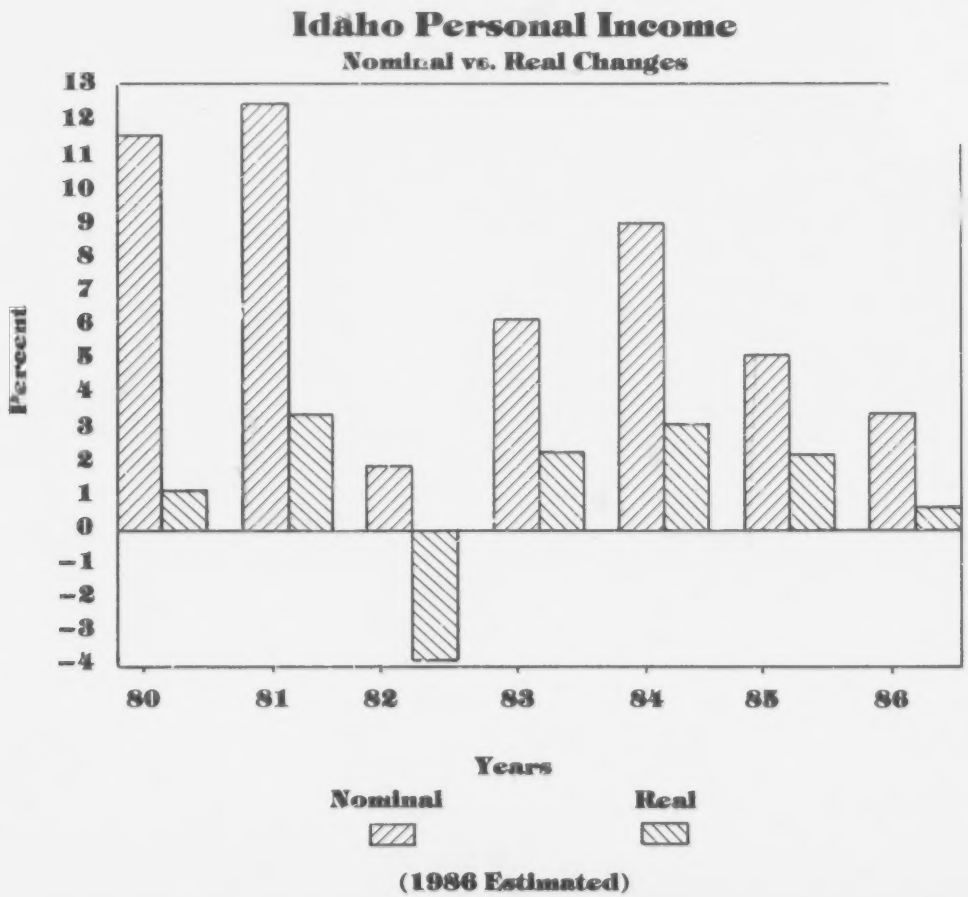
John V. Evans, Governor

Division of Financial Management

Vol. VIII, No. 1
Spring 1986

ISSN 8756-1840

- Forecast 1986 - 1988
- Budget Shortfalls since 1980
- Impacts of Temporary Sales Tax Legislation
- Alternative Forecasts



STATE OF IDAHO

THE

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

1986--1988

JOHN V. EVANS
GOVERNOR

PREFACE

The Idaho economy has undergone rapid change in the last decade, with evidence that further change is taking place today. The State's economy shifted from the slow-growth, agrarian condition that we knew in the 1960's to a pattern of growth so rapid that by the mid-1970's Idaho was one of the fastest growing states in the U.S. in population employment, and income. After 1979, however, that rate of growth declined, with per capita income growth falling to well below the national average and population growth slowing down. The Idaho economy began to recover after 1982, but it became apparent that Idaho is unlikely to return to the fast growth tract of the 1970's.

Probably the most notable feature of Idaho's economy is its heavy reliance on the state's natural resource base. Major industries in the state include agriculture, forestry, mining, and tourism, all of which are directly tied to the resource base. In addition, over 60% of the employment in manufacturing is in lumber, wood products, and food processing - all directly tied to the resource base.

This heavy dependence on natural resources, while providing Idahoans with rich and diversified employment and recreational opportunities, has also brought challenges for a changing economy and changing society. These challenges include competition between agriculture and the expanding population for water and energy, the environmental impacts of the economically important mining and forestry industries, and the pressures of a rapidly expanding population on the State's natural and economic resources.

Much of the burden of dealing with and resolving the problems faced in the state will fall on the public sector. In order to deal effectively with these and similar problems and conflicts, public and private decisions need to be made with as thorough an understanding of the structure and workings of the state's economy as possible. It is to this end the Idaho Economic Model and this publication are directed.

The Idaho Economic Model was developed under a grant from the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission.

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Vol. VIII, No. 1

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INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the April 1986 Data Resources, Inc. (DRI) Control forecast of the U.S. economy. The forecast of the Idaho economy is a product of the Idaho Economic Model which uses national variables forecast by DRI. The previous forecast, published last Fall, used the November 1985 Data Resources forecast.

The cover graph illustrates the annual percentage changes in personal income in Idaho since 1980. The real percentage changes indicate what has happened after inflation is taken into account. In 1982, real income in Idaho fell. In 1986, the fall in energy prices is permitting a rise in Idaho's real personal income.

FEATURES

Two feature articles are included in this number. The first, by Larry Schlicht, reviews the measures taken to resolve each of the General Account budget shortfalls since 1980. Schlicht is the Deputy Administrator of the Division of Financial Management. He received his masters degree in Public Administration from the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Consumer reactions to new legislation often neutralize the intended effects of fiscal policy actions. Tom Fullerton examines the impacts of the 1984 sales tax rate reduction in the second article. Fullerton also discusses the likely results of the temporary sales tax enacted last April by the Legislature.

As always, the forecast featured in this publication is based on assumptions concerning the movements of numerous economic variables. Alternative assumptions can make major differences in the forecast. DRI prepares separate forecasts on assumptions different from those used in the Control scenario. We describe these alternative forecasts in the text and also create additional Idaho economic forecasts based on the different assumptions.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the U.S. are presented in the tables in the middle section of the report. Detail is provided for every year from 1971 to 1988 and for every quarter between the third quarter of 1983 and the fourth quarter of 1987. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast begins in the first quarter of 1986.

Descriptions of the DRI National Macroeconomic Model and the Idaho Economic Model are provided in the Appendix. The equations of the Idaho Economic Model and definitions of its variables are listed in the last pages of this publication.

CHANGES

The tables in this edition of the Forecast incorporate the most recent revisions and updates for Idaho personal income estimates. These data

were obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis last April. Also included are the preliminary births and deaths data for 1985. Inquiries concerning these changes or other information contained in the tables should be directed to Tom Fullerton at (208) 334-2906.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription rates for the Idaho Economic Forecast, which is published three times a year, are as follows:

Idaho State Government	No Charge
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IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
Idaho and U.S. Summary
SPRING 1986

National Variables Forecast by
Data Resources, Inc.

	1985		1986		85	86	87	88
	III	IV	I	II				
IDAHO EMPLOYMENT								
Non-Agricultural Employment	334.100	339.331	340.246	340.126	334.750	340.882	343.155	347.286
Manufacturing Employment	52.986	54.602	55.259	55.048	54.044	55.362	56.283	57.072
Lumber and Wood Products	13.606	13.720	13.954	13.830	13.800	13.937	14.194	14.403
Food Processing	16.936	17.310	17.064	16.890	17.007	16.879	17.028	16.904
Construction	14.715	15.712	15.666	15.577	14.851	15.567	14.612	13.764
Mining	3.745	3.721	3.693	2.963	3.774	3.125	2.829	2.772
IDAHO INCOME								
Personal Income - Current Dollars	10.681	10.857	10.887	11.022	10.682	11.023	11.428	12.141
Personal Income -- 72 Dollars	4.597	4.621	4.606	4.650	4.560	4.628	4.659	4.760
Per Capita Personal Income	10.631	10.794	10.795	10.901	10.629	10.888	11.184	11.782
Real Per Capita Income	4.575	4.594	4.568	4.599	4.579	4.571	4.560	4.619
Wage and Salary Payments	5.832	5.955	5.956	6.017	5.801	6.054	6.339	6.756
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	2.130	2.142	2.151	2.180	2.142	2.190	2.249	2.338
Other Labor Income	0.629	0.644	0.651	0.667	0.627	0.670	0.718	0.782
Transfer Payments	1.586	1.608	1.605	1.617	1.590	1.627	1.702	1.845
MISCELLANEOUS VARIABLES								
Housing Starts	4.101	4.335	4.653	5.004	4.301	4.894	4.919	5.026
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing	9.302	9.470	9.422	9.607	9.407	9.655	10.172	10.860
Average Annual Wage	17.456	17.549	17.506	17.689	17.445	17.759	18.472	19.453
Population	1.005	1.006	1.009	1.011	1.005	1.012	1.022	1.031
SELECTED NATIONAL VARIABLES								
Real GNP	1.764	1.774	1.783	1.799	1.755	1.808	1.879	1.944
Final Sales	4.017	4.064	4.090	4.142	3.981	4.169	4.426	4.741
Unemployment Rate	7.167	7.000	6.997	6.830	7.200	6.807	6.449	6.294
Consumer Price Index	3.230	3.263	3.284	3.286	3.221	3.304	3.402	3.546
Hourly Compensation Index	1.762	1.779	1.782	1.790	1.755	1.807	1.887	1.998
Prime Rate	9.500	9.500	9.373	9.000	9.933	8.901	8.824	8.425
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	12.142	11.677	10.774	10.066	12.412	10.067	9.491	9.188
Housing Starts	1.688	1.773	1.949	2.003	1.741	2.039	1.947	1.795

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
Idaho and U.S. Summary
SPRING 1986

National Variables Forecast by
Data Resources, Inc.

	1985		1986		85	86	87	88
	III	IV	I	II				
IDAHO EMPLOYMENT - Percent Change								
Non-Agricultural Employment	0.3	6.3	1.1	-0.1	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.2
Manufacturing Employment	-6.6	12.2	4.8	-1.5	-1.0	2.4	1.7	1.4
Lumber and Wood Products	-15.4	3.3	6.8	-3.6	-3.0	1.0	1.8	1.5
Food Processing	1.4	8.3	-5.7	-8.8	2.3	-0.8	0.9	-0.7
Construction	-2.0	27.1	-1.2	-2.3	2.2	4.8	-6.1	-5.8
Mining	-12.6	-2.6	-3.0	-79.0	-10.1	-17.2	-9.5	-2.0
IDAHO INCOME - Percent Change								
Personal Income - Current Dollars	2.9	6.6	1.1	5.0	5.2	3.2	3.7	6.2
Personal Income -- 72 Dollars	8.6	2.1	-1.3	3.8	4.1	1.5	0.7	2.2
Per Capita Personal Income	2.9	6.1	0.1	3.9	4.6	2.4	2.7	5.3
Real Per Capita Income	8.5	1.6	-2.3	2.8	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	1.3
Wage and Salary Payments	6.8	8.4	0.1	4.0	5.6	4.4	4.7	6.6
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	-4.1	2.3	1.7	5.4	5.8	2.2	2.7	4.0
Other Labor Income	5.8	9.5	4.1	10.1	8.3	7.0	7.1	8.9
Transfer Payments	-0.8	5.5	-0.8	3.1	7.4	2.4	4.6	8.4
MISCELLANEOUS VARIABLES - Percent Change								
Housing Starts	-8.0	22.8	29.3	30.2	0.5	13.8	0.5	2.2
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing	-6.6	7.2	-2.0	7.8	0.9	2.6	5.4	6.8
Average Annual Wage	6.4	2.1	-1.0	4.2	4.1	2.5	4.0	5.3
Population	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
SELECTED NATIONAL VARIABLES - Percent Change								
Real GNP	2.8	2.2	2.2	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.9	2.4
Final Sales	7.3	4.7	2.6	5.0	7.4	4.7	6.1	7.1
Unemployment Rate	-7.3	-9.3	-0.2	-9.6	-4.1	-5.5	-5.3	-2.4
Consumer Price Index	2.4	4.0	2.6	0.2	3.5	2.6	3.0	4.2
Hourly Compensation Index	3.7	3.9	0.6	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.4	5.9
Prime Rate	-27.2	0.0	-5.3	-15.9	-17.5	-10.4	-0.9	-4.5
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	-19.3	-15.3	-30.9	-26.3	-10.5	-18.9	-5.7	-3.2
Housing Starts	-12.6	20.3	39.6	11.1	-1.2	17.1	-4.5	-7.9

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

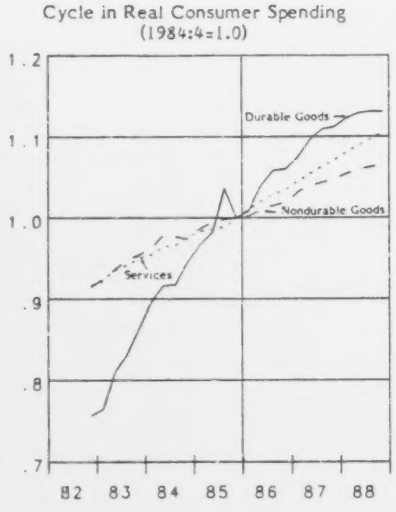
On the surface, the national economic outlook this spring is one of the best in nearly two decades. Led by oil prices, inflation should fall to less than three percent in 1986 and remain at that level through 1987. Consumer sentiment remains strong because real disposable incomes have risen. Housing starts appear to be headed for the two million unit range as interest rates show no upward movements. And the stock market rally continues with indexes such as the Standard and Poor 500 projected to reach record levels in all three years of the forecast.

As has been the case throughout the 1980's, the good fortune of the U.S. economy is not spread evenly across its regions and sectors. Agriculture faces basic structural problems and an uncertain future both here and abroad. Regions dependent on natural resources such as energy and metals are suffering from the twin maladies of asset depreciation and budget shortfalls. The federal deficit also continues to threaten the economy and may bloat to another record level in 1986. Paralleling that problem is a foreign trade imbalance that should remain in excess of $100 billion through 1988.

In spite of an almost schizophrenic outlook for the economy, most economists do not feel that a recession is likely to occur prior to 1990. DRI's control forecast calls for most major components of GNP to grow in real terms in each year of the outlook. The only exceptions are nonresidential construction and federal government which fall in 1986 and 1987 due to Gramm-Rudman budget cuts. A more detailed synopsis is provided below.

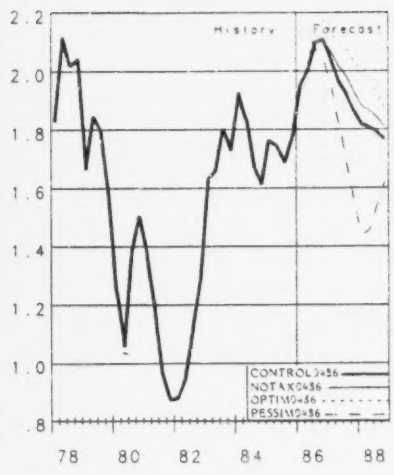
FORECAST HIGHLIGHTS:

- Consumer Spending: Because of the recent fall in the level of the consumer price index, consumer spending appears stronger than it should be. Actual volumes of goods purchased have been flat throughout the winter and spring months. Current expectations are that this situation will slowly improve until increased unit sales become noticeable in the summer months of August and September. Sluggish personal income growth in the fourth quarter will restrain spending temporarily, before it again rebounds in the first half of 1987. Over the course of the forecast horizon, total retail sales should grow annually at 3.5 percent or better. Durable goods will generally out perform nondurables (see graph).



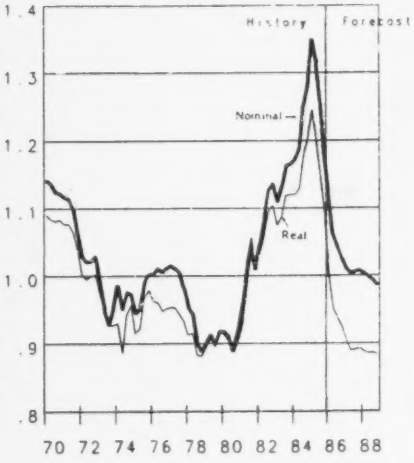
- Housing: Most news with respect to the residential construction industry has been positive this year. Major factors include single digit mortgage rates and positive growth in disposable income. As regards the intermediate future of the industry, the outlook is dampened somewhat by the federal tax reform effort. That is because the effective costs of residential mortgage servicing would rise due to lower marginal income tax rates. Longer depreciation schedules on multiple unit structures would reduce their attractiveness to investors. Overall, the outlook is still good. DRI projects total unit starts to reach their highest levels since 1978 and remain above 1.75 million through the end of 1988 (see graph).

Housing Starts
(Millions of units)



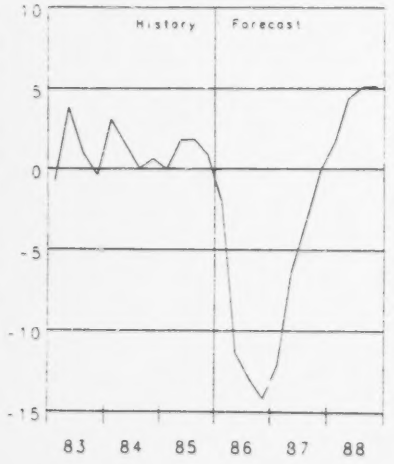
- Federal Government: The two pronged approach to fiscal and public policy reform in Washington, D.C. creates one of the most uncertain outlooks for the national and local economies in many years. The Reagan Administration continues to focus almost exclusively on lowering marginal income tax rates for corporations and individuals, while raising national defense expenditures. Congress is fighting to produce a budget that brings the deficit within the target range of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment. Until the fate of national tax reform is known, the direction of Congress will be unknown since most budget balancing efforts include tax increases in their proposals. DRI projects a fiscal 1986 budget deficit in excess of $208 billion. That declines slowly to $141 billion in 1988, while the gross national debt reaches nearly $2.9 trillion.

The Dollar's Trade-Weighted Exchange Rate
(1980-82=1.0, NSA)



- Foreign Trade: Exchange rate depreciation and declining oil prices have improved the outlook for the foreign trade imbalance. The dollar's trade-weighted exchange rate fell 20 percent between March 1985 and April 1986. DRI projects that trend to continue through 1987, thus eliminating the automatic price advantages enjoyed by European and Japanese companies in many export markets (see graph). In terms of the trade deficit, oil prices alone may cause the dollar value of imports to drop by $13 billion this year. That is in contrast to the effects of lower exchange

The Price Deflator for
Consumption of Energy Products
(Year-over-year percent change)



rates on the dollar prices of other import goods priced in foreign currencies. Under the conditions assumed in this forecast, food, feed, and beverage exports will slip to $22.1 billion this year but climb to $26.1 billion in 1988.

- Prices: While prices on nondollar denominated imports have risen in recent months, the deflationary effects of lower basic commodity prices are reigning in overall inflation rates. Energy goods such as gasoline and heating oil have declined dramatically in recent months (see graph). Because the rates of change in most basic commodity price indices are forecast to remain negative through 1987, overall inflation should measure less than three percent until 1988, when it inches above four percent. One important item to note is that the implicit price deflator for services increases at rates greater than four percent throughout the forecast horizon. Services now comprise one third of the total gross national product in the U.S.

- Industrial Production: National production levels have faltered during the first part of 1986. Although much of the weakness is attributable to severe cutbacks in the gas and oil industries, general manufacturing has stagnated as well. One sector that has curtailed production sharply is automobiles, where domestic manufacturers face large inventories and stiff import competition. DRI projects lumber and wood products production at higher levels in both 1986 and 1987, but falling in 1988 due to slower housing starts. Of the other industrial sectors important to Idaho, food products, paper, and printing are forecast to increase output through 1988. Agricultural chemicals and electronic components, on the other hand, falter in 1986. The electronics industry is expected to recover strongly in 1987 and 1988, posting growth rates of 11.6 and 12.9 percent respectively.

- Financial: Low inflation and moderate economic growth have induced the Federal Reserve Board of Governors to lower its discount rate, the amount it charges on overnight loans to member banks, to 6.5 percent. This is significant because the discount rate generally serves as a bellwether for Fed open market policy. This and the other conditions described above led to a bond market rally that at one point caused the 30-year Treasury rate to fall below 7.2 percent. While some upward movement is possible, long term yields may remain below the eight percent mark until the second half of 1987. Bond prices do face downside risks from two sources, though, as foreign investors shy away from dollar holdings and the ultimate borrowing needs of the federal government are still unknown.

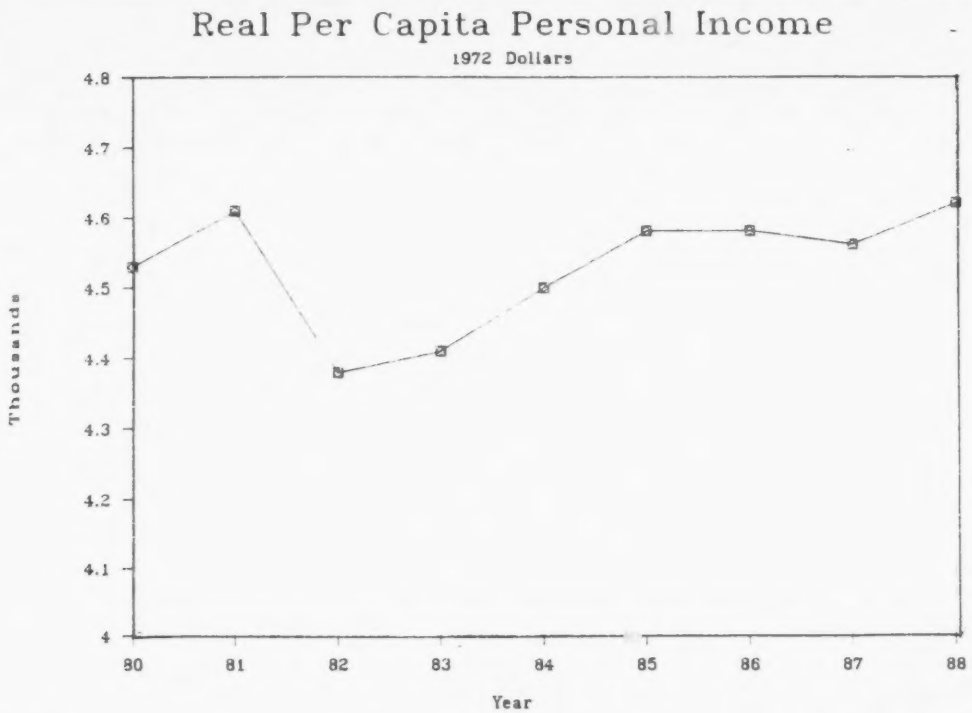
IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

Worldwide declines in commodity prices continue to impact and alter the structure of the Idaho economy. Agriculture and mining both face increasing competition from abroad as less developed countries expand their shares of markets historically served by Idaho producers. It is anticipated that this is a long term situation reflective of a more integrated world economy. As a result, further changes in Idaho's major industries are likely and profit margins will be lower than those of the 1970's.

Farm proprietors' income is projected to decline in 1986 and 1987. Although this is due in part to lower cash receipts, part of the decline in 1987 is attributable to falling inventory values. Some improvement in beef and livestock product prices is anticipated later this year. Other farm commodity prices may not strengthen until 1988. Because of its size and the precarious financial positions of many operators, the farm sector may determine the basic direction of the state economy over the next three years.

As the fortunes of the resource industries have changed in recent years, so have the demographic trends in Idaho. Many working and college aged resident have migrated out of Idaho, resulting in birth rates that have been flat or declining since 1981. Initial estimates for 1985 indicate that net out-migration was a record 5,750. Housing starts, which once approached the 14,000 mark in Idaho, are not forecast to reach 5,000 until 1988. Also notable is the low rate of overall population growth throughout the forecast horizon.

Flat outlooks or slow growth are likely for most of the Idaho economy. International competition in agriculture, timber, and metals markets is



pressuring local producers in our basic industries. Because of this, real per capita personal income will likely not increase in 1986 or 1987 (see graph). Sectoral detail by employment category is provided below.

SELECTED IDAHO EMPLOYMENT

- Lumber and Wood Products: Lower interest rates have induced housing starts to exceed the 2 million mark with single units running at a rate that is 200,000 higher than in 1985. As a result, orders placed at Idaho mills are running at levels comparable to those of 1979 (1.8 billion board feet) and 1984 (1.77 billion board feet). This should not lead readers to conclude that all is well in this sector, but softwood timber prices have firmed at levels that are approximately 10-15% higher than last year. Statewide belt tightening and modernization efforts inhibit the demand for labor somewhat, but employment should grow slowly through 1988. Most major union contracts have been successfully renegotiated, so capital improvements such as those at the Potlatch facilities in Lewiston should help stabilize the economic outlook in the timber regions of the state. If the west coast producers go on strike this summer, Idaho companies could reap major benefits.

- Machinery: Several factors combine to give this sector the highest employment growth forecast of any manufacturing category in Idaho. New product development has expanded the activities of two high tech companies in northern and southwestern Idaho. Micron's anti-dumping suit against seven Japanese exporters of 64-kilobit DRAM chips was upheld by the International Trade Commission. Import duties applied to Japanese microchips will help diminish price fluctuations faced by Micron in an uncertain market. A recently approved contract with AT&T will also lead to a new production line at Zilog's Nampa plant. Beginning in 1987, the Nampa facilities will assemble 32-bit microprocessor chip sets. Chip sets serve as the logic units in personal computers. The above factors combine into a favorable outlook for the sector, with employment levels exceeding 9,500 by 1988.

- Food Processing: Slumping demands for frozen food products have caused inventory build-ups and worker lay-offs at some plants in southern Idaho. This situation is viewed as temporary and should start reversing itself next summer. New frozen onion and soft drink plants are being built in Payette county. This underscores the growing importance of Idaho as a low wage, highly productive source of processed food products. Current projections are for employment in this sector to fluctuate at or near the 17,000 level.

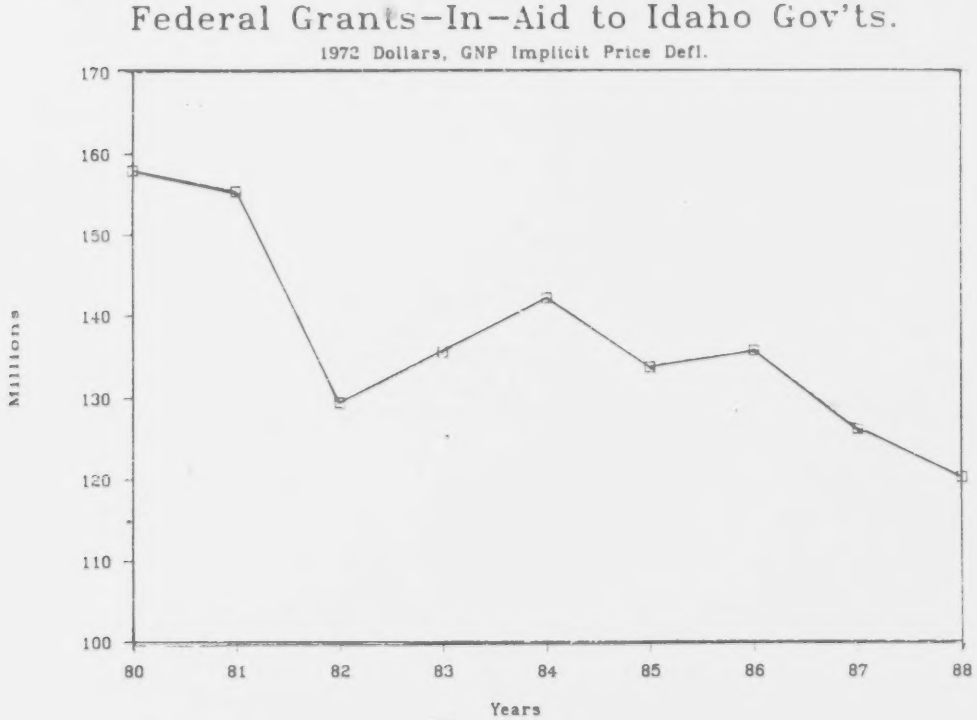
- Paper, Printing, and Publishing: Temporary inventory build ups have weakened paper product prices in 1986 and affected the earnings of Idaho corporations such as Boise Cascade. Continued expansion in the national economy should reverse that trend during the summer months. DRI's forecast is for paper demand to rise at rates in excess of seven percent during the third and fourth

quarters of 1986. Publishing activities are also expected to do well during the course of the forecast period. Overall employment in this category is projected to remain at record levels through 1988.

- Chemicals: Current forecasts are for U.S. agricultural chemicals output to decline to its lowest levels of the 1980's over the next twelve months and then climb slowly throughout 1988. This weakness has been noticed in Idaho as Beker Industries has closed it phosophate plant in Conda. Other fertilizer producers in southeastern Idaho appear to be profitable but will face additional competition from the Chevron facilities in Wyoming. Unless there are unexpected cutbacks at the INEL facilities, employment in chemicals and allied product maufacturing should remain near 3,600.

- Mining: Second quarter mining news has been almost entirely negative as low silver prices have forced temporary closures and layoffs at four large operations in northern Idaho. Silver prices have been flirting with the $5 per ounce mark throughout the spring. Primary reasons include little or no speculative demand for silver investments due to falling energy prices, and the international debt crisis which has eroded currency exchange values in less developed countries. The outlook is not good, but could quickly reverse itself as it has done repeatedly in the past. Phosphate mining appears much more stable. Modernization efforts and somewhat weak demand cause employment to decline slowly through 1988.

- Construction: Low interest rates have pushed residential building permits to their highest levels in five years. Much of this



activity is concentrated in Boise, but Kootenai, Nez Perce, Canyon, Bannock, and Bonneville counties are showing increased activity as well. Commercial construction has improved since 1985 in southern and eastern Idaho and is doing well in the north. The major source of weakness in this sector is in roads and heavy construction. General revenue weakness and uncertainty over federal grants have confined most Idaho activity to road repairs and bridge resurfacing this spring. Projected federal cutbacks (see graph) and rule changes on highway contract authority and obligation ceilings cause construction to decline in both 1986 and 1987.

- Domestic Employment: Fiscal difficulties and slow personal income growth result in a weak outlook for almost all nonservice employment categories. Loan losses have hit many banks across the state forcing one to close and others to curtail employment. Transportation, communication, and public utility payrolls are forecast to remain below 1983 levels. Trade employment is bolstered somewhat by positive factors influencing tourism (including gasoline prices and EXPO 86). Still, growth rates in Idaho's trade sectors lag those of the nation. Service payrolls exhibit the highest rates of changes of any nonmanufacturing category. In addition to the austere budgets passed by the Idaho legislature, state and local government agencies are bracing themselves for federal funding losses. Employment levels in that broad sector are projected to remain below their 1985 levels through the end of 1988. Forecast uncertainties exist however, because there is no clear consensus as to how the different agencies will handle potential cutbacks and whether or not payrolls will drop proportionately.

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

Major assumptions made in the Control forecast include legislative approval of a tax reform package, successful deficit cutting measures approximating those called for by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, and oil prices moving steadily toward the $18 per barrel level by 1988. Monetary policy continues to ease under this scenario and the value of the dollar drops by 11 percent. DRI assigned a subjective probability level of 0.45 to this set of assumptions. The forecasts resulting from alternative assumptions are described below.

PESSIMISTIC

The pessimistic scenario received a subjective probability ranking of 0.15. The major assumption differences between it and the Control scenario are as follows. First, the tax reform movement is defeated. Second, the budget deficit dilemma enters its fifth year of unresolve. Third, oil prices increase rapidly to $27 a barrel.

As Gramm-Rudman fails, the federal deficit swells to $262 billion in 1988. Monetary policy is tightened somewhat to control inflation and the prime rate rises to 12.39 percent in 1987. As inflation accelerates, consumers lose confidence and a national recession occurs in 1988.

In Idaho, housing starts are somewhat higher in 1986, but quickly fall at rates close to 20 percent in 1986 and 1987. As prices rise, agricultural incomes rise, but that is partially due to higher inventory values. With respect to nonagricultural employment, all important manufacturing industries in Idaho are negatively impacted by the national recession in 1988, as is mining. As a result, slow growth in domestic employment is not enough to prevent a fall in wage and salary disbursements that year.

OPTIMISTIC

The Optimistic set of exogenous assumptions was assigned a subjective probability of 0.20 by DRI. In it, energy prices continue to fall in 1986 as the price per barrel of oil drops to $10 and then climbs gradually. Significant action is taken with respect to the budget and by 1988 the deficit is almost cut back to the levels achieved by President Carter.

Because the inflation rate drops, the Federal Reserve eases monetary policy further and the prime rate stays below 8 percent through 1988. Housing starts remain close to 2 million and real GNP growth is above 5 percent in 1987 and 1988. This causes industrial production to expand at rates close to 7 percent even though the trade weighted exchange value of the dollar rises by 8 percent.

In Idaho, housing starts exceed 5,000 in all three years of the forecast. Real per capita personal income grows, too, but at rates less than those for the U.S. as a whole. Wage and salary payments are

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
Control and Alternative Forecasts
SPRING 1986

U.S Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.

	CONTROL				PESSIMISTIC				OPTIMISTIC			
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988
U.S. Population	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Idaho Population	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
U.S. Housing Starts	-1.2	17.1	-4.5	-7.8	-1.2	15.8	-12.7	-14.0	-1.2	19.0	0.5	-6.8
Idaho Housing Starts	0.5	13.8	0.5	2.2	0.5	19.5	-20.2	-19.4	0.5	30.0	11.5	5.2
Real GNP	2.9	3.0	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.3	-1.4	2.9	3.5	5.6	5.4
U.S. Personal Income	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	4.3	0.8	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.9
Idaho Personal Income	2.2	0.6	0.7	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.4	-0.3	2.2	1.4	2.1	3.1
U.S. Per Capita Income	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.2	3.3	-0.1	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.9
Idaho Per Capita Income	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	1.3	1.6	0.5	1.5	-1.2	1.6	0.7	1.2	2.2
U.S. Non-Farm Prop. Income	6.7	5.2	3.2	4.0	6.7	7.1	0.7	-6.4	6.7	6.3	6.2	5.3
Idaho Non-Farm Prop. Income	6.4	4.9	1.5	2.6	6.4	8.3	-1.4	-15.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.2
U.S. Property Income	4.3	3.8	5.4	5.7	4.3	5.2	17.0	8.3	4.3	2.1	2.6	5.4
Idaho Property Income	2.8	-0.4	-0.3	-0.0	2.8	0.9	8.5	1.5	2.8	-0.9	-1.4	-0.4
U.S. Wage & Salary Payments	3.8	3.4	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.1	-0.8	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.0
Idaho Wage & Salary Payments	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.8	-1.3	2.7	3.0	4.6	4.0
U.S. Average Annual Wage	3.2	3.1	3.6	5.2	3.3	3.1	5.7	4.7	3.3	2.7	3.9	6.1
Idaho Avg. Annual Wage	4.1	2.5	4.0	5.3	4.1	2.5	4.9	4.2	4.1	2.3	4.0	6.0
Consumer Price Index	3.5	2.6	3.0	4.2	3.5	2.9	4.9	4.5	3.5	1.3	1.9	4.6
Personal Consumption Deflator	2.9	2.6	3.0	4.0	2.9	2.7	4.4	4.6	2.9	1.6	2.0	4.3
Implicit GNP Deflator	2.7	2.0	2.3	3.6	2.7	2.4	4.5	4.9	2.7	1.5	1.2	3.6
U.S. Non-Ag. Employment	3.4	2.9	1.9	2.1	3.4	3.0	1.8	-0.9	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.2
Idaho Non-Ag. Employment	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.3	-0.9	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.2
U.S. Manufacturing Employment	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	-6.0	0.1	0.5	2.1	3.1
Idaho Mfg. Employment	-1.3	2.6	1.7	1.4	-1.3	3.0	1.1	-6.2	-1.3	3.3	4.7	2.5
Idaho Durable Manufacturing	-5.3	3.8	2.8	2.9	-5.3	4.2	1.7	-10.7	-5.3	4.7	5.8	2.9
Idaho Lumber & Wood	-3.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	-3.0	2.4	-0.3	-12.3	-2.0	3.2	3.9	-2.4
Idaho Non-Durables	2.7	1.5	0.5	-0.1	2.7	1.8	0.5	-1.9	2.7	1.9	3.7	2.1
Idaho Food Processing	2.3	-0.8	0.9	-0.7	2.3	-0.1	1.0	-2.4	2.3	0.1	5.7	1.6
Idaho Mining	-10.1	-17.2	-9.5	-2.0	-10.1	-16.2	-7.7	-7.2	-10.1	-16.9	-7.0	0.7
U.S. Construction Employment	7.3	6.5	2.2	-0.2	7.3	7.0	3.0	-6.7	7.3	6.7	3.4	1.7
Idaho Construction Employment	2.2	4.8	-6.1	-5.8	2.2	5.5	-6.4	-7.3	2.2	6.4	-2.5	-2.1
Idaho Domestic Employment	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	0.6	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.5

up significantly over the control scenario as manufacturing employment grows. Mining improves slightly over the control due to greater industrial demand, but still loses employees. Construction loses ground in the latter part of the forecast as heavy construction projects are further curtailed.

A HISTORY OF GENERAL ACCOUNT SHORTFALLS SINCE 1980

Larry Schlicht

Idaho's economy has so consistently performed under expectations during the 1980's that it has been necessary to curtail state General Account spending in five of the last six years to avoid overspending revenues. These spending reductions, commonly referred to as holdbacks, have generated $50.3 million in savings and were instrumental in insuring the state's General Account ended each fiscal year with at least a zero balance. Idaho's constitution prohibits fiscal year end deficits.

During the 1970's Idaho experienced one of the fastest periods of growth in its history. Population grew 33%; non-agricultural employment grew 59%; and real personal income rose 67%. State General Account revenues rose from $99.2 million in FY 1970 to $356.3 million in FY 1980, a 259% increase.

The 1970's did not start quite so well, however. The State Board of Examiners imposed a FY 1971 1.9% holdback in January, 1971. The next holdback did not come until FY 1981. It and all subsequent holdbacks can be attributed to four major factors: a period of little or no economic growth in Idaho since 1979; a strong correlation between Idaho's economy and General Account revenues; a practice of giving General Account surpluses away during the 1970's while putting nothing into a budget reserve account for future needs; and, a habit of overestimating General Account revenues and then appropriating the full estimate.

The 1980 national recession hit Idaho particularly hard. Non-agricultural employment declined in each of the first three years of the 1980's, from 338,000 in 1979 to 312,200 in 1982. Growth since then, except for 1984, has been so slow that total employment is not expected to reach the 1979 high until later this year. Real personal income grew only 0.7% between 1979 and 1982, but is expected to grow 8.4% from 1982 through 1986 largely due to a 5.0% jump in 1984. So, except for 1984, which corresponds to the one year a General Account holdback was avoided, the 1980's have been tough times in Idaho.

The correlation between Idaho's General Account revenue and the state's economy is due to the fact that 90% of revenue comes from sales and income taxes. That much dependence on revenue sources so closely related to the economy produces feast or famine conditions. While General Account revenue rose 259% during the decade of the seventies, the first five years of the eighties saw the General Account rise only 42%, and this includes an increase in the sales tax from three to four cents. (A FY 1985 $41.3 million fund shift from the sales tax to the General Account has been excluded from this computation).

In the mid seventies, as General Account surpluses began to materialize, the Idaho Legislature began providing temporary property tax relief by lowering the county school levy. Then, in FY 1979 and FY 1980, in an effort to assist local governments comply with the one percent property tax initiative, Idaho permanently lowered the combined

county and school district levies by fifteen mills. This fund shift cost over $40 million at the time. At today's market values, it's worth almost $80 million. This fund shift, coupled with a $15 million state revenue sharing program for local governments implemented in FY 1985, is equivalent to one and one-half cents of the sales tax.

Overestimating revenues is a problem only when actual revenue collections are lower than appropriations and there are insufficient reserves to make up the difference. Unfortunately, Idaho's Legislature has followed a practice of nearly always appropriating the full revenue estimate, and, except for FY 1985, has had no budget reserve account. The last two fiscal years' General Account appropriations have actually exceeded the Legislature's revenue estimates. In FY 1986 the overappropriation was $2.0 million. In FY 1987 it would have been $1.0 million, but the Governor vetoed a $5.1 million appropriation to the Permanent Building Fund thereby creating a $4.1 million projected General Account surplus.

As a result of these conditions, the Governor has had to order General Account holdbacks in five of the last six fiscal years to prevent violating Idaho's constitutional prohibition against overspending revenues. Although these actions have successfully prevented the state from experiencing a deficit, they have adversely affected state department activities. Each holdback was implemented a little differently, and thus the impacts on state departments are related to not only the reduction percentage but the time and manner in which the holdback was imposed. A brief summary of each year's holdback follows.

FY 1981

The original General Account appropriation was 11.4% over the FY 1980 estimate. State employees received an 8.5% payline adjustment.

The Governor issued an across-the-board 3.0% holdback in July, which the Board of Examiners increased to 3.85% in August. The holdback was later fully restored to Public Schools and the Department of Law Enforcement, and partially restored to the Military Division, the Department of Corrections, and the WAMI Medical Education program. The Judicial Branch did not comply with the holdback.

Total General Account savings were $8.0 million. The FY 1981 General Account ending balance was $1.7 million. The holdback was removed from most departments' FY 1982 base budgets. Exceptions were the Public Schools, the Legislative and Judicial Branches, and most elected officials.

FY 1982

The original General Account appropriation was 8.7% over the FY 1981 estimate. State employees received a 7.0% across-the-board salary increase.

No action occurred until early May, 1982, when the Governor ordered a four day work week for the last seven weeks of the fiscal year, directed departments to reduce spending to an absolute minimum, and directed the Division of Financial Management to not process year end encumbrance requests including all state departments' payrolls, thereby moving the state from an accrued to a cash payroll system. (An encumbrance is the act of reserving revenue or spending authority to pay for goods or services not yet received). The holdback affected departments differently, depending on how much they were able to reduce spending. It was equivalent to a 3.6% selected holdback, except that it came at the end of the fiscal year giving departments no time to handle the situation. Public Schools, the Legislative and Judicial Branches, and most elected officials were not heldback, but their payrolls were pushed back along with the rest of state government's.

Total General Account savings were $8.8 million plus a $4.6 million (General Account) indefinite savings by not encumbering the year end payroll. The FY 1982 General Account ending balance was zero. Since the holdback came after the legislative session, it did not affect FY 1983 appropriations.

FY 1983

The original General Account appropriation was 10.1% over the FY 1982 estimate. State employees received a 5.0% payline adjustment.

The Governor issued a 9.0% holdback in July and an additional 1.5% in October, 1982. The Public Utilities Commission and the State Treasurer were exempt, and partial exemptions were provided to the Endowment Fund Investment Board, the Departments of Revenue and Taxation, and Corrections, the Attorney General, and the Judicial Branch. The Legislature failed in an effort to increase the holdback to 12.0%. The sales tax was temporarily raised from 3 cents to 4 cents from March 1, 1983 to July 1, 1984 with an additional half cent from March 1 through May 30, 1983. The Public Schools' holdback was restored, but they received the last $26.0 million of their appropriation in July, 1983, from FY 1984 General Account revenue. Partial restorations were given to the College and Universities, Vocational Education, Agricultural Research, and the Departments of Lands and Law Enforcement in June, 1983. This lowered their holdbacks to the 6.0% to 10.0% range.

Total savings were $19.7 million plus a $26.0 million one-time shift of the final Public Schools' payment into FY 1984. The FY 1983 General Account ending balance was zero. The holdback was removed from most departments' FY 1984 bases. Exceptions were the Public Schools, the Legislative and Judicial Branches, and most elected officials.

FY 1984

The original General Account appropriation was 1.4% over the FY 1983 estimate. State employees received no general salary increase.

There was no holdback this year. Anticipating a surplus, the Legislature established a Budget Reserve Account, appropriating any General Account balance into it with the stipulation that the first $6.0 million be used to return the state to an accrued payroll.

Since there was no holdback, there were no savings. The FY 1984 General Account ending balance was $4.8 million. FY 1985 appropriations were not reduced.

FY 1985

The original General Account appropriation was 12.9% over the FY 1984 estimate. (This calculation includes $9.0 million in one-time items, but excludes a $41.3 million fund shift caused by moving school districts' social security expenses from the sales tax to the General Account). State employees received a 7.0% payline adjustment.

The Governor issued a selective 3.0% holdback in July, 1984, but rescinded it in January, 1985. The Legislature failed in an effort to selectively reduce departments' appropriations by up to 3.0%. In May, 1985, it became necessary to declare a one month health insurance premium holiday and instruct departments to revert these savings as well as reduce all other discretionary spending to revert the maximum amount of General Account at years end. Although there was $5.8 million in the Budget Reserve Account, the Executive Branch did not have the authority to utilize it in balancing the General Account. In fact, the Legislature appropriated $8.1 million from the Account to the FY 1986 General Account under the assumption FY 1985 would end with a $2.3 million surplus.

Total savings were $1.5 million. The FY 1985 General Account ending balance was zero. Since the holdback came after the legislative session, it did not affect FY 1986 appropriations.

FY 1986

The original General Account appropriation was 5.1% over the FY 1985 estimate. State employees received no general salary increase.

The Governor issued an across-the-board 2.5% holdback in September after warning departments in June, 1985, that as much as a 3.0% holdback could be imposed. It ended in January, 1986, and was replaced with 4.5% selective negative supplementals by the Legislature in February. Public Schools, the Endowment Fund Investment Board, most health education programs, and three of the welfare programs in the Department of Health and Welfare were totally exempt. Most other education agencies were cut 2.5%, and several other departments were reduced from 1.0% to 2.2%. The Legislature authorized the Executive Branch to delay the final payment to Public Schools as the means for ending FY 1986 with a zero balance. At this point, it appears it will be necessary to delay $10.7 million of the Schools' final payment into FY 1987. The Legislature also temporarily raised the sales tax from 4 cents to 5 cents from April 1, 1986, to July 1, 1987.

Total savings are projected to be $7.7 million plus the $10.7 million delayed payment to Schools. The FY 1986 General Account ending balance is expected to be zero. The negative supplementals were not utilized in developing departments' FY 1987 base budgets.

The FY 1987 General Account appropriation is 3.3% over the FY 1986 estimate. For the third time in four years state employees will receive no general salary increase.

CONCLUSION

The five holdbacks which occurred over the FY 1981 through FY 1986 period reduced spending by $50.3 million but only half of that amount was permanently removed from departments' budgets. The details of the holdbacks listed above indicate that departments were treated differently. In order to gain perspective on this impact, a table comparing FY 1981 and FY 1987 original appropriations has been prepared. It displays the actual and real percent change (using the Consumer Price Index) for each department's General Account and total fund appropriation.

Surprisingly, the statewide totals indicate that both General Account and total fund appropriations have outstripped inflation during this six year period. While the General Account and total fund appropriations increased 49.4% and 40.7% respectively, the overall Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers rose 28.4% between FY 1981 and FY 1987.

Even if two major fund shifts which occurred during this period are discounted, an $8.5 million transfer in the Department of Health and Welfare from federal revenue sharing to the General Account and a $41.3 million transfer in the Public Schools and Junior Colleges from the sales tax to the General Account, the statewide General Account still experienced a 6.7% real growth rate.

Since the Public Schools' share of the General Account is large and growing , rising from 46.0% in FY 1981 to 52.2% in FY 1987, it might be interesting to note that the rest of state government has experienced a 0.2% real loss in its General Account appropriation over the last six years when the $8.5 million revenue sharing fund shift is backed out. In terms of total funds, however, state departments (exclusive of Public Schools) collectively received 6.0% real growth.

The table displays a large variance in real percentage changes among state departments. The range extends from a one hundred percent decrease to an infinite increase for both the General Account and total funds. In terms of General Account dollars, eighteen departments experienced real growth, thirty-two experienced real declines, while two kept pace with inflation. Looking at total funds, thirty-five departments gained while twenty-five lost in real terms.

In conclusion, it must be said that anyone wishing to analyze the impact holdbacks have had on Idaho state departments must delve beyond the data provided here. The appropriation numbers provided in the

table reflect a lot more than holdbacks. They reflect program additions and deletions as well as workload changes within existing programs. Some departments have gained while others have lost ground in relation to performing their responsibilities.

The future for Idaho state government is cloudy. Since the FY 1987 solution included a temporary sales tax increase, a permanent solution remains to be found. This task will be difficult as long as the economy is perceived to be performing poorly. Federal budget reductions will further exacerbate the situation.

One bright spot is that Idaho ranked forty-first in terms of state and local taxes as a percent of personal income in FY 1985. It should be noted, however, that in terms of state taxes alone Idaho ranked twenty-seventh, while it ranked forty-third in terms of just local taxes. The point is that, while Idaho can raise its taxes and still rank fairly low in relation to other states, raising local taxes may make more sense to those concerned with the state's ranking.

Since the state sales tax was four cents in FY 1985, it might be pointed out that, assuming all else remains constant, raising the tax to five cents has the effect of increasing Idaho's state rank from twenty-seventh to eighteenth and the state and local rank from forty-first to thirty-second.

IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT ORIGINAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1981 AND FY 1987
WITH ACTUAL AND REAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
(dollars in thousands)

Department/Agency	General Account FY 1981 Approp.	General Account FY 1987 Approp.	General Account Actual % Change	General Account Real % Change	Total Funds FY 1981 Approp.	Total Funds FY 1987 Approp.	Total Funds Actual % Change	Total Funds Real % Change
Governor's Office	596	702	17.8%	(8.3%)	749	1,108	47.9%	15.2%
Emergency Fund	60	200	233.3%	159.5%	60	200	233.3%	159.5%
Div. Financial Mgmt.	755	912	20.8%	(6.0%)	869	970	11.6%	(13.1%)
Centennial Comm.	0	100	Infinite	Infinite	0	100	Infinite	Infinite
NW Power Plan. Coun.	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	558	Infinite	Infinite
Retirement System	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	924	1,327	43.6%	11.8%
Liquor Dispensary	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	5,261	6,606	25.6%	(2.2%)
State Insurance Fund	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	1,136	1,728	52.1%	18.4%
Endowment Fund Board	147	213	44.9%	12.8%	170	267	57.1%	22.3%
Office on Aging	629	973	54.7%	20.4%	3,875	5,683	46.7%	14.2%
Human Rights Comm.	143	197	37.8%	7.3%	223	293	31.4%	2.3%
Comm. for the Blind	350	629	79.7%	39.9%	1,096	1,309	19.4%	(7.0%)
Women's Commission	15	0	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	15	0	(100.0%)	(100.0%)
Disability Determ.	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	1,416	2,883	103.6%	58.5%
Military Division	1,295	1,536	18.6%	(7.7%)	2,701	5,666	109.8%	63.3%
Dept. Commerce	638	343	(46.2%)	(58.1%)	1,534	11,577	654.7%	487.6%
Dept. Administration	1,546	1,924	24.5%	(3.1%)	14,923	13,121	(12.1%)	(31.5%)
Capital Budget	275	0	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	6,394	20,300	217.5%	147.2%
Dept. Rev. & Tax.	10,268	13,654	33.0%	3.5%	10,523	14,890	41.5%	10.2%
Dept. Finance	817	0	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	818	1,375	68.1%	30.9%
Dept. Insurance	596	0	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	613	2,504	308.5%	218.0%
Dept. Labor	497	443	(10.9%)	(30.6%)	3,311	2,949	(10.9%)	(30.7%)
Dept. Agriculture	2,344	1,391	(40.7%)	(53.8%)	8,824	9,325	5.7%	(17.7%)
Self-Gov. Agencies	99	32	(67.7%)	(74.8%)	7,840	13,271	69.3%	31.8%
Dept. Corrections	8,021	15,313	90.9%	48.6%	8,933	20,269	126.9%	76.7%
Dept. Law Enforce.	2,240	5,424	142.1%	88.5%	19,920	16,013	(19.6%)	(37.4%)
State Board of Educ.	773	771	(0.3%)	(22.3%)	1,240	1,035	(16.5%)	(35.0%)
Dept. Education	2,196	2,240	2.0%	(20.6%)	29,234	39,893	36.5%	6.2%
Public Schools	185,083	314,000	69.7%	32.1%	309,644	469,967	51.8%	18.2%
Deaf & Blind School	2,284	3,120	36.6%	6.4%	2,523	3,309	31.2%	2.1%
Vocational Education	13,222	15,771	19.3%	(7.1%)	16,258	20,084	23.5%	(3.8%)
Community Colleges	4,158	5,338	28.4%	(0.0%)	9,199	14,940	62.4%	26.4%
Coll. & Universities	65,839	90,700	37.8%	7.3%	75,736	112,609	48.7%	15.8%
Agr. Research/Exten.	8,150	10,470	28.5%	0.0%	11,631	14,628	25.8%	(2.1%)
Forest Util. Res.	210	107	(49.0%)	(60.3%)	265	107	(59.6%)	(68.6%)
Geological Survey	285	305	7.0%	(16.7%)	335	305	(9.0%)	(29.1%)
Veterinary Medicine	797	933	17.1%	(8.9%)	1,006	1,299	29.1%	0.5%
WAMI Medical Prog.	1,577	1,835	16.4%	(9.4%)	1,625	2,066	27.1%	(1.0%)
Spec. Hlth. Ed. Prg.	1,259	846	(32.8%)	(47.7%)	1,259	894	(29.0%)	(44.7%)
Public Broadcasting	1,194	721	(39.6%)	(53.0%)	1,885	1,595	(15.4%)	(34.1%)
State Library	1,260	1,338	6.2%	(17.3%)	1,770	2,133	20.5%	(6.2%)
Historical Society	580	662	14.1%	(11.1%)	2,119	1,363	(35.7%)	(49.9%)
Vocational Rehab.	1,137	1,997	75.6%	36.7%	6,193	7,365	18.9%	(7.4%)
Dept. Hlth. & Welf.	54,389	71,710	31.8%	2.7%	169,983	226,368	33.2%	3.7%
Public Hlth. Dist.	2,197	2,313	5.3%	(18.0%)	10,852	15,101	39.2%	8.3%
Dept. Employment	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	94,294	125,163	32.7%	3.3%
Industrial Comm.	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	1,636	2,764	68.9%	31.5%
Dept. Fish & Game	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	12,839	22,335	74.0%	35.4%
Dept. Parks & Rec.	2,221	2,188	(1.5%)	(23.3%)	8,008	8,615	7.6%	(16.2%)
Dept. Lands	4,809	5,436	13.0%	(12.0%)	11,902	14,907	25.2%	(2.5%)
Dept. Water Res.	3,329	4,020	20.8%	(6.0%)	5,257	7,129	35.6%	5.6%
Transportation	25	0	0.0%	(100.0%)	145,507	185,331	27.4%	(0.8%)
Lt. Governor	51	64	25.5%	(2.3%)	51	64	25.5%	(2.3%)
Attorney General	1,248	1,615	29.4%	0.8%	2,206	3,159	43.2%	11.5%
State Treasurer	382	382	0.0%	(22.1%)	382	514	34.6%	4.8%
State Auditor	1,586	2,248	41.7%	10.4%	3,338	4,248	27.3%	(0.9%)
Secretary of State	738	1,525	106.6%	60.9%	1,533	2,042	33.2%	3.7%
Public Util. Comm.	191	134	(29.8%)	(45.4%)	2,291	2,638	15.1%	(10.4%)
Legislative Branch	3,012	3,808	26.4%	(1.6%)	3,317	4,363	31.5%	2.4%
Judicial Branch	6,711	10,330	53.9%	19.8%	6,726	10,468	55.6%	21.2%
Statewide Totals	402,224	600,913	49.4%	16.3%	1,054,172	1,483,093	40.7%	9.5%

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF TEMPORARY SALES TAX LEGISLATION

Thomas M. Fullerton, Jr.

Lower than expected retail sales in the first half of fiscal year 1986 forced the legislature to reconsider its budget and revenue plans last session. State government agencies had $7 million held back from their budgets as an initial step toward reducing the $27 million projected shortfall. This still left a balance of approximately $20 million to be dealt with in fiscal year 1986 and a weak outlook for revenues in 1987. In the effort to avoid a deficit in fiscal year 1986 and continue to fund state programs in fiscal year 1987, numerous tax and revenue enhancement bills were considered in both chambers of the legislature. From those debates and proposals a bill was enacted that provided for a temporary one percentage point increase in the sales tax, effective from April 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987.

This is not the first time that the Idaho legislature has enacted a temporary increase in the sales tax. Similar funding problems led to a temporary rate change from three percent to four percent in March 1983. Continued revenue weakness induced the legislature to raise that rate to four and one half percent effective June 1, 1983. The sales tax was initially scheduled to return to 3 percent on July 1, 1984. In April 1984, the Idaho legislature enacted a law that provided for a permanent 4 percent sales tax rate on July 1, 1984, where it remained until April 1, 1986.

Material in this article reviews the impacts of the decrease in the sales tax in 1984 and examines potential effects of the current law on revenue accruals to the state. Subsequent sections of the paper include statistical testing by sales category, econometric evidence, a look to next year, and the conclusion. The question asked is whether or not Idahoans change their consumption patterns in response to temporary changes in the rate of the sales tax.

Review of 1984 by Retail Category

A detailed report on taxable sales and tax collections by establishment category is published by the Tax Commission every quarter. Data from these reports were collected for the second and third quarters (calendar year basis) from 1970 to 1985. Those quarters correspond to the last and first quarters, respectively, of Idaho state government fiscal years. Seasonal factors such as the school year, travel patterns, and harvest activities cause retail sales to be larger in July through September than during any other quarter of the year. After controlling for economic growth and inflation, one would expect the differences between second and third quarter taxable sales to remain relatively constant on a year to year basis.

To test this hypothesis, the data from 22 important sales categories were examined. The sales data was scaled by personal income in Idaho and the personal consumption implicit price deflator. The base year

chosen for these adjustments was 1982. After calculating the differences between the quarterly observations, the sample period means and standard deviations were calculated. Confidence intervals were built at the one and five percent levels of significance.

If consumers modified their spending behavior in anticipation of the decline in the sales tax rate, they would have shifted purchases normally made prior to the third quarter to after July 1, 1984. Large adjustments would cause the adjusted differences in sales to fall outside the confidence interval test bound.

TABLE 1
Shifting Consumption Patterns in 1984

Industry Category	Level of Significance
Building Materials	1%
Dry Goods	1%
Mail Order Houses	1%
Grocery Stores	1%
Motor Vehicles	5%
Vehicle Parts and Accessories	1%
Mobile Homes	NS
Marine and Aircraft Sales	NS
Clothing	5%
Shoe Stores	1%
Furniture Stores	NS
Household Appliances	5%
Eating Places	1%
Drinking Places	NS
Optical Stores	NS
Antique Stores	1%
Books and Stationery	NS
Sporting Goods and Bicycles	1%
Jewelry Stores	NS
Retail Stores, Not Classified	1%
Total Sales	1%

NS indicates that sales patterns in 1984 were not significantly different from other years in the sample set.

The results in Table 1 indicate that the pattern of overall taxable sales in 1984 differed significantly from other years in the sample interval. At the industry level, evidence of the shift is interesting in that it was spread among durable, nondurable, and perishable goods categories. To some extent this is due to the fact that some businesses sell various types of goods, but it also reflects the degree to which consumers responded to the rate reduction. In all, 14 of the 22 categories for which the one-tailed tests were performed exhibited statistically significant differences in 1984.

Econometric Model Evidence

Sales tax forecasting is accomplished by a variety of means at the Division of Financial Management, including econometric and statistical time series modeling. When developing these models, the analyst knows beforehand that a certain portion of the variation in sales taxes will not be explained. If the modeling efforts are successful, the unexplained movements in taxes will be small and random. Any large or unusual errors should be looked at carefully when assessing model performance.

Results from two separate forecasting equations are presented below. Both of the graphs illustrate that the models significantly under predicted the level of sales taxes in the third quarter of 1984, when the sales tax rate was reduced. Because of the different approaches used, it is unlikely that these errors were due to the structures of the models alone.

Figure one shows actual sales tax collections and predicted sales taxes from an econometric model. Econometric forecasts are developed using projected values of other important variables such as income and prices The largest model errors or residuals occurred in the second and third quarters of 1984. In the second quarter, when consumers reduced their purchases, the model over predicted sales tax revenues by $1.66 million. During the third quarter, when the tax rate was lowered, the model under predicted revenues by $3.13 million.

Figure 1

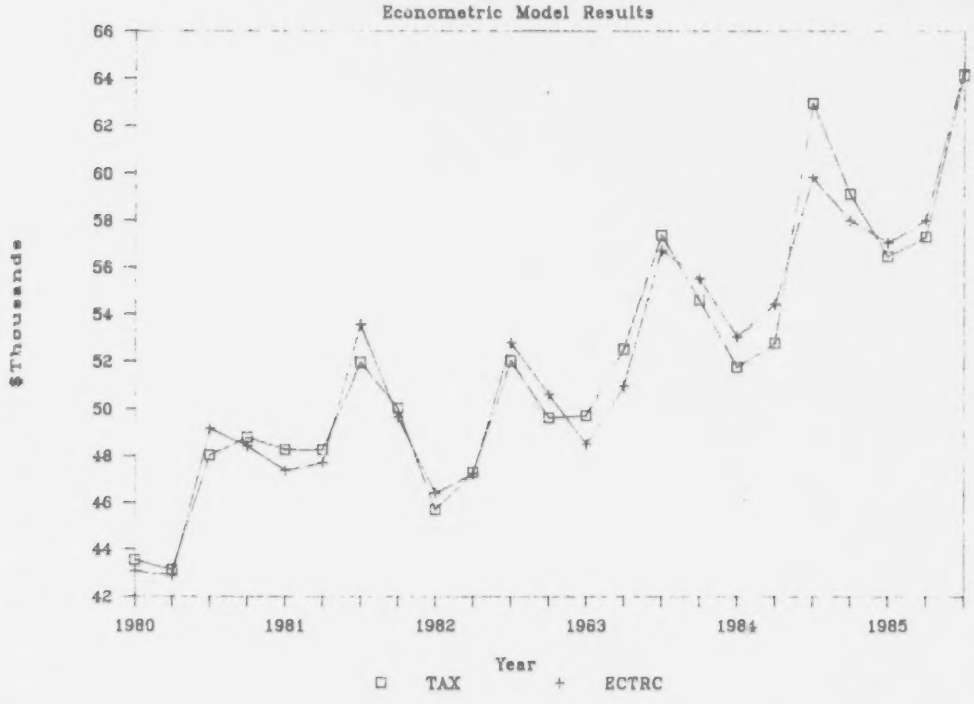
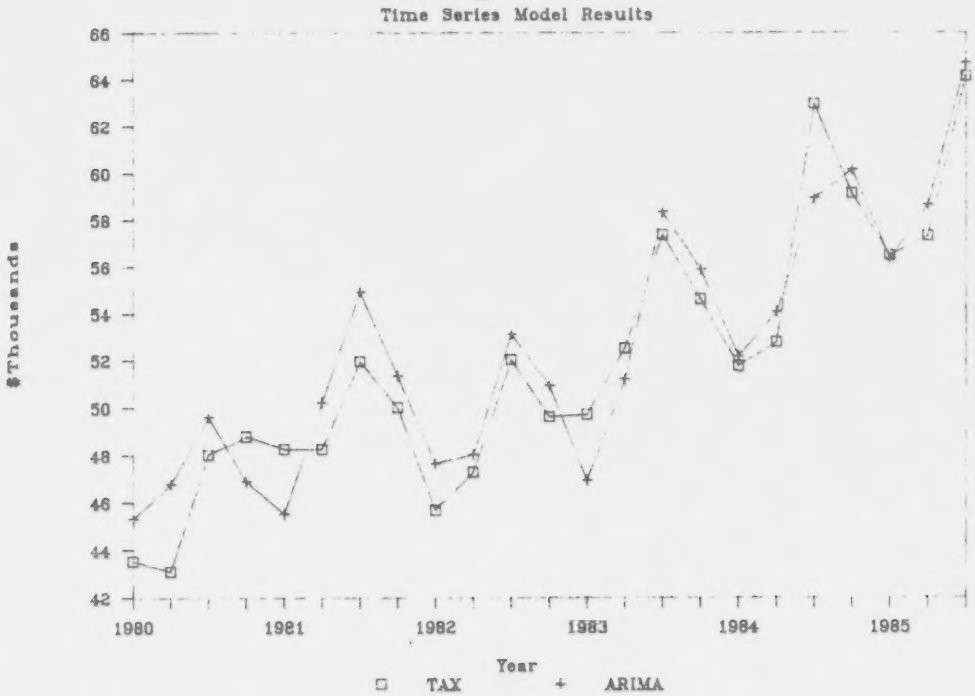


Figure two illustrates the same problem with the results from a univariate time series equation. This method forecasts sales tax revenues based on the past history of sales taxes alone, without taking account of any explanatory variables such as prices or income. The time series equation (ARIMA) did not have as large a residual in the second quarter of 1984 as the econometric model, but did under predict third quarter revenues by $4.03 million.

Figure 2



Implications for 1987

Fiscal year 1987 revenue projections, adopted by the legislature last session, call for $316 million in gross sales tax collections, $61 million of which are to be generated by temporary rate increase. In 1984, the rate rollback was only one half of a percent. The rollback in 1987 is to be twice that amount so it is likely that consumers will again adjust their purchasing behavior in anticipation of that event. Second quarter sales taxes were over predicted by an average amount of $1.49 million in the statistical evidence cited above. That implies that taxable sales would have been overestimated by $37.14 million in the same period.

With a 5 percent sales tax, a loss of $37.14 million in taxable sales would cause revenues to decline by $1.86 million. Because the rate decline will be twice as large as that of 1984, the actual revenue loss could surpass $3 million. If that were the case, the state could again face a revenue shortfall in fiscal year 1987.

Conclusion

Idaho consumers appear to have reacted rationally to the temporary sales tax legislation of 1983. Because of the greater rate reduction that is scheduled to take place on July 1, 1987, consumption behavior is likely to change during the current fiscal year as well. Data from 1984 indicate that purchasing patterns may be altered for several classes of goods. Those goods range from durable items such as building materials and vehicle parts to nondurable commodities like clothing and groceries.

Although the impact of the temporal shift in taxable sales is not likely to reach crisis proportions in terms of the 1987 budget, it could easily cause a loss of several million dollars. These monies will not be lost permanently, but the sales tax cash flow should be significantly lower in the last quarter of fiscal year 1987. All things equal, and in the absence of a budget reserve account, a shortfall of that magnitude could require special measures to resolve the problem.

References

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Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise given, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reprots are simple percent changes from period to period. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The numbers given in the quarterly report are at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over the year.

Historic Data Sources

National data are provided by Data Resources Incorporated, demographic data are from the Bureau of Census, production and income are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, employment data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Agriculture data are from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Idaho data are primarily from the Departmetn of Employment (employment and hourly earnings), the Bureau of Economic Anaysis (income), U.S.D.A. (agricultural), the Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), and the Division of Financial Managment (population and migration).

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1971 - 1988
Idaho Economic Model
SPRING 1986

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1986
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

DEMOGRAPHICS	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	739.0	763.0	722.0	808.0	832.0	857.0	883.0	911.0	933.0
%Ch	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.4
National (Millions)	207.7	209.9	211.9	213.9	216.0	218.0	220.2	222.6	225.1
%Ch	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	14.015	13.909	14.539	15.131	15.743	16.521	18.268	19.355	19.919
%Ch	0.9		5.1	4.1	4.0	6.8	8.6	6.0	2.9
National (Thousands)	3,556.0	3,2 .0	3,127.0	3,160.0	3,144.0	3,163.0	3,274.0	3,304.0	3,382.0
%Ch	-4.9	-8.4	-3.7	0.7	-0.5	0.6	3.5	0.9	2.4
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	6.140	6.114	6.290	6.238	6.219	6.326	6.448	6.487	6.386
%Ch	4.2	-0.4	2.9	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	0.6	-1.6
National (Thousands)	1,930.0	1,965.0	1,974.0	1,935.0	1,894.0	1,914.0	1,882.0	1,944.0	1,889.0
%Ch	0.2	1.8	0.5	-2.0	-2.1	1.1	-1.7	3.3	-2.8
MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	20.153	14.739	11.860	17.495	14.472	14.880	14.804	13.892	5.766
%Ch	806.8	-26.6	-19.8	47.5	-17.3	2.8	-0.5	-6.2	-58.5
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho (Thousands)	7.441	7.249	7.003	7.335	8.500	10.397	13.724	10.610	8.667
%Ch	99.8	-2.6	-3.4	4.7	15.9	22.3	32.0	-22.7	-18.3
National (Millions)	2.036	2.361	2.044	1.332	1.160	1.535	1.962	2.001	1.717
%Ch	41.9	16.0	-13.4	-34.8	-12.9	32.4	27.8	2.0	-14.2
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	238.7	247.9	256.5	265.2	274.8	285.7	300.1	316.7	329.0
%Ch	2.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.5	3.9
National (Millions)	74.232	76.509	78.814	80.547	81.606	82.799	84.340	86.127	87.843
%Ch	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0

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DEMOGRAPHICS	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	947.2	962.4	974.9	989.0	1000.2	1005.0	1012.4	1021.8	1030.5
%Ch	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9
National (Millions)	227.7	230.0	232.2	234.5	236.7	238.9	241.1	243.4	245.6
%Ch	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	20.140	19.488	19.581	18.742	17.996	17.494	17.448	17.378	17.353
%Ch	1.1	-3.2	0.5	-4.3	-4.0	-2.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
National (Thousands)	3,543.0	3,733.0	3,736.0	3,742.0	3,788.0	3,826.0	3,855.0	3,873.0	0.0
%Ch	4.8	5.4	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	-100.0
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	6.753	6.902	6.924	7.204	7.229	6.944	6.930	7.135	7.299
%Ch	5.7	2.2	0.3	4.0	0.3	-3.9	-0.2	3.0	2.3
National (Thousands)	1,954.0	2,080.0	1,996.0	2,013.0	2,182.0	2,211.7	2,239.6	2,266.9	2,294.9
%Ch	3.4	6.4	-4.0	0.9	8.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	0.081	2.066	-0.097	2.814	0.433	-5.750	-3.118	-0.805	-1.355
%Ch	-98.6	2481.5	-4.0	0.9	-84.6	-1427.9	-45.8	-74.2	68.4
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho (Thousands)	5.421	3.175	2.344	4.174	4.279	4.301	4.894	4.919	5.025
%Ch	-37.5	-41.4	-26.2	78.0	2.5	0.5	13.8	0.5	2.2
National (Millions)	1.300	1.098	1.057	1.703	1.763	1.741	2.039	1.947	1.795
%Ch	-24.3	-15.7	-3.6	61.0	3.5	-1.2	17.1	-4.5	-7.8
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	337.8	342.8	344.9	347.5	351.5	355.5	359.5	363.5	367.5
%Ch	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
National (Millions)	89.210	90.450	91.460	92.722	94.963	96.493	98.245	100.035	101.825
%Ch	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8

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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	1,077.6	1,185.9	1,326.4	1,434.2	1,549.2	1,718.0	1,918.3	2,163.9	2,417.8
%Ch	8.6	10.1	11.8	8.1	8.0	10.9	11.7	12.8	11.7
1972 Dollars	1,122.4	1,185.9	1,254.3	1,246.3	1,231.6	1,298.2	1,369.7	1,438.6	1,479.4
%Ch	3.4	5.7	5.8	-0.6	-1.2	5.4	5.5	5.0	2.8
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho (Millions)	2,604.8	2,981.0	3,536.3	4,113.3	4,360.5	4,842.3	5,379.3	6,212.8	6,879.0
%Ch	9.5	14.4	18.6	16.3	6.0	11.0	11.1	15.5	10.7
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	2,409.7	2,716.3	3,101.2	3,552.3	4,044.3	4,666.5	5,251.5	5,916.8	6,632.3
%Ch	10.7	12.7	14.2	14.5	13.9	15.4	12.5	12.7	12.1
National (BILLIONS)	868.5	951.4	1,065.2	1,168.6	1,265.0	1,391.2	1,540.4	1,732.7	1,951.2
%Ch	7.1	9.5	12.0	9.7	8.2	10.0	10.7	12.5	12.6
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho (Millions)	2,700.2	2,981.5	3,344.0	3,533.0	3,481.4	3,676.7	3,860.9	4,168.9	4,234.5
%Ch	5.0	10.4	12.2	5.7	-1.5	5.6	5.0	8.0	1.6
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	2,498.0	2,716.7	2,932.6	3,051.1	3,228.9	3,543.3	3,769.2	3,970.3	4,082.6
%Ch	6.2	8.8	7.9	4.0	5.8	9.7	6.4	5.3	2.8
National (Billions)	900.3	951.5	1,007.3	1,003.7	1,009.9	1,056.3	1,105.6	1,162.7	1,201.1
%Ch	2.7	5.7	5.9	-0.3	0.6	4.6	4.7	5.2	3.3
PER CAPITA PERS INCOME-CURR $$									
Idaho	3,524.7	3,906.9	4,522.1	5,090.7	5,241.0	5,650.2	6,092.0	6,819.7	7,373.0
%Ch	5.7	10.8	15.7	12.6	3.0	7.8	7.8	11.9	8.1
National	4,182.1	4,532.5	5,026.6	5,464.5	5,857.0	6,380.6	6,994.3	7,784.3	8,669.8
%Ch	5.7	8.4	10.9	8.7	7.2	8.9	9.6	11.3	11.4
PER CAPITA PERS INCOME-1972 $$									
Idaho	3,653.8	3,907.7	4,276.2	4,372.5	4,184.4	4,290.2	4,372.5	4,576.2	4,538.6
%Ch	1.3	6.9	9.4	2.3	-4.3	2.5	1.9	4.7	-0.8
National	4,335.3	4,533.3	4,753.3	4,693.6	4,676.2	4,844.8	5,020.2	5,223.5	5,336.9
%Ch	1.4	4.6	4.9	-1.3	-0.4	3.6	3.6	4.1	2.2
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	7,046.0	7,372.5	7,811.7	8,412.4	9,290.2	10,045.9	10,748.1	11,239.4	12,253.1
%Ch	3.7	4.7	5.9	7.7	10.5	8.1	7.0	4.6	9.0
National	8,158.5	8,622.5	9,151.7	9,782.2	10,479.7	11,211.1	11,921.9	12,760.6	13,778.4
%Ch	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	7.0	8.0

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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	2,631.7	2,957.8	3,069.3	3,304.8	3,774.7	3,988.6	4,189.4	4,452.4	4,772.2
%Ch	8.8	12.4	3.8	7.7	14.2	5.7	5.0	6.3	7.2
1972 Dollars	1,475.0	1,512.2	1,480.0	1,534.7	1,706.3	1,755.3	1,808.1	1,879.2	1,943.5
%Ch	-0.3	2.5	-2.1	3.7	11.2	2.9	3.0	3.9	3.4
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho (Millions)	7,673.0	8,623.0	8,789.3	9,322.5	10,153.0	10,672.8	11,031.9	11,428.4	12,141.3
%Ch	11.5	12.4	1.9	6.1	8.9	5.1	3.4	3.6	6.2
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	7,305.0	8,177.3	8,560.5	9,014.8	9,599.0	10,181.3	10,744.8	11,210.0	11,909.2
%Ch	10.1	11.9	4.7	5.3	6.5	6.1	5.5	4.3	6.2
National (BILLIONS)	2,165.3	2,429.5	2,584.6	2,744.3	3,111.9	3,294.2	3,473.0	3,662.0	3,919.7
%Ch	11.0	12.2	6.4	6.2	13.4	5.9	5.4	5.4	7.0
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho (Millions)	4,286.6	4,432.8	4,265.6	4,365.0	4,500.4	4,597.3	4,631.6	4,659.6	4,760.3
%Ch	1.2	3.4	-3.8	2.3	3.1	2.2	0.7	0.6	2.2
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	4,081.0	4,203.7	4,154.6	4,220.9	4,254.8	4,385.6	4,511.0	4,570.5	4,669.3
%Ch	0.0	3.0	-1.2	1.6	0.8	3.1	2.9	1.3	2.2
National (Billions)	1,209.7	1,248.9	1,254.4	1,284.9	1,379.4	1,419.0	1,458.1	1,493.1	1,536.8
%Ch	0.7	3.2	0.4	2.4	7.4	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.9
PER CAPITA PERS INCOME-CURR $$									
Idaho	8,100.7	8,959.9	9,015.5	9,426.2	10,150.7	10,620.2	10,897.3	11,184.3	11,781.5
%Ch	9.9	10.6	0.6	4.6	7.7	4.6	2.6	2.6	5.3
National	9,508.0	10,562.0	11,125.8	11,702.8	13,147.6	13,788.6	14,402.7	15,047.3	15,960.4
%Ch	9.7	11.1	5.3	5.2	12.3	4.9	4.5	4.5	6.1
PER CAPITA PERS INCOME-1972 $$									
Idaho	4,525.5	4,606.0	4,375.4	4,413.5	4,499.4	4,574.7	4,575.1	4,560.1	4,619.2
%Ch	-0.3	1.8	-5.0	0.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	-0.3	1.3
National	5,311.7	5,429.6	5,399.6	5,479.5	5,827.7	5,939.5	6,046.8	6,135.1	6,257.6
%Ch	-0.5	2.2	-0.6	1.5	6.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.0
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	13,377.9	14,651.8	15,536.6	16,219.4	16,765.9	17,445.1	17,759.4	18,472.0	19,453.5
%Ch	9.2	9.5	6.1	4.4	3.4	4.1	1.8	4.0	5.3
National	15,004.9	16,379.6	17,514.4	18,397.3	19,427.1	20,072.1	20,690.8	21,434.2	22,547.3
%Ch	8.9	9.2	6.9	5.0	5.6	3.3	3.1	3.6	5.2

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1971 - 1988
Idaho Economic Model
SPRING 1986

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PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	1,530.0	1,742.0	1,965.0	2,244.0	2,535.0	2,923.0	3,304.0	3,724.0	4,141.0
%Ch	8.3	13.9	12.8	14.2	13.0	15.3	13.0	12.7	11.2
National (Billions)	580.9	635.2	702.6	765.8	806.4	889.9	983.2	1,106.3	1,237.6
%Ch	5.9	9.3	10.6	9.0	5.3	10.4	10.5	12.5	11.9
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	195.0	264.7	435.0	561.0	316.3	175.8	127.8	296.0	246.8
%Ch	-3.3	35.7	64.3	29.0	-43.6	-44.4	-27.3	131.6	-16.6
National (Billions)	15.0	18.7	32.8	26.5	24.6	19.1	19.1	26.3	31.9
%Ch	4.8	24.6	75.3	-19.3	-7.0	-22.5	-0.2	38.1	21.4
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INC.									
Idaho (Millions)	218.3	238.0	253.8	271.0	301.7	352.5	381.0	462.3	492.5
%Ch	5.2	9.0	6.6	6.8	11.3	16.8	8.1	21.3	6.5
National (Billions)	54.4	58.1	61.0	62.3	65.4	75.0	84.8	92.2	100.2
%Ch	4.8	6.9	4.9	2.0	5.1	14.6	13.1	8.8	8.6
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	357.3	386.5	480.0	560.5	602.8	682.0	774.0	881.0	1,051.0
%Ch	14.8	8.2	24.2	16.8	7.5	13.1	13.5	13.8	19.3
National (Billions)	118.0	126.4	143.5	165.8	177.0	193.4	218.4	253.0	299.3
%Ch	5.7	7.1	13.6	15.6	6.7	9.3	12.9	15.8	18.3
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	88.5	112.0	132.0	154.8	190.5	232.3	280.8	325.5	353.8
%Ch	14.2	26.6	17.9	17.3	23.1	21.9	20.9	15.9	8.7
National (Billions)	36.7	43.0	48.9	55.8	64.5	75.9	89.5	102.5	114.9
%Ch	12.8	17.2	13.5	14.3	15.5	17.6	17.9	14.6	12.1
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	292.0	330.7	378.3	456.8	565.5	642.8	696.8	746.5	857.0
%Ch	17.5	13.3	14.4	20.8	23.8	13.7	8.4	7.1	14.8
National (Billions)	87.4	97.1	111.4	132.2	167.8	183.1	196.0	210.8	235.8
%Ch	18.3	11.1	14.7	18.7	26.9	9.1	7.0	7.5	11.8
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	90.0	107.3	122.5	156.5	177.3	199.3	220.3	255.0	293.0
%Ch	-2.7	19.2	14.2	27.8	13.3	12.4	10.5	15.8	14.9
National (Billions)	30.7	34.5	42.6	47.9	50.4	55.5	61.1	69.8	81.1
%Ch	10.0	12.5	23.5	12.6	5.3	10.0	10.1	14.2	16.2
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	14.3	14.0	15.3	22.0	25.8	33.3	35.2	32.3	30.5
%Ch	18.8	-2.1	9.3	43.8	17.3	29.1	5.7	-8.2	-5.6

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PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	4,416.0	4,804.0	4,848.8	5,150.5	5,529.8	5,839.8	6,053.9	6,338.8	6,755.9
%Ch	6.6	8.8	0.9	6.2	7.4	5.6	3.7	4.7	6.6
National (Billions)	1,356.7	1,492.1	1,568.7	1,659.2	1,834.9	1,960.7	2,079.8	2,195.8	2,359.3
%Ch	9.6	10.1	5.1	5.8	10.6	6.9	6.1	5.6	7.4
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	369.0	445.9	283.3	285.8	366.8	297.5	277.9	216.9	232.1
%Ch	49.1	21.1	-36.5	0.9	28.3	-18.9	-6.6	-21.9	7.0
National (Billions)	21.8	31.5	21.8	13.8	32.1	21.2	17.7	17.8	16.4
%Ch	-31.7	44.3	-30.7	-36.9	132.2	-33.9	-16.5	0.3	-7.7
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INC.									
Idaho (Millions)	472.5	491.0	447.5	493.3	572.5	627.0	675.0	705.4	752.5
%Ch	-4.1	3.9	-8.9	10.2	16.1	9.5	7.7	4.5	6.7
National (Billions)	95.6	93.7	89.2	108.0	201.6	221.4	238.9	253.9	274.6
%Ch	-4.5	-2.1	-4.7	21.0	86.7	9.8	7.9	6.3	8.1
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	1,282.3	1,602.8	1,789.0	1,792.3	2,025.2	2,142.0	2,189.7	2,249.0	2,338.2
%Ch	22.0	25.0	11.6	0.2	13.0	5.8	2.2	2.7	4.0
National (Billions)	356.0	440.6	487.3	507.5	531.1	553.9	574.9	605.9	640.2
%Ch	19.0	23.8	10.6	4.2	4.7	4.3	3.8	5.4	5.7
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	375.2	419.0	451.3	512.8	578.8	626.5	670.5	718.0	782.0
%Ch	6.0	11.7	7.7	13.6	12.9	8.3	7.0	7.1	8.9
National (Billions)	128.0	140.0	155.6	173.1	193.4	206.4	221.1	241.4	267.6
%Ch	11.4	9.3	11.1	11.3	11.7	6.7	7.1	9.2	10.9
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	1,028.5	1,178.5	1,345.5	1,433.5	1,479.5	1,589.5	1,627.1	1,702.3	1,845.5
%Ch	20.0	14.6	14.2	6.5	3.2	7.4	2.4	4.6	8.4
National (Billions)	280.6	318.8	355.6	382.4	426.7	451.7	470.6	495.6	521.9
%Ch	19.0	13.6	11.6	7.5	11.6	5.9	4.2	5.2	7.5
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	314.2	369.5	377.5	405.8	442.5	495.0	516.9	545.1	610.6
%Ch	7.2	17.6	2.2	7.5	9.1	11.9	4.4	5.5	12.0
National (Billions)	88.7	104.5	111.3	119.6	132.4	149.1	161.8	172.0	194.1
%Ch	9.3	17.8	6.6	7.5	10.7	12.6	8.5	6.3	12.9
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	44.2	51.5	56.8	45.8	42.7	45.0	45.3	43.1	45.8
%Ch	44.9	16.5	10.3	-19.5	-6.6	5.3	0.8	-4.9	6.2

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EMPLOYMENT	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	217,146	236,285	251,546	266,749	272,868	290,965	307,403	331,334	337,956
%Ch	4.5	8.8	6.5	6.0	2.3	6.6	5.6	7.8	2.0
National (Thousands)	71,205	73,667	76,778	78,280	76,946	79,379	82,468	86,693	89,824
%Ch	0.5	3.5	4.2	2.0	-1.7	3.2	3.9	5.1	3.6
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	41,235	43,549	46,893	47,993	47,709	52,007	54,081	58,099	58,357
%Ch	2.2	5.6	7.7	2.3	-0.6	9.0	4.0	7.4	0.4
National (Thousands)	18,623	19,152	20,153	20,080	18,320	18,996	19,687	20,510	21,044
%Ch	-3.9	2.8	5.2	-0.4	-8.8	3.7	3.6	4.2	2.6
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	21,605	23,281	25,436	25,464	24,600	27,988	29,477	32,395	32,286
%Ch	6.0	7.8	9.3	0.1	-3.4	13.8	5.3	9.9	-0.3
National (Thousands)	10,635	11,049	11,891	11,927	10,685	11,073	11,599	12,277	12,762
%Ch	-5.1	3.9	7.6	0.3	-10.4	3.6	4.7	5.8	3.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	13,607	16,405	17,417	16,807	15,564	16,925	17,831	18,975	18,845
%Ch	6.3	20.6	6.2	-3.5	-7.4	8.7	5.4	6.4	-0.7
National (Thousands)	669	725	759	713	614	680	722	755	767
%Ch	3.5	8.5	4.7	-6.1	-13.8	10.6	6.2	4.6	1.6
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc									
Idaho	NA	2,419	2,685	3,079	2,767	2,836	3,245	3,783	3,688
%Ch	NA	NA	11.0	14.6	-10.1	2.5	14.4	16.6	-2.7
National (Thousands)	2,125	2,225	2,367	2,346	2,088	2,156	2,252	2,371	2,427
%Ch	-3.6	4.7	6.4	-0.9	-11.0	3.3	4.4	5.3	2.3
ELEC. & NONELEC. MACHIN.									
Idaho	NA	1,580	2,157	2,566	3,032	4,009	4,650	5,634	6,47-
%Ch	NA	NA	36.5	19.0	18.2	32.2	16.0	21.2	14.9
National (Thousands)	3,559	3,703	4,058	4,177	3,759	3,840	4,054	4,333	4,601
%Ch	-7.7	4.0	9.6	2.9	-10.0	2.2	5.6	6.9	6.2
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	NA	2,877	3,177	3,013	3,237	4,219	3,750	4,008	3,885
%Ch	NA	NA	10.4	-5.2	7.5	30.3	-11.1	6.7	-17.3
National (Thousands)	4,283	4,396	4,707	4,691	4,224	4,398	4,572	4,819	4,9[illegible]
%Ch	-5.0	2.7	7.1	-0.3	-10.0	4.1	4.0	5.4	3.1

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EMPLOYMENT	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	330,097	327,878	312,231	317,828	330,464	334,966	340,882	343,155	347,286
%Ch	-2.3	-0.7	-4.8	1.8	4.0	1.4	1.8	0.7	1.2
National (Thousands)	90,417	91,158	89,568	90,198	94,453	97,683	100,520	102,446	104,637
%Ch	0.7	0.8	-1.7	0.7	4.7	3.4	2.9	1.9	2.1
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	53,315	52,736	47,788	51,389	54,606	54,044	55,362	56,283	57,072
%Ch	-8.6	-1.1	-9.4	7.5	6.3	-1.0	2.4	1.7	1.4
National (Thousands)	20,287	20,170	18,782	18,434	19,412	19,427	19,457	19,567	19,765
%Ch	-3.6	-0.6	-6.9	-1.9	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	27,972	27,745	22,930	25,408	27,636	26,185	27,169	27,938	28,757
%Ch	-13.4	-0.8	-17.4	10.8	8.8	-5.3	3.8	2.8	2.9
National (Thousands)	12,189	12,109	11,040	10,732	11,522	11,567	11,509	11,571	11,750
%Ch	-4.5	-0.7	-8.8	-2.8	7.4	0.4	-0.5	0.5	1.6
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	15,406	15,101	12,126	13,857	14,228	13,800	13,937	14,194	14,403
%Ch	-18.2	-2.0	-19.7	14.3	2.7	-3.0	1.0	1.8	1.5
National (Thousands)	691	666	598	656	707	703	736	756	740
%Ch	-9.9	-3.6	-10.3	9.8	7.8	-0.6	4.7	2.7	-2.1
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc									
Idaho	3,385	3,234	2,616	2,679	2,786	2,744	2,734	2,749	2,725
%Ch	-8.1	-4.5	-19.1	2.4	4.0	-1.5	-0.4	0.6	-1.0
National (Thousands)	2,276	2,228	2,004	1,940	2,059	2,072	2,080	2,097	2,103
%Ch	-6.2	-2.1	-10.0	-3.2	6.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3
ELEC. & NONELEC. MACHIN.									
Idaho	6,551	6,710	6,786	7,408	8,963	8,266	8,513	9,033	9,797
%Ch	1.2	2.4	1.1	9.2	21.0	-7.8	3.0	6.1	8.5
National (Thousands)	4,585	4,592	4,252	4,046	4,405	4,388	4,296	4,323	4,509
%Ch	-0.4	0.2	-7.4	-4.8	8.9	-0.4	-2.1	0.6	4.3
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	2,630	2,699	1,401	1,465	1,659	1,802	1,986	1,961	1,835
%Ch	-19.9	2.7	-48.1	4.6	13.3	8.6	10.2	-1.3	-6.5
National (Thousands)	4,637	4,623	4,187	4,090	4,351	4,403	4,396	4,394	4,398
%Ch	-6.6	-0.3	-9.4	-2.3	6.4	1.2	-0.2	-0.0	0.1

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NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	19,630	20,268	21,457	22,529	23,109	24,018	24,605	25,704	26,073
%Ch	-1.6	3.3	5.9	5.0	2.6	3.9	2.4	4.5	1.4
National (Thousands)	7,987	8,103	8,262	8,154	7,635	7,923	8,088	8,233	8,282
%Ch	-2.1	1.4	2.0	-1.3	-6.4	3.8	2.1	1.8	0.6
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	14,839	15,169	15,341	16,022	15,976	16,684	17,096	17,728	17,573
%Ch	-2.7	2.2	1.1	4.4	-0.3	4.4	2.5	3.7	-0.9
National (Thousands)	1,765	1,746	1,715	1,707	1,657	1,689	1,711	1,725	1,733
%Ch	-1.2	-1.1	-1.8	-0.5	-2.9	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.5
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
Idaho	NA	9,430	9,500	10,018	10,278	10,818	11,412	11,568	11,543
%Ch	NA	NA	0.7	5.5	2.6	5.2	5.5	1.4	-0.2
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	NA	5,739	5,841	6,004	5,698	5,867	5,684	6,161	6,031
%Ch	NA	NA	1.8	2.8	-5.1	3.0	-3.1	8.4	-2.1
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH.									
Idaho	2,758	2,825	3,116	3,283	3,456	3,659	3,842	4,067	4,417
%Ch	0.3	2.4	10.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.9	8.6
National (Thousands)	1,762	1,793	1,815	1,818	1,726	1,775	1,833	1,891	1,942
%Ch	-2.6	1.2	1.8	0.1	-5.1	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.7
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	NA	1,575	1,817	1,842	2,317	2,258	2,242	2,383	2,483
%Ch	NA	NA	15.3	1.4	25.8	-2.5	-0.7	6.3	4.2
National (Thousands)	1,011	1,009	1,038	1,060	1,015	1,043	1,074	1,096	1,109
%Ch	-3.7	-0.1	2.8	2.2	-4.3	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.2
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
Idaho	NA	700	1,183	1,383	1,358	1,417	1,425	1,526	1,600
%Ch	NA	NA	69.1	16.9	-1.8	4.3	0.6	7.1	4.9
National (Thousands)	3,449	3,585	3,695	3,569	3,237	3,416	3,469	3,522	3,498
%Ch	-1.8	3.4	3.6	-3.4	-9.3	5.5	1.6	1.5	-0.7
MINING									
Idaho	3,418	3,080	3,155	3,562	3,655	3,328	3,401	3,902	4,301
%Ch	-3.7	-9.9	2.4	12.9	2.6	-9.0	2.2	14.7	10.2
National (Thousands)	609	628	641	697	752	780	813	850	955
%Ch	-2.2	3.0	2.2	8.7	7.9	3.7	4.3	4.6	12.7
METAL MINING									
Idaho	NA	2,443	2,415	2,751	2,810	2,420	2,451	2,660	2,918
%Ch	NA	NA	-1.2	13.9	2.1	-13.9	1.3	8.5	9.7
OTHER MINING									
Idaho	NA	636	740	811	845	908	949	1,242	1,384
%Ch	NA	NA	16.3	9.5	4.3	7.4	4.5	30.9	11.4

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NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	25,343	24,991	24,859	25,980	26,970	27,859	28,192	28,345	28,315
%Ch	-2.8	-1.4	-0.5	4.5	3.8	3.3	1.2	0.5	-0.1
National (Thousands)	8,098	8,061	7,742	7,703	7,890	7,861	7,948	7,996	8,015
%Ch	-2.2	-0.5	-4.0	-0.5	2.4	-0.4	1.1	0.6	0.2
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	17,010	16,810	16,575	16,273	16,630	17,007	16,879	17,028	16,904
%Ch	-3.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.8	2.2	2.3	-0.8	0.9	-0.7
National (Thousands)	1,708	1,672	1,636	1,615	1,619	1,637	1,666	1,656	1,643
%Ch	-1.4	-2.1	-2.1	-1.3	0.2	1.1	1.8	-0.6	-0.8
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
Idaho	10,898	10,460	10,336	10,390	10,746	11,035	10,960	11,126	11,042
%Ch	-5.6	-4.0	-1.2	0.5	3.4	2.7	-0.7	1.5	-0.8
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	6,112	6,350	6,240	5,883	5,884	5,971	5,918	5,902	5,861
%Ch	1.3	3.9	-1.7	-5.7	0.0	1.5	-0.9	-0.3	-0.7
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH.									
Idaho	4,567	4,665	4,701	5,008	5,433	5,658	6,046	6,055	6,068
%Ch	3.4	2.2	0.8	6.5	8.5	4.2	6.8	0.1	0.2
National (Thousands)	1,945	1,955	1,935	1,960	2,053	2,105	2,155	2,187	2,211
%Ch	0.1	0.5	-1.0	1.3	4.8	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.1
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	2,358	2,333	2,300	3,300	3,500	3,600	3,644	3,606	3,644
%Ch	-5.0	-1.1	-1.4	43.5	6.1	2.9	1.2	-1.0	1.1
National (Thousands)	1,107	1,109	1,075	1,043	1,048	1,043	1,031	1,038	1,045
%Ch	-0.2	0.1	-3.0	-3.0	0.5	-0.5	-1.1	0.8	0.7
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
Idaho	1,408	1,183	1,283	1,399	1,408	1,594	1,624	1,657	1,700
%Ch	-12.0	-16.0	8.4	9.1	0.7	13.2	1.8	2.0	2.6
National (Thousands)	3,338	3,326	3,096	3,085	3,170	3,077	3,097	3,114	3,116
%Ch	-4.6	-0.3	-6.9	-0.4	2.8	-3.0	0.6	0.6	0.1
MINING									
Idaho	4,670	5,212	3,819	4,057	4,197	3,779	3,125	2,829	2,772
%Ch	8.6	11.6	-26.7	6.2	3.5	-10.0	-17.3	-9.5	-2.0
National (Thousands)	1,027	1,139	1,128	952	974	969	926	875	835
%Ch	7.2	10.9	-0.9	-15.6	2.3	-0.5	-4.5	-5.4	-4.6
METAL MINING									
Idaho	3,099	3,550	2,534	2,640	2,807	2,597	1,971	1,725	1,669
%Ch	6.2	14.6	-28.6	4.2	6.3	-7.5	-24.1	-12.5	-3.2
OTHER MINING									
Idaho	1,572	1,662	1,285	1,417	1,390	1,184	1,154	1,104	1,103
%Ch	13.6	5.8	-22.7	10.3	-1.9	-14.8	-2.6	-4.3	-0.1

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EMPLOYMENT	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
NON-MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	175,911	192,736	204,652	218,757	225,159	238,958	253,321	273,235	279,597
%Ch	5.0	9.6	6.2	6.9	2.9	6.1	6.0	7.9	2.3
National (Thousands)	52,583	54,515	56,625	58,199	58,626	60,383	62,781	66,182	68,780
%Ch	2.1	3.7	3.9	2.8	0.7	3.0	4.0	5.4	3.9
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	11,252	12,961	14,675	15,985	16,163	17,078	18,954	19,845	19,118
%Ch	3.2	15.2	13.2	8.9	1.1	5.7	11.0	4.7	-3.7
National (Thousands)	3,699	3,888	4,094	4,026	3,529	3,576	3,844	4,221	4,459
%Ch	3.1	5.1	5.3	-1.7	-12.4	1.3	7.5	9.8	5.6
FINANCE, INSUR., REAL ESTATE									
Idaho	8,509	12,374	13,183	14,049	14,425	15,391	16,450	20,849	23,384
%Ch	6.8	45.4	6.5	6.6	2.7	6.7	6.9	26.7	12.2
National (Thousands)	3,772	3,907	4,045	4,148	4,165	4,271	4,468	4,725	4,975
%Ch	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.5	0.4	2.5	4.6	5.8	5.3
TRANS., COMMUN., PUBLIC UTIL.									
Idaho	14,514	14,891	15,729	16,581	16,325	17,133	18,009	19,500	20,518
%Ch	1.5	2.6	5.6	5.4	-1.5	4.9	5.1	8.3	5.2
National (Thousands)	4,477	4,541	4,656	4,725	4,542	4,582	4,713	4,922	5,136
%Ch	-0.8	1.4	2.5	1.5	-3.9	0.9	2.9	4.4	4.3
TRADE									
Idaho	52,522	57,976	62,352	66,309	67,726	72,793	78,782	82,181	83,406
%Ch	6.5	10.4	7.5	6.3	2.1	7.5	8.2	7.0	1.5
National (Thousands)	15,351	15,946	16,604	16,991	17,065	17,755	18,514	19,540	20,192
%Ch	2.1	3.9	4.1	2.3	0.4	4.0	4.3	5.5	3.3
SERVICES									
Idaho	34,467	36,901	39,425	42,578	44,548	48,769	52,396	57,121	59,253
%Ch	6.4	7.1	6.8	8.0	4.6	9.5	7.4	9.0	3.7
National (Thousands)	11,797	12,274	12,856	13,444	13,891	14,550	15,302	16,251	17,118
%Ch	2.1	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.2	5.3
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	NA	44,356	45,948	48,870	51,374	52,944	55,430	57,273	58,643
%Ch	NA	NA	3.6	6.4	5.1	3.1	4.7	3.3	-1.1
EDUCATION	NA	24,018	24,339	25,361	25,861	27,114	28,717	30,487	30,303
%Ch	NA	NA	1.3	4.2	2.0	4.8	5.9	6.2	-0.6
OTHER	NA	20,339	21,608	23,508	25,513	25,831	26,713	26,786	26,340
%Ch	NA	NA	6.2	8.8	8.5	1.2	3.4	0.3	-1.7
National (Thousands)	10,186	10,651	11,068	11,447	11,937	12,137	12,401	12,920	13,175
%Ch	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.3	1.7	2.2	4.2	2.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	10,065	10,197	10,186	10,822	10,943	11,521	11,899	12,565	12,871
%Ch	0.6	1.3	-0.1	6.3	1.1	5.3	3.3	5.6	2.4
National (Thousands)	2,693	2,681	2,660	2,721	2,745	2,732	2,728	2,753	2,772
%Ch	-1.2	-0.4	-0.8	2.3	0.9	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	0.7

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EMPLOYMENT	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
NON-MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	276,782	275,142	264,443	266,440	275,858	280,922	285,521	286,871	290,215
%Ch	-1.0	-0.6	-3.9	0.8	3.5	1.8	1.6	0.5	1.2
National (Thousands)	70,130	70,987	70,786	71,754	75,041	78,255	81,063	82,879	84,672
%Ch	2.0	1.2	-0.3	1.4	4.6	4.3	3.6	2.2	2.2
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	17,445	16,808	13,823	13,121	14,531	14,851	15,567	14,612	13,784
%Ch	-8.7	-3.7	-17.8	-5.1	10.7	2.2	4.8	-6.1	-5.8
National (Thousands)	4,353	4,192	3,908	3,944	4,342	4,658	4,962	5,072	5,064
%Ch	-2.4	-3.7	-6.8	0.9	10.1	7.3	6.5	2.2	-0.2
FINANCE, INSUR., REAL ESTATE									
Idaho	23,362	23,110	22,689	23,025	23,467	23,699	23,908	24,294	24,778
%Ch	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	2.0
National (Thousands)	5,161	5,299	5,341	5,468	5,682	5,924	6,239	6,530	6,816
%Ch	3.7	2.7	0.8	2.4	3.9	4.3	5.3	4.7	4.4
TRANS., COMMUN., PUBLIC UTIL									
Idaho	20,130	20,000	19,041	19,113	18,966	18,824	18,834	18,900	19,091
%Ch	-1.9	-0.6	-4.8	0.4	-0.8	-0.7	0.1	0.4	1.0
National (Thousands)	5,147	5,165	5,083	4,954	5,170	5,300	5,401	5,417	5,458
%Ch	0.2	0.4	-1.6	-2.5	4.4	2.5	1.9	0.3	0.7
TRADE									
Idaho	80,641	80,727	77,989	79,360	83,370	85,267	86,864	88,378	89,779
%Ch	-3.3	0.1	-3.4	1.8	5.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.6
National (Thousands)	20,311	20,547	20,456	20,876	22,129	23,190	24,082	24,686	25,307
%Ch	0.6	1.2	-0.4	2.1	6.0	4.8	3.8	2.5	2.5
SERVICES									
Idaho	60,018	60,067	59,281	59,871	62,437	64,363	67,458	68,831	70,547
%Ch	1.1	0.1	-1.3	1.0	4.3	3.1	4.8	2.0	2.5
National (Thousands)	17,890	18,618	19,035	19,692	20,759	21,926	22,977	23,710	24,523
%Ch	4.5	4.1	2.2	3.5	5.4	5.6	4.8	3.2	3.4
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	57,447	56,692	55,772	55,941	57,144	58,320	58,260	57,766	58,144
%Ch	1.4	-1.3	-1.6	0.3	2.2	2.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.7
EDUCATION	31,006	31,055	30,517	30,320	31,437	31,956	31,778	31,540	31,727
%Ch	2.3	0.2	-1.7	-0.6	3.7	1.7	-0.6	-0.7	0.6
OTHER	26,442	25,637	25,255	25,621	25,707	26,364	26,482	26,226	26,417
%Ch	0.4	-3.0	-1.5	1.4	0.3	2.6	0.4	-1.0	0.7
National (Thousands)	13,376	13,259	13,097	13,095	13,176	13,421	13,653	13,834	14,011
%Ch	1.5	-0.9	-1.2	-0.0	0.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	12,069	12,526	12,050	11,952	11,571	11,597	11,500	11,272	11,368
%Ch	1.5	-4.1	-3.8	-0.8	-3.2	1.0	-1.6	-2.0	0.8
National (Thousands)	2,867	2,772	2,738	2,774	2,807	2,873	2,922	2,941	2,965
%Ch	3.4	-3.3	-1.2	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.8

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MISCELLANEOUS	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	93.9	116.5	137.2	148.7	159.9	194.9	224.5	236.5	245.7
%Ch	20.0	24.1	17.8	8.4	7.5	21.9	15.2	5.3	3.9
National (Millions)	29,000	37,525	40,550	43,925	54,550	61,100	67,550	77,275	80,500
%Ch	18.5	29.4	8.1	8.3	24.2	12.0	10.6	14.4	4.2
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	0.960	1.000	1.057	1.151	1.257	1.323	1.400	1.504	1.634
%Ch	5.0	4.1	5.8	8.9	9.2	5.2	5.8	7.4	8.7
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	0.965	1.000	1.058	1.164	1.253	1.317	1.393	1.490	1.625
%Ch	4.3	3.6	5.8	10.1	7.6	5.1	5.8	7.0	9.0
FOOD	0.953	1.000	1.125	1.275	1.368	1.405	1.464	1.606	1.769
%Ch	3.0	4.9	12.5	13.4	7.3	2.7	4.2	9.7	10.2
GAS & OIL	0.987	1.000	1.095	1.476	1.577	1.643	1.737	1.813	2.443
%Ch	0.9	1.3	9.5	34.8	6.8	4.2	5.7	4.3	34.8
HOUSING	0.964	1.000	1.047	1.106	1.168	1.234	1.316	1.412	1.524
%Ch	4.8	3.7	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.3	8.0
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	1.213	1.253	1.331	1.477	1.613	1.705	1.816	1.954	2.175
%Ch	4.2	3.3	6.2	11.0	9.2	5.7	6.5	7.6	11.3
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	4.662	4.431	8.728	10.503	5.824	5.046	5.538	7.931	11.194
PRIME	5.696	5.249	8.021	10.797	7.863	6.841	6.824	9.057	12.666
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	7.737	7.595	7.953	8.924	9.007	8.993	9.013	9.537	10.767
COMM. BANK SAV & TIME DEP	5.439	5.111	6.342	7.694	6.402	5.555	5.418	6.341	7.901
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.128	1.169	1.208	1.240	1.232	1.329	1.368	1.427	1.474
%Ch	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.6	-0.6	7.8	4.5	2.9	3.3
MINING	1.098	1.132	1.147	1.153	1.129	1.142	1.182	1.241	1.255
%Ch	-2.2	3.1	1.4	0.5	-2.1	1.2	3.5	5.0	1.2
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.074	1.212	1.347	1.286	0.979	1.186	1.238	1.324	1.361
%Ch	-2.2	12.9	11.1	-4.5	-23.9	21.1	4.4	6.9	2.9
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	1.035	1.089	1.270	1.447	1.641	1.954	2.012	2.118	2.216
%Ch	3.7	12.0	14.7	9.3	4.9	2.0	8.0	-2.5	6.5
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.002	1.159	1.337	1.401	1.250	1.344	1.436	1.535	1.637
%Ch	-4.0	15.7	15.3	4.8	-10.8	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.077	1.223	1.430	1.438	1.165	1.347	1.453	1.594	1.751
%Ch	-0.4	13.6	17.0	0.5	-19.0	15.6	7.9	9.7	9.9
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	1.271	1.585	2.097	2.130	1.547	2.011	2.139	2.467	2.959
%Ch	5.4	24.7	32.3	1.6	-27.3	29.9	6.4	15.3	19.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.138	1.208	1.260	1.161	1.076	1.232	1.312	1.364	1.368
%Ch	7.7	6.2	4.3	-7.9	-7.3	14.4	6.5	4.0	0.3

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MISCELLANEOUS	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	281.8	303.8	268.4	292.0	317.7	309.6	324.7	314.4	310.5
%Ch	14.7	7.8	-11.7	8.8	8.8	-2.5	4.9	-3.2	-1.2
National (Millions)	88,675	87,875	83,850	86,250	93,650	98,850	103,689	99,179	102,08[illegible]
%Ch	10.2	-0.9	-4.6	2.9	8.6	5.6	4.9	-4.3	2.9
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.784	1.956	2.074	2.153	2.234	2.315	2.391	2.493	2.583
%Ch	9.2	9.6	6.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	4.3	3.[illegible]
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	1.790	1.945	2.060	2.136	2.256	2.322	2.382	2.453	2.551
%Ch	10.2	8.7	5.9	3.7	5.6	2.9	2.6	3.0	4.0
FOOD	1.908	2.067	2.154	2.204	2.294	2.329	2.382	2.477	2.547
%Ch	7.8	8.3	4.2	2.3	4.1	1.5	2.3	4.0	2.8
GAS & OIL	3.378	3.764	3.567	3.448	3.394	3.434	3.399	3.424	3.568
%Ch	38.3	11.4	-5.2	-3.3	-1.6	1.2	-1.0	0.7	4.2
HOUSING	1.665	1.832	1.993	2.120	2.239	2.368	2.489	2.609	2.724
%Ch	9.2	10.0	8.8	6.4	5.6	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.4
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	2.468	2.724	2.891	2.983	3.111	3.221	3.304	3.402	3.545
%Ch	13.5	10.4	6.2	3.2	4.3	3.5	2.6	3.0	4.2
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	13.356	16.378	12.258	9.087	10.225	8.090	7.742	7.195	6.638
PRIME	15.266	18.870	14.861	10.794	12.042	9.933	9.290	8.824	8.425
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	12.650	14.743	15.120	12.662	13.871	12.412	10.067	9.550	9.423
COMM. BANK SAV & TIME DEP	9.657	11.986	11.072	9.308	9.378	8.153	7.618	6.969	6.964
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.496	1.520	1.510	1.564	1.635	1.685	1.717	1.782	1.843
%Ch	1.5	1.6	-0.6	3.6	4.6	3.0	1.9	3.8	3.4
MINING	1.328	1.423	1.262	1.165	1.256	1.232	1.141	1.122	1.121
%Ch	5.8	7.1	-11.3	-7.7	7.8	-1.7	-7.5	-1.6	-[illegible]
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.197	1.225	1.000	1.102	1.221	1.226	1.237	1.312	1.360
%Ch	-12.1	2.4	-18.4	10.2	10.8	0.4	0.9	6.2	3.6
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.307	2.415	2.087	1.973	2.212	2.172	1.855	1.935	1.928
%Ch	3.4	1.8	-17.5	-3.7	12.1	-1.8	-14.6	-1.0	5.0
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.628	1.711	1.490	1.505	1.811	1.870	1.841	1.962	2.121
%Ch	-0.6	5.1	-12.9	1.1	20.4	3.2	-1.5	6.5	8.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.728	1.782	1.693	1.854	2.195	2.151	2.225	2.364	2.532
%Ch	-1.3	3.1	-5.0	9.6	18.4	-2.0	3.4	6.3	7.1
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.049	3.118	3.124	3.568	4.454	4.078	3.790	4.221	4.[illegible]
%Ch	3.1	2.3	0.2	14.2	24.8	-9.5	-7.0	11.4	12.[illegible]
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS /	1.194	1.190	1.126	1.372	1.484	1.540	1.617	1.653	1.[illegible]
%Ch	-12.7	-0.3	-5.4	21.9	8.1	3.8	4.9	2.2	-2.[illegible]

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DEMOGRAPHICS	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	990.8	994.3	997.9	999.9	1,001.0	1,002.1	1,003.1	1,004.3	1,005.5
%Ch	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
National (Millions)	234.8	235.3	235.9	236.4	237.0	237.5	238.1	238.6	239.2
%Ch	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	18.637	18.451	18.182	17.996	17.903	17.903	17.700	17.500	17.400
%Ch	-4.2	-4.0	-5.8	-4.1	-2.1	0.0	-4.5	-4.5	-2.3
National (Thousands)	3,742.7	3,754.2	3,771.7	3,783.2	3,793.8	3,803.3	3,812.9	3,822.4	3,830.8
%Ch	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	7.239	7.245	7.223	7.229	7.232	7.232	7.100	7.000	6.900
%Ch	2.1	0.3	-1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	-7.3	-5.6	-5.7
National (Thousands)	2,015.1	2,020.4	2,026.0	2,031.3	2,185.7	2,193.1	2,200.8	2,208.2	2,215.4
%Ch	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	30.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	2.547	3.098	3.345	-2.824	-6.271	-6.271	-6.600	-5.700	-5.700
%Ch	-399.5	86.6	31.8	-737.7	488.3	0.0	21.0	-54.5	-0.0
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho (Thousands)	3.656	4.356	4.822	4.853	3.607	3.835	4.584	4.184	4.101
%Ch	-106.2	76.6	42.7	2.6	-102.7	25.3	78.2	-34.9	-8.0
National (Millions)	1.786	1.716	1.947	1.858	1.675	1.613	1.762	1.743	1.688
%Ch	28.1	-15.7	53.8	-18.4	-39.4	-14.8	37.0	-4.3	-12.6
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	348.0	349.0	350.0	351.0	352.0	353.0	354.0	355.0	356.0
%Ch	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
National (Millions)	92.907	93.323	93.719	94.165	94.583	94.963	95.330	95.728	96.118
%Ch	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983-1987
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SPRING 1986

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DEMOGRAPHICS	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,006.9	1,008.7	1,011.1	1,013.6	1,016.0	1,018.4	1,020.7	1,023.0	1,025.2
%Ch	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
National (Millions)	239.7	240.3	240.9	241.4	242.0	242.5	243.1	243.6	244.2
%Ch	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	17.376	17.429	17.487	17.452	17.424	17.401	17.384	17.370	17.358
%Ch	-0.6	1.2	1.3	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
National (Thousands)	3,838.0	3,845.5	3,852.7	3,858.6	3,863.1	3,867.7	3,872.2	3,875.3	3,878.8
%Ch	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	6.776	6.841	6.903	6.960	7.015	7.066	7.114	7.159	7.202
%Ch	-7.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4
National (Thousands)	2,222.4	2,229.2	2,236.1	2,243.0	2,249.9	2,256.6	2,263.4	2,270.4	2,277.4
%Ch	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	-5.000	-3.388	-1.006	-0.483	-0.662	-0.830	-0.989	-1.140	-1.285
%Ch	-49.1	-129.0	-281.3	-207.7	147.6	101.6	76.6	61.2	50.8
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho (Thousands)	4.335	4.653	5.004	4.958	4.960	4.938	4.925	4.899	4.913
%Ch	22.8	29.3	30.2	-3.7	0.2	-1.8	-1.0	-2.1	1.1
National (Millions)	1.773	1.949	2.003	2.098	2.107	2.040	1.965	1.922	1.863
%Ch	20.3	39.6	11.1	18.9	1.7	-12.8	-14.5	-9.8	-12.3
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	357.0	358.0	359.0	360.0	361.0	362.0	363.0	364.0	365.0
%Ch	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
National (Millions)	96.493	96.888	97.324	97.773	98.245	98.716	99.170	99.608	100.035
%Ch	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7

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OUTPUT,INCOME, & WAGES	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	3,346.6	3,431.7	3,553.3	3,644.7	3,812.2	3,852.5	3,917.5	3,960.6	4,016.9
%Ch	10.1	10.6	14.9	10.7	18.4	4.2	6.7	4.4	5.7
1972 Dollars	1,550.2	1,572.7	1,610.9	1,638.8	1,715.2	1,728.1	1,732.1	1,751.6	1,763.9
%Ch	6.8	5.9	10.1	7.1	18.6	3.0	0.9	4.5	2.8
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho (Millions)	9,335.0	9,665.0	9,715.0	10,020.0	10,330.0	10,547.0	10,583.0	10,605.0	10,608.0
%Ch	1.8	14.1	2.1	12.6	12.4	8.4	1.4	0.8	0.1
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	8,879.0	9,098.0	9,290.0	9,513.0	9,705.0	9,888.0	10,051.0	10,162.0	10,171.0
%Ch	3.2	9.9	8.4	9.6	8.1	7.5	6.6	4.4	0.4
National (BILLIONS)	2,763.3	2,836.5	2,920.5	2,984.6	3,144.2	3,186.2	3,240.9	3,280.1	3,298.5
%Ch	7.4	11.0	12.4	9.1	21.4	5.3	6.9	4.8	2.2
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho (Millions)	4,322.6	4,448.1	4,432.1	4,542.4	4,553.9	4,615.2	4,602.8	4,583.7	4,565.1
%Ch	-1.9	11.6	-1.4	10.0	1.0	5.4	-1.1	-1.7	-1.6
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	4,213.2	4,287.0	4,335.3	4,418.8	4,278.4	4,326.8	4,371.4	4,392.2	4,377.1
%Ch	-0.6	7.2	4.6	7.9	-12.7	4.5	4.1	1.9	-1.4
National (Billions)	1,286.5	1,313.2	1,339.7	1,361.6	1,386.1	1,394.2	1,409.5	1,417.7	1,419.5
%Ch	3.5	8.6	8.3	6.7	7.2	2.3	4.4	2.3	0.5
PER CAPITA PERS INCOME-CURR $$									
Idaho	9,371.6	9,662.7	9,682.2	9,942.2	10,322.1	10,524.9	10,550.3	10,559.6	10,550.0
%Ch	0.4	13.0	0.8	11.2	15.3	7.9	1.0	0.4	-0.4
National	11,770.3	12,054.0	12,382.1	12,624.4	13,268.5	13,414.5	13,612.9	13,745.5	13,790.5
%Ch	6.4	10.0	11.3	8.1	20.4	4.4	5.9	3.9	1.3
PER CAPITA PERS INCOME-1972 $$									
Idaho	4,362.9	4,473.5	4,441.4	4,535.7	4,550.4	4,605.5	4,588.5	4,564.1	4,540.2
%Ch	-3.3	10.5	-2.8	8.8	1.3	4.8	-1.5	-2.1	-2.1
National	5,479.7	5,580.5	5,679.9	5,759.3	5,849.3	5,869.9	5,920.5	5,941.1	5,934.7
%Ch	2.5	7.6	7.3	5.7	6.3	1.4	3.4	1.4	-0.4
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	16,209.0	16,501.0	16,559.4	16,853.9	16,816.3	16,998.5	17,332.3	17,440.7	17,455.9
%Ch	0.4	6.4	0.3	6.2	-0.9	4.3	7.9	2.5	0.3
National	18,463.1	18,685.4	18,871.4	19,072.8	19,521.6	19,654.9	19,842.7	20,018.9	20,109.6
%Ch	3.0	4.9	4.0	4.3	9.4	2.7	3.8	3.6	1.8

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SPRING 1986

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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	4,059.3	4,114.0	4,158.2	4,220.7	4,264.6	4,345.1	4,415.7	4,488.0	4,560.8
%Ch	4.2	5.4	4.3	6.0	4.2	7.6	6.5	6.6	6.5
1972 Dollars	1,773.8	1,783.4	1,799.5	1,819.9	1,829.6	1,852.2	1,871.7	1,888.8	1,904.3
%Ch	2.2	2.2	3.6	4.5	2.1	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.3
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
Idaho (Millions)	10,895.0	10,925.0	11,022.4	11,082.4	11,097.9	11,236.5	11,358.7	11,486.5	11,632.0
%Ch	10.8	1.1	3.6	2.2	0.6	5.0	4.4	4.5	5.1
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	10,341.0	10,556.7	10,680.0	10,823.3	10,919.1	11,022.2	11,134.4	11,266.7	11,416.8
%Ch	6.7	8.3	4.7	5.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.8	5.3
National (BILLIONS)	3,357.4	3,401.8	3,450.1	3,501.2	3,538.9	3,580.9	3,632.7	3,687.2	3,747.3
%Ch	7.1	5.3	5.7	5.9	4.3	4.7	5.8	6.0	6.5
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
Idaho (Millions)	4,637.2	4,622.4	4,650.3	4,642.2	4,611.8	4,636.0	4,653.8	4,665.7	4,682.4
%Ch	6.3	-1.3	2.4	-0.7	-2.6	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.4
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	4,401.4	4,466.6	4,505.8	4,533.7	4,537.5	4,547.6	4,561.9	4,576.5	4,595.6
%Ch	2.2	5.9	3.5	2.5	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.7
National (Billions)	1,429.0	1,439.3	1,455.6	1,466.6	1,470.6	1,477.4	1,488.3	1,497.7	1,508.5
%Ch	2.7	2.9	4.5	3.0	1.1	1.9	3.0	2.5	2.9
PER CAPITA PERS INCOME-CURR $$									
Idaho	10,820.3	10,830.8	10,901.4	10,933.7	10,922.8	11,033.4	11,128.1	11,228.2	11,345.9
%Ch	10.3	0.4	2.6	1.2	-0.4	4.0	3.4	3.6	4.2
National	14,004.1	14,156.5	14,324.2	14,502.9	14,625.3	14,764.8	14,943.8	15,133.3	15,345.2
%Ch	6.2	4.4	4.7	5.0	3.4	3.8	4.8	5.1	5.6
PER CAPITA PERS INCOME-1972 $$									
Idaho	4,605.4	4,582.5	4,599.2	4,579.9	4,539.0	4,552.2	4,559.3	4,560.8	4,567.2
%Ch	5.7	-2.0	1.5	-1.7	-3.6	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.6
National	5,960.5	5,989.7	6,043.3	6,074.9	6,077.6	6,091.7	6,122.6	6,147.0	6,177.1
%Ch	1.7	2.0	3.6	2.1	0.2	0.9	2.0	1.6	2.0
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	17,549.2	17,506.4	17,689.4	17,846.7	17,993.7	18,193.5	18,372.1	18,558.4	18,761.9
%Ch	2.1	-1.0	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.4
National	20,311.7	20,515.0	20,579.5	20,760.3	20,905.1	21,092.9	21,309.4	21,541.7	21,787.1
%Ch	4.0	4.0	1.3	3.5	2.8	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.6

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PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	5,173.0	5,315.0	5,396.0	5,484.0	5,566.0	5,673.0	5,750.0	5,822.0	5,832.0
%Ch	2.9	11.0	6.1	6.5	6.0	7.7	5.4	5.0	0.7
National (Billions)	1,671.3	1,715.4	1,755.7	1,793.1	1,852.9	1,883.9	1,917.6	1,948.6	1,970.1
%Ch	7.3	11.0	9.7	8.8	13.3	6.7	7.2	6.5	4.4
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	278.0	388.0	243.0	322.0	436.0	466.0	338.0	249.0	243.0
%Ch	-37.2	158.3	-149.5	130.0	141.6	27.5	-109.9	-105.3	-9.6
National (Billions)	11.2	17.3	32.5	23.4	27.8	26.6	26.5	22.8	12.2
%Ch	51.2	469.3	1145.5	-73.1	75.2	-17.3	-1.5	-55.8	-186.0
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INC.									
Idaho (Millions)	505.0	520.0	549.0	573.0	576.0	592.0	607.0	615.0	639.0
%Ch	11.9	11.9	22.3	17.5	1.4	11.1	10.1	5.9	14.9
National (Billions)	112.1	114.6	122.5	126.3	204.5	206.3	212.9	218.1	225.3
%Ch	21.4	9.2	30.6	13.0	247.7	3.5	12.8	9.8	13.2
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	1,796.0	1,823.0	1,895.0	1,989.0	2,089.0	2,128.0	2,144.0	2,152.0	2,130.0
%Ch	6.0	6.0	15.8	19.8	20.1	7.5	3.0	1.5	-4.1
National (Billions)	511.8	524.0	542.6	567.5	545.7	551.7	555.8	557.4	549.0
%Ch	10.2	9.9	15.0	19.7	-15.4	4.4	3.0	1.2	-6.0
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	520.0	541.0	559.0	569.0	587.0	600.0	613.0	620.0	629.0
%Ch	11.5	16.2	13.3	7.2	11.9	8.9	8.7	4.6	5.8
National (Billions)	175.9	182.1	188.1	193.5	194.4	197.2	200.9	204.8	208.4
%Ch	14.9	14.9	13.8	12.0	1.9	5.8	7.5	7.8	7.0
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	1,424.0	1,447.0	1,465.0	1,477.0	1,478.0	1,498.0	1,575.0	1,589.0	1,586.0
%Ch	-5.4	6.5	5.0	3.3	2.5	5.4	20.6	3.6	-0.8
National (Billions)	381.7	382.4	388.1	391.7	427.4	425.6	447.8	449.4	453.9
%Ch	-4.1	0.7	6.1	3.8	36.5	-1.7	20.9	1.4	4.0
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	407.0	416.0	434.0	439.0	445.0	452.0	488.0	490.0	496.0
%Ch	2.0	8.8	17.3	4.6	5.5	6.3	31.9	1.6	4.9
National (Billions)	120.4	123.2	129.6	131.8	133.4	134.9	146.3	148.3	149.7
%Ch	6.6	9.6	22.5	7.0	4.9	4.5	33.8	5.5	3.8
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	45.0	46.0	42.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	44.0	46.0	45.0
%Ch	-9.0	8.9	-34.8	9.5	91.4	0.0	9.3	18.2	-8.7

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PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	5,955.0	5,956.5	6,016.6	6,094.9	6,147.4	6,222.0	6,297.3	6,373.8	6,462.0
%Ch	8.4	0.1	4.0	5.2	3.4	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.5
National (Billions)	2,006.5	2,045.3	2,064.8	2,093.2	2,116.1	2,145.1	2,177.6	2,211.7	2,248.9
%Ch	7.4	7.7	3.8	5.5	4.4	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.7
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	360.0	330.3	341.9	259.3	180.1	214.9	224.4	219.9	208.5
%Ch	192.6	-33.0	14.1	-96.6	-122.3	77.4	17.6	-8.0	-20.6
National (Billions)	23.3	17.2	17.6	18.3	17.6	18.1	17.9	17.7	17.4
%Ch	363.9	-104.4	9.1	16.8	-15.3	9.1	-2.7	-6.0	-5.3
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INC.									
Idaho (Millions)	646.0	657.7	668.8	686.6	686.9	694.4	699.2	707.5	720.5
%Ch	4.4	7.2	6.7	10.7	0.1	4.4	2.7	4.8	7.3
National (Billions)	229.1	230.1	238.2	243.6	243.6	247.2	252.2	255.8	260.3
%Ch	6.7	1.7	14.2	9.1	-0.1	6.0	8.1	5.7	7.0
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	2,142.0	2,151.3	2,180.1	2,204.9	2,222.6	2,227.9	2,234.9	2,254.0	2,279.4
%Ch	2.3	1.7	5.4	4.5	3.2	0.9	1.3	3.4	4.5
National (Billions)	553.6	558.2	570.7	581.0	589.5	594.1	600.6	609.4	619.4
%Ch	3.4	3.3	9.0	7.2	5.8	3.1	4.4	5.9	6.5
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	644.0	650.6	667.0	678.1	686.2	698.3	711.5	723.9	738.2
%Ch	9.5	4.1	10.1	6.7	4.7	7.1	7.6	7.0	7.9
National (Billions)	211.5	213.3	219.5	224.0	227.7	232.8	238.5	244.1	250.2
%Ch	6.0	3.4	11.6	8.3	6.6	8.9	9.9	9.3	10.1
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	1,608.0	1,604.8	1,617.3	1,632.9	1,653.4	1,673.2	1,691.2	1,711.8	1,733.1
%Ch	5.5	-0.8	3.1	3.9	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.9	5.0
National (Billions)	455.7	466.0	468.6	472.0	475.7	478.8	483.4	488.2	492.0
%Ch	1.6	9.1	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.9	4.0	3.1
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	506.0	509.8	514.8	519.8	523.2	536.8	542.2	547.9	553.7
%Ch	8.1	3.0	3.9	3.9	2.6	10.4	4.0	4.2	4.2
National (Billions)	152.1	159.5	161.0	162.6	164.0	168.6	170.8	173.1	175.6
%Ch	6.4	19.4	3.7	4.1	3.5	11.1	5.2	5.5	5.7
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	45.0	46.0	45.5	45.3	44.6	42.7	42.5	42.4	43.9
%Ch	0.0	9.1	-4.6	-2.0	-6.1	-17.3	-1.4	8.7	4.1

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EMPLOYMENT	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	319,452	322,161	325,684	328,878	332,738	334,576	331,895	334,538	334,100
%Ch	2.5	3.4	4.3	3.9	4.7	2.2	-3.2	3.2	-0.5
National (Thousands)	90,521	91,804	93,035	94,013	94,915	95,849	96,640	97,336	97,967
%Ch	4.2	5.7	5.4	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.6
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	51,444	52,972	54,113	54,207	54,507	55,599	54,459	54,130	52,986
%Ch	-3.6	11.9	8.6	0.7	2.2	8.0	-8.2	-2.4	-8.5
National (Thousands)	18,574	18,117	18,062	18,257	19,509	19,564	19,564	19,430	19,321
%Ch	6.9	-9.8	-1.2	4.3	27.4	1.1	-0.0	-2.7	-2.1
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	25,729	26,669	27,631	27,469	27,529	27,915	27,120	26,955	24,946
%Ch	3.3	14.6	14.4	-2.3	0.9	5.6	-11.4	-2.4	-29.8
National (Thousands)	10,990	10,485	10,446	10,594	11,613	11,673	11,676	11,585	11,492
%Ch	11.2	-14.9	-1.5	5.7	38.5	2.1	0.1	-3.1	-3.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	14,022	14,532	14,774	14,113	13,957	14,068	13,720	14,153	13,606
%Ch	0.2	14.6	6.7	-17.9	-4.4	3.2	-9.9	12.6	-15.4
National (Thousands)	674	692	703	709	707	709	705	695	699
%Ch	18.8	10.7	6.2	3.4	-1.1	1.5	-2.6	-5.5	2.5
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc									
Idaho	2,794	2,712	2,805	2,893	2,731	2,714	2,728	2,844	2,715
%Ch	20.4	-11.8	13.7	12.5	-22.4	-2.5	2.1	17.0	-18.1
National (Thousands)	1,948	1,968	1,992	2,022	2,072	2,085	2,084	2,075	2,065
%Ch	6.0	4.2	4.7	6.1	10.0	2.4	-0.1	-1.7	-2.0
ELEC. & NONELEC. MACHIN.									
Idaho	7,392	7,859	8,357	8,812	9,223	9,461	8,939	8,190	7,726
%Ch	0.9	25.2	25.3	21.8	18.7	10.3	-22.1	-33.5	-22.7
National (Thousands)	4,180	4,003	3,954	3,989	4,460	4,482	4,472	4,415	4,348
%Ch	19.2	-16.9	-5.0	3.6	47.2	2.0	-1.0	-5.1	-6.1
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	1,521	1,566	1,695	1,651	1,618	1,672	1,732	1,749	1,825
%Ch	13.8	12.0	32.9	-10.3	-8.0	13.3	14.3	3.5	12.3
National (Thousands)	4,088	3,822	3,798	3,874	4,374	4,397	4,416	4,400	4,380
%Ch	4.5	-26.1	-2.5	8.0	51.6	2.1	1.7	-1.4	-1.8

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EMPLOYMENT	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	339,331	340,246	340,126	341,515	341,642	341,988	342,763	343,445	344,422
%Ch	6.3	1.1	-0.1	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.1
National (Thousands)	98,786	99,697	100,333	100,825	101,223	101,699	102,198	102,672	103,221
%Ch	3.3	3.7	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	54,602	55,259	55,046	55,454	55,687	55,964	56,176	56,359	56,634
%Ch	12.2	4.8	-1.5	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.0
National (Thousands)	19,384	19,448	19,473	19,471	19,435	19,482	19,535	19,591	19,660
%Ch	1.1	1.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	25,719	26,881	27,027	27,323	27,446	27,662	27,827	28,038	28,223
%Ch	12.4	18.1	2.2	4.4	1.8	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.6
National (Thousands)	11,513	11,533	11,525	11,506	11,471	11,506	11,542	11,586	11,648
%Ch	0.7	0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	13,720	13,954	13,830	14,005	13,957	14,099	14,153	14,232	14,293
%Ch	3.3	6.8	-3.6	5.1	-1.4	4.0	1.5	2.2	1.7
National (Thousands)	712	722	733	741	748	755	757	757	755
%Ch	7.2	5.8	5.6	4.5	3.8	3.7	1.4	-0.3	-1.0
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc									
Idaho	2,689	2,698	2,780	2,724	2,743	2,753	2,759	2,760	2,762
%Ch	-3.8	-0.2	13.8	-8.1	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.2	-5.1
National (Thousands)	2,066	2,071	2,082	2,086	2,082	2,092	2,100	2,097	2,101
%Ch	0.2	1.1	2.1	0.7	-0.7	1.8	1.6	-0.6	0.8
ELEC. & NONELEC. MACHIN.									
Idaho	8,209	8,352	8,439	8,572	8,689	8,805	8,931	9,097	9,301
%Ch	25.0	7.0	4.2	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.7	7.4	9.0
National (Thousands)	4,319	4,319	4,308	4,289	4,268	4,271	4,293	4,337	4,391
%Ch	-2.6	-0.0	-1.0	-1.8	-2.0	0.3	2.1	4.0	5.
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	1,882	1,887	1,978	2,022	2,057	2,006	1,985	1,949	1,905
%Ch	12.5	1.1	19.3	8.7	7.1	-9.9	-4.3	-7.1	-8.1
National (Thousands)	4,416	4,420	4,402	4,390	4,373	4,389	4,392	4,397	4,401
%Ch	3.3	0.4	-1.7	-1.1	-1.6	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.4

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EMPLOYMENT	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	25,715	26,303	26,482	26,738	26,978	27,684	27,339	27,175	28,029
%Ch	-10.2	9.2	2.7	3.9	3.6	10.5	-5.0	-2.4	12.7
National (Thousands)	7,684	7,631	7,616	7,664	7,897	7,891	7,888	7,846	7,838
%Ch	1.1	-2.8	-0.8	2.5	12.2	-0.3	-0.2	-2.1	-0.4
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	15,806	16,351	16,449	16,530	16,540	16,999	16,905	16,876	16,938
%Ch	-22.4	13.8	2.4	2.0	0.2	11.1	-2.2	-0.7	1.4
National (Thousands)	1,634	1,627	1,615	1,618	1,617	1,622	1,635	1,636	1,634
%Ch	4.0	-1.6	-3.1	0.8	-0.2	1.2	3.0	0.3	-0.6
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
Idaho	9,898	10,488	10,515	10,634	10,634	11,200	10,993	10,806	10,770
%Ch	-35.0	23.8	1.1	4.5	-0.0	21.3	-7.4	-6.8	-1.3
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	5,908	5,863	5,934	5,896	5,906	5,799	5,912	6,070	6,166
%Ch	0.7	-3.0	4.8	-2.6	0.7	-7.2	7.8	10.7	6.3
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH.									
Idaho	5,067	5,203	5,165	5,331	5,532	5,703	5,432	5,322	5,828
%Ch	5.4	10.7	-2.9	12.9	15.1	12.4	-19.0	-8.1	38.0
National (Thousands)	1,963	1,978	1,999	2,024	2,065	2,078	2,088	2,097	2,110
%Ch	3.3	3.1	4.1	5.0	8.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.5
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	3,400	3,300	3,433	3,500	3,567	3,500	3,567	3,507	3,646
%Ch	16.3	-11.8	16.1	7.8	7.6	-7.5	7.6	-6.7	15.9
National (Thousands)	1,067	1,055	1,047	1,043	1,050	1,052	1,052	1,045	1,039
%Ch	9.1	-4.6	-3.0	-1.3	2.7	0.8	-0.1	-2.7	-2.2
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
Idaho	1,441	1,449	1,435	1,377	1,339	1,482	1,436	1,470	1,630
%Ch	19.3	2.3	-3.9	-16.2	-11.0	42.7	-12.5	9.6	43.3
National (Thousands)	3,020	2,971	2,956	2,979	3,164	3,138	3,113	3,068	3,055
%Ch	-4.6	-6.5	-2.0	3.1	24.8	-3.2	-3.2	-5.9	-1.6
MINING									
Idaho	4,260	4,232	4,167	4,180	4,339	4,102	3,765	3,887	3,745
%Ch	27.9	-2.6	-6.2	1.2	15.2	-21.8	-32.9	10.8	-12.1
National (Thousands)	939	955	965	973	983	977	976	979	985
%Ch	-0.3	6.7	4.0	3.3	4.1	-2.4	-0.4	1.5	5.7
METAL MINING									
Idaho	2,788	2,837	2,659	2,783	2,982	2,804	2,662	2,554	2,609
%Ch	43.1	7.1	-25.1	18.7	28.6	-23.9	-20.2	-16.3	9.6
OTHER MINING									
Idaho	1,472	1,395	1,508	1,397	1,357	1,298	1,103	1,313	1,136
%Ch	2.0	-20.9	32.4	-29.4	-11.5	-17.4	-60.2	76.3	-53.9

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EMPLOYMENT	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	28,883	28,378	28,019	28,131	28,241	28,302	28,348	28,321	28,411
%Ch	12.0	-7.0	-5.1	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	-0.4	1.3
National (Thousands)	7,871	7,915	7,948	7,965	7,964	7,976	7,992	8,004	8,012
%Ch	1.7	2.2	1.7	0.9	-0.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	17,310	17,064	16,690	16,822	16,938	17,006	17,045	16,999	17,063
%Ch	8.8	-5.7	-8.8	3.2	2.8	1.6	0.9	-1.1	1.5
National (Thousands)	1,643	1,658	1,667	1,670	1,668	1,662	1,658	1,654	1,651
%Ch	2.3	3.6	2.3	0.7	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9	-0.7
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
Idaho	11,573	11,192	10,780	10,891	10,977	11,091	11,141	11,104	11,169
%Ch	29.8	-13.2	-14.7	4.1	3.1	4.1	1.8	-1.3	2.3
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	5,737	5,872	5,909	5,931	5,961	5,915	5,903	5,895	5,893
%Ch	-27.8	9.4	2.5	1.5	2.1	-3.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH.									
Idaho	6,052	6,019	6,056	6,056	6,052	6,045	6,046	6,055	6,072
%Ch	15.4	-2.2	2.5	-0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.6	1.2
National (Thousands)	2,124	2,140	2,152	2,160	2,169	2,177	2,184	2,191	2,197
%Ch	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	3,680	3,684	3,651	3,624	3,618	3,606	3,604	3,606	3,607
%Ch	3.7	0.4	-3.5	-3.0	-0.7	-1.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1
National (Thousands)	1,034	1,031	1,029	1,030	1,032	1,034	1,037	1,040	1,042
%Ch	-2.1	-1.2	-0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
Idaho	1,841	1,611	1,622	1,629	1,633	1,645	1,654	1,661	1,669
%Ch	52.0	-50.0	2.6	1.8	1.1	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.9
National (Thousands)	3,070	3,086	3,099	3,104	3,096	3,102	3,113	3,119	3,122
%Ch	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.6	-1.1	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
MINING									
Idaho	3,738	3,693	3,963	2,938	2,905	2,860	2,843	2,815	2,796
%Ch	-0.8	-4.8	-79.0	-3.4	-4.6	-6.1	-2.4	-3.9	-2.7
National (Thousands)	955	949	932	919	902	891	880	869	861
%Ch	-4.3	-2.5	-7.1	-5.5	-7.6	-4.8	-4.8	-4.9	-4.1
METAL MINING									
Idaho	2,562	2,504	1,823	1,793	1,765	1,742	1,739	1,715	1,703
%Ch	-7.2	-9.1	-108.8	-6.6	-6.2	-5.2	-0.7	-5.6	-2.8
OTHER MINING									
Idaho	1,184	1,189	1,140	1,145	1,139	1,118	1,104	1,101	1,093
%Ch	16.8	1.8	-16.5	1.7	-2.1	-7.5	-5.0	-1.2	-2.8

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EMPLOYMENT	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
NON-MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	268,009	269,189	271,551	274,671	278,231	278,977	277,436	280,408	281,115
%Ch	3.6	1.8	3.5	4.6	5.2	1.1	-2.2	4.3	1.0
National (Thousands)	71,947	73,688	74,973	75,756	75,406	76,285	77,076	77,908	78,636
%Ch	3.5	9.7	7.0	4.2	-1.8	4.7	4.1	4.3	3.7
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	13,277	13,358	13,826	14,396	15,121	14,780	14,184	14,791	14,715
%Ch	10.3	2.4	14.0	16.5	20.1	-9.0	-16.1	17.1	-2.0
National (Thousands)	3,880	3,826	3,827	3,853	4,369	4,432	4,537	4,646	4,690
%Ch	2.8	-4.5	-1.0	2.8	53.5	5.8	9.5	9.6	3.8
FINANCE, INSUR., REAL ESTATE									
Idaho	23,088	23,279	23,415	23,416	23,487	23,549	23,586	23,861	23,653
%Ch	2.2	3.3	2.3	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	4.7	-3.5
National (Thousands)	5,347	5,356	5,387	5,434	5,706	5,756	5,811	5,884	5,959
%Ch	-6.4	0.7	2.3	3.5	20.1	3.5	3.8	5.0	5.1
TRANS., COMMUN., PUBLIC UTIL.									
Idaho	18,993	19,460	18,983	18,930	18,995	18,955	18,750	18,912	18,673
%Ch	0.1	9.8	-9.8	-1.1	1.4	-0.8	-4.3	3.5	-5.1
National (Thousands)	4,802	5,040	5,108	5,148	5,193	5,233	5,267	5,291	5,300
%Ch	-15.6	19.9	5.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.6	1.9	0.7
TRADE									
Idaho	80,327	80,132	81,674	82,580	84,246	84,979	84,506	85,821	85,728
%Ch	6.6	-1.0	7.7	4.4	8.1	3.5	-2.2	6.2	-0.4
National (Thousands)	20,484	20,396	20,486	20,698	22,262	22,609	22,865	23,115	23,298
%Ch	-4.1	-1.7	1.8	4.2	30.2	6.2	4.5	4.4	3.1
SERVICES									
Idaho	60,164	60,580	61,198	62,548	62,770	63,233	63,068	63,263	64,757
%Ch	2.0	2.8	4.1	8.8	1.4	3.0	-1.0	1.2	9.4
National (Thousands)	19,059	19,133	19,263	19,548	20,876	21,174	21,502	21,797	22,051
%Ch	-10.0	1.6	2.7	5.9	27.2	5.7	6.2	5.5	4.7
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	56,065	56,391	56,489	56,894	57,477	57,716	57,719	57,771	58,575
%Ch	2.1	2.3	0.7	2.9	4.1	1.7	0.0	0.4	5.7
EDUCATION	30,004	30,667	30,954	31,328	31,715	31,750	31,463	31,316	32,411
%Ch	-4.4	8.8	3.7	4.8	4.9	0.4	-3.6	-1.9	14.7
OTHER	26,061	25,723	25,535	25,566	25,762	25,966	26,256	26,455	26,165
%Ch	9.8	-5.2	-2.9	0.5	3.1	3.2	4.5	3.0	-4.3
National (Thousands)	13,029	13,086	13,098	13,095	13,203	13,274	13,278	13,327	13,489
%Ch	-2.0	1.8	0.4	-0.1	3.3	2.2	0.1	1.5	4.9
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	11,835	11,757	11,799	11,727	11,796	11,683	11,859	12,121	11,864
%Ch	-7.9	-2.6	1.4	-2.4	2.4	-3.8	6.0	8.3	-28.3
National (Thousands)	2,778	2,781	2,784	2,801	2,815	2,830	2,840	2,868	2,885
%Ch	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.4	3.9	2.3

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EMPLOYMENT	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
NON-MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	284,729	284,987	285,080	286,061	285,955	286,024	286,587	287,086	287,789
%Ch	5.1	0.4	0.1	1.4	-0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.0
National (Thousands)	79,402	80,249	80,859	81,354	81,789	82,217	82,657	83,081	83,561
%Ch	3.9	4.3	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	15,712	15,666	15,577	15,596	15,428	15,088	14,788	14,456	14,117
%Ch	27.1	-1.2	-2.3	0.5	-4.3	-8.8	-7.9	-9.0	-9.4
National (Thousands)	4,759	4,888	4,941	4,993	5,026	5,061	5,077	5,075	5,076
%Ch	5.9	10.9	4.3	4.2	2.6	2.8	1.2	-0.2	0.1
FINANCE, INSUR., REAL ESTATE									
Idaho	23,697	23,779	23,837	23,999	24,018	24,127	24,241	24,348	24,461
%Ch	0.7	1.4	1.0	2.7	0.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
National (Thousands)	6,042	6,126	6,204	6,276	6,348	6,422	6,494	6,566	6,637
%Ch	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
TRANS., COMMUN., PUBLIC UTIL									
Idaho	18,961	18,976	18,710	18,821	18,828	18,887	18,920	18,853	18,941
%Ch	6.2	0.3	-5.6	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.7	-1.4	1.9
National (Thousands)	5,342	5,383	5,403	5,409	5,408	5,409	5,413	5,418	5,429
%Ch	3.1	3.1	1.5	0.4	-0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7
TRADE									
Idaho	85,558	86,303	86,602	86,998	87,554	87,847	88,132	88,536	88,996
%Ch	-0.8	3.5	1.4	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.1
National (Thousands)	23,488	23,825	24,040	24,170	24,292	24,449	24,610	24,767	24,918
%Ch	3.4	5.7	3.6	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4
SERVICES									
Idaho	66,363	66,778	67,506	67,685	67,865	68,309	68,677	69,023	69,316
%Ch	9.9	2.5	4.4	1.1	1.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7
National (Thousands)	22,353	22,641	22,906	23,102	23,258	23,430	23,611	23,801	23,995
%Ch	5.5	5.2	4.7	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	59,213	58,150	58,335	58,500	58,056	57,642	57,754	57,803	57,861
%Ch	4.3	-7.2	1.3	1.1	-3.0	-2.8	0.8	0.3	0.4
EDUCATION	32,635	31,684	31,833	31,925	31,669	31,454	31,518	31,569	31,617
%Ch	2.8	-11.7	1.9	1.2	-3.2	-2.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
OTHER	26,578	26,466	26,502	26,575	26,386	26,188	26,236	26,235	26,244
%Ch	6.3	-1.7	0.5	1.1	-2.8	-3.0	0.7	-0.0	0.2
National (Thousands)	13,591	13,586	13,631	13,677	13,726	13,772	13,815	13,855	13,895
%Ch	3.0	-0.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	11,504	11,609	11,552	11,532	11,308	11,268	11,256	11,272	11,294
%Ch	8.5	3.6	-2.0	-0.7	-7.7	-1.4	-0.4	0.6	0.8
National (Thousands)	2,894	2,913	2,919	2,926	2,930	2,934	2,939	2,943	2,948
%Ch	0.7	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983 - 1987
Idaho Economic Model
SPRING 1986

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1986
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

MISCELLANEOUS	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	294.9	301.4	307.8	314.2	320.9	327.9	297.6	308.2	326.5
%Ch	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.7	-37.0	14.3	23.7
National (Millions)	86,700	86,500	90,600	93,200	93,000	97,300	95,700	97,600	100,600
%Ch	1.9	-0.9	19.0	11.5	-0.9	18.5	-6.6	7.9	12.3
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2.085	2.103	2.129	2.142	2.223	2.229	2.262	2.261	2.277
%Ch	-10.8	3.3	4.9	2.6	15.0	1.2	5.8	-0.1	2.8
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2.148	2.160	2.180	2.192	2.268	2.285	2.299	2.314	2.324
%Ch	3.8	2.2	3.7	2.2	13.9	3.0	2.4	2.5	1.7
FOOD	2.163	2.168	2.185	2.207	2.328	2.351	2.351	2.348	2.353
%Ch	-8.0	0.9	3.1	4.0	21.9	4.0	0.0	-0.6	0.7
GAS & OIL	3.613	3.571	3.319	3.452	3.332	3.379	3.326	3.489	3.452
%Ch	13.7	-4.6	-28.2	16.0	-13.9	5.7	-6.4	19.6	-4.3
HOUSING	2.012	2.051	2.081	2.106	2.313	2.343	2.371	2.411	2.456
%Ch	-17.9	7.8	5.9	4.8	39.2	5.2	4.9	6.8	7.5
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	2.999	3.030	3.069	3.097	3.125	3.153	3.178	3.211	3.230
%Ch	4.2	4.0	5.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.1	2.4
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	11.007	9.287	8.653	8.803	11.390	9.267	8.477	7.923	7.900
PRIME	14.717	11.957	10.880	10.500	12.990	11.803	10.537	10.197	9.500
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	13.678	13.460	13.335	14.047	14.484	13.619	13.071	12.759	12.142
COMM. BANK SAV & TIME DEP	11.021	9.839	8.456	8.038	9.794	9.734	9.116	8.165	7.721
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.591	1.575	1.602	1.641	1.646	1.659	1.656	1.690	1.706
%Ch	8.8	-4.2	6.9	9.8	1.2	3.2	-0.7	8.2	3.7
MINING	1.172	1.170	1.167	1.123	1.286	1.224	1.245	1.243	1.226
%Ch	17.6	-0.7	-1.1	-15.0	57.9	-19.3	6.9	-0.6	-5.6
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.114	1.170	1.204	1.225	1.250	1.214	1.238	1.209	1.231
%Ch	9.9	20.2	11.5	7.0	8.3	-11.5	8.0	-9.7	7.5
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	1.929	2.121	2.107	2.138	2.318	2.280	2.229	2.224	2.140
%Ch	-0.8	46.7	-3.0	5.8	33.7	-6.1	-9.5	-0.9	-15.1
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.566	1.618	1.708	1.782	1.873	1.859	1.856	1.887	1.899
%Ch	28.5	13.2	22.3	17.4	20.5	-3.1	-0.5	6.6	2.5
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.911	2.000	2.094	2.172	2.242	2.281	2.216	2.154	2.109
%Ch	24.9	18.6	18.7	14.9	12.9	7.0	-11.3	-11.2	-9.5
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.117	3.028	3.230	3.435	4.797	4.791	4.570	4.196	3.977
%Ch	-37.1	-10.1	25.2	25.4	158.6	-0.5	-18.5	-32.7	-20.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.417	1.422	1.470	1.491	1.486	1.492	1.486	1.526	1.558
%Ch	19.6	1.2	13.5	5.9	-1.5	1.7	-1.6	10.7	8.4

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1983-1987
Idaho Economic Model
SPRING 1986

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1986
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

MISCELLANEOUS	1985:4	1986:1	1986:2	1986:3	1986:4	1987:1	1987:2	1987:3	1987:4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	328.5	313.6	318.1	321.5	309.4	298.7	300.9	303.0	305.3
%Ch	2.5	-18.2	5.8	4.3	-15.1	-13.7	2.9	2.8	3.1
National (Millions)	101,500	103,038	104,503	105,611	101,602	98,092	98,811	99,517	100,295
%Ch	3.6	6.1	5.7	4.2	-15.2	-13.8	2.9	2.9	3.1
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2.289	2.307	2.311	2.319	2.331	2.346	2.359	2.376	2.395
%Ch	2.0	3.2	0.7	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.2
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2.349	2.363	2.370	2.387	2.406	2.424	2.441	2.462	2.484
%Ch	4.4	2.4	1.1	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.6
FOOD	2.394	2.409	2.422	2.437	2.456	2.460	2.469	2.483	2.498
%Ch	7.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.0	0.7	1.4	2.3	2.4
GAS & OIL	3.444	3.240	2.920	2.856	2.767	2.702	2.634	2.651	2.696
%Ch	-0.8	-23.7	-39.6	-8.7	-12.5	-9.4	-10.2	2.7	6.7
HOUSING	2.497	2.523	2.552	2.578	2.605	2.632	2.659	2.687	2.715
%Ch	6.7	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	3.263	3.284	3.286	3.310	3.336	3.361	3.384	3.415	3.449
%Ch	4.0	2.6	0.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.7	4.0
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	8.103	7.822	7.172	6.935	6.539	6.704	6.478	7.523	7.574
PRIME	9.500	9.373	9.000	8.730	8.499	8.499	8.799	8.999	8.999
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	11.677	10.774	10.066	9.796	9.630	9.560	9.478	9.458	9.469
COMM. BANK SAV & TIME DEP	7.502	7.398	7.290	7.102	6.881	6.760	6.776	7.049	7.292
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.687	1.697	1.709	1.724	1.737	1.757	1.773	1.790	1.808
%Ch	-4.5	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.1	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.1
MINING	1.216	1.181	1.137	1.124	1.120	1.122	1.122	1.122	1.123
%Ch	-3.2	-11.4	-14.9	-4.8	-1.2	0.7	-0.0	-0.0	0.3
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.226	1.233	1.224	1.239	1.253	1.286	1.303	1.314	1.351
%Ch	-1.6	2.3	-3.0	4.9	4.7	10.5	5.1	3.4	11.5
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.097	1.892	1.863	1.844	1.820	1.822	1.824	1.841	1.855
%Ch	-8.0	-39.1	-6.1	-4.2	-5.1	0.4	0.5	3.7	3.1
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.847	1.863	1.886	1.916	1.938	1.956	1.991	2.052	2.107
%Ch	-8.8	3.4	4.9	6.5	4.6	3.6	7.2	12.4	10.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	2.125	2.194	2.217	2.238	2.252	2.286	2.329	2.384	2.458
%Ch	3.1	12.9	4.3	3.8	2.5	6.1	7.5	9.8	12.3
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.893	3.814	3.757	3.752	3.839	4.005	4.130	4.298	4.490
%Ch	-8.5	-8.1	-6.1	-0.5	9.3	17.4	12.5	16.2	17.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.592	1.577	1.614	1.632	1.644	1.657	1.655	1.648	1.648
%Ch	8.6	-3.6	9.2	4.5	3.1	3.0	-0.3	-1.7	-0.1

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THE DRI U.S. MACRO MODEL

The Data Resources, Inc. (DRI) Macroeconomic Model of the U.S. economy, with some 850 equations and 450 stochastic endogenous variables, is the largest of the current generation of econometric models of the U.S. economy.

The DRI Model is a simultaneous model. Solution for some unknowns required values for other unknowns. All such equations are solved through a process of iterative approximations.

Conceptually, the DRI model can be divided into six broad sectors:

I Final GNP Demand
II Incomes
III Financial
IV Employment, Unemployment, Labor Force
V Production, Investment Capital Stock
VI Prices, Wages, Productivity

In a very general sense, the model can be viewed in the framework of the circular flow of income and output presented in basic economics textbooks. Consumers and producers are linked through the product markets with prices, financial variables, productivity and demographic variables determining what and how much is produced and earned. A brief description of each of the sectors listed above follows:

I. The final demand sector includes equations for consumer spending on housing automobiles, several other categories of durable and non-durable goods, and several service categories. Among the important determinants of demand in these categories are demographic factors, financial market conditions, debt service burden, past and present income, relative prices, unemployment, and inflation.

Another major element of final demand is investment, which can be divided into fixed investment and inventories. Fixed investment is determined by such factors as utilization rates; capital stock; relative prices; financial market conditions; corporate balance sheet conditions; and government policy, especially tax and environmental policies. Investment in inventories is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government demand and state and local government demand. The federal component can be divided into expenditures and receipts, with most of the expenditure side being exogenous: defense and non-defense purchases, grants-in-aid, and transfers to foreigners. Transfers to persons and interest payments are endogenous with the former dependent on demographic factors--unemployment rate and labor force--and the latter dependent on interest rates and the levels of federal expenditures and receipts.

Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes and contributions for social insurance. Primary determinants include tax rates and tax bases--personal income, profits, etc.

The state and local sector can be divided into expenditure and receipt components, with receipts depending primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases - personal income, profit, consumption levels, etc. State and local expenditures depend on income factors and the costs of borrowing.

The foreign sector of the DRI model mainly considers trade balance and enters into the circular flow of demand and incomes. Some specific impacts on the production sector are also included.

II. The income sector follows the national income accounting approach. Since GNP and gross national income must be equal, DRI estimates all components of national income except wage and salary disbursements, which are treated as a residual. Important endogenous components include profits, capital consumption allowances, dividends, interest payments, and taxes. Personal savings are also treated as a residual after taxes, consumer spending, transfers to foreigners, and consumer interest payments have been deducted from personal income.

The importance of the income sector derives from the impact the income distribution has on the mix of consumption and investment.

III. The financial sector is the largest of the six broad categories defined above. It can be divided into the following conceptual categories:

A. Monetary and reserve aggregates - includes M1 through M5 and reserve requirements on demand and time deposits;

B. Interest rates - includes mortgage rates, consumer installment rates, federal funds rates, government bill and bond rates, municipal bond rates, corporate bond rates, and various savings and time deposit rates;

C. Loans - includes consumer, business and mortgage loans at commercial banks;

D. Flow of funds--balance sheet (assets and liabilities) broken out by households, non-financial corporations, commercial banks, and non-bank financial institutions;

E. Stock market, new issues of government debt, inflation expectations, and other miscellaneous financial indicators.

These categories interact heavily with one another and provide important input in other model sector. The financial sector provides important policy levers within the model which make it more able to capture the impacts of federal monetary policy.

IV. Industry employment is derived from industry output using Cobb-Douglas production functions. Long-run trends in productivity and cyclical sensitivity are taken into account on an industry by industry basis.

Labor force is estimated using demographic, stage of cycle, and participation rate variables.

Unemployment by demographic characteristic (females, blacks, married males, adults, teenagers, etc.) is based on demographic, stage of cycle, and GNP composition variables.

V. Industrial Output and Investment is the second largest component of the DRI model. The production equations, of which there are over 75, form the basis for the investment, capital stock, and industry employment equations.

In general, final demand determines the level of activity in the final product industries. An input-output matrix then translates final demand into the derived demand faced by the intermediate processing and crude materials industries.

Industry investment is derived from industry output using neo-classical capital stock adjustment equations. Capital stock is simply last period's capital stock plus investment less depreciation.

VI. The price and wage sector includes equations for wholesale price indices, GNP price deflators, components of the CPI, wages and productivity.

Wholesale price indices contain variables representing materials and labor input costs and demand levels. WPI's then enter into GNP price deflators in appropriate mixes, and also feed into DPI components.

Input costs terms are determined by measures of market "tightness" including vendor performance and capacity utilization. The resulting relative prices then enter back into other sectors of the model, especially final demand equations.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the DRI[1] U.S. Macro Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

> personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor income + farm proprietor's income + nonfarm proprietor's income + property income + transfer payments - contributions for social insurance + residence adjustment.

With the exception of farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments each comprise sub-models containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated submodel consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes and imputed income, and corporate farm income; transfer payments to farmers are given exogenously. Two concepts of farm proprietor income are used: YENTAF@ID includes inventory changes and imputed rent, while YENTAFREAL@ID has them removed.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 21 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables, while domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state specific-demand variables.

Other sectors of the IEM include a demographic component which is used to forecast births, deaths, net migration and total population; and the labor force participation rate which is driven by population and employment. A comprehensive listing of IEM equations and variables follows. A detailed flowchart of the IEM and a set of regression results are available from the editors upon request; see Preface.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period.

1 Data Resources, Inc.

The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occasionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies.

Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from the DRI U.S. Macro Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the DRI model, an understanding of the DRI model, its input assumptions and its output is very useful in evaluating the results of the Idaho Economic Model's forecast. The assumptions and output of the DRI model are discussed in the section on Forecast Outlook.

EQUATIONS OF THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

```
EAHEM@ID:  EQUATION
AHEM@ID = 0.0300709 + 8.08267*EMD@ID|1*JRWSSNF/EM@ID|1
        + 3.08693*EMN@ID|1*JRWSSNF/EM@ID|1

EBIR@ID:  EQUATION
BIR@ID = -0.209360 + 0.500897*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YEF72@NR@ID)
       + 0.899767*BIR@ID|1

EBTX72@ID:  EQUATION
BTX72@ID = (WSD@ID+YENTEAF@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTAFREAL@ID)/PC

EDEA@ID:  EQUATION
DEA@ID = 0.165118 + 0.0517839*DEA*NR@ID/N + 0.913778*DEA@ID|1

EEC@ID:  EQUATION
EC@ID = 1.16342 + 0.487778*MOVAVG(2 TO 0,HUATZCORR@ID)
      + 0.0815699*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,VCOLGF@ID)/ MOVAVG(4 to 1,PC)

EEEA@ID:  EQUATION
EEA@ID = EMD@ID+EMN@ID+ENM@ID

EEFIR@ID:  EQUATION
EFIR@ID = -17.8437 + 0.0852189*KQHOMES@ID + 0.0356806*MOVAVG(3 TO 1,EEA@ID)

EEG@ID:  EQUATION
EG@ID = EGSL@ID+EGF@ID

EEGF@ID:  EQUATION
EGF@ID = EGF*( -1.06025 + 985.673*NR@ID/N + 4.32769*GF072/GF72)

EEGSL@ID:  EQUATION
EGSL@ID = EGSLED@ID+ EGSLO@ID

EEGSLED@ID:  EQUATION
EGSLED@ID = -3.06139 + 26.8435*NR@ID + 0.0525614*VCOLGF@ID/PC

EEGSLO@ID:  EQUATION
EGSLO@ID = 2.13603 + 5.53687*D7278*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,BTX72@ID)
         + 4.83166*((1-D7278)*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,BTX72@ID)) + 0.0405794*VCOLGF@ID/PC

EEM@ID:  EQUATION
EM@ID = EMN@ID + EMD@ID

EEMD@ID:  EQUATION
EMD@ID = E24@ID + EMDO@ID + E32&34@ID + E35&36@ID

EEMDO@ID:  EQUATION
EMDO@ID = -4.71409 + 2.87333*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQINDEMDO@ID) + 0.496833*D79&
        + 0.249331*MOVAVG(3 TO 1,EC@ID)

EEMI@ID:  EQUATION
EMI@ID = E10@ID+EMIO@ID

EEMIO@ID:  EQUATION
EMIO@ID = 0.631130 + 1.21140*JQIND287 - 0.0548633*DPIK
        - 0.0500976*JQIND287*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@CAP) - 0.519966*D721774

EEMN@ID:  EQUATION
EMN@ID = E20@ID+E26&27@ID+E28@ID+EMNO@ID

EEMNO@ID:  EQUATION
EMNO@ID = -0.0920935 + 0.367598*D721802 + 0.00898048*((CNO72+CNCS72))

EENM@ID:  EQUATION
ENM@ID = EMI@ID+EC@ID+ER@ID+ET@ID+EFIR@ID+ESV@ID+EGSL@ID+EGF@ID

EER@ID:  EQUATION
ER@ID = 9.4159 - 30.7337*JQIND49&G/ER+ 0.01191162*KQHOMES@ID + 0.0772285*EM@ID|1
      + 0.122078*ET@ID|1

EESV@ID:  EQUATION
ESV@ID = -11.6738 + 16.5158*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YP72@ID)
       + 9.71649*(POSITIVE(YP72@ID-MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YP72@ID)))
```

```
EET@ID:  EQUATION
ET@ID = ETR@ID+ETW@ID

EETR@ID:  EQUATION
ETR@ID = 10.6315 + 7.61196*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YP72@ID)
       + 0.0702899*CDMV&P72*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,EEA@ID)/MOVAVG(2 TO 1,EEA)

EETW@ID:  EQUATION
ETW@ID = 5.73983 + 0.278837*ETR@ID|1

EEXPRDF@ID:  EQUATION
EXPRDF@ID = -78.6777 + 2.09445*MCVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)
          + 0.419332*MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID)

EE10@ID:  EQUATION
E10@ID = 3.64000 - 0.329497*D723732 - 0.466893*D762773 - 0.380768*D82&
       - 1.21914*JQINDMI@13/EMI + 0.748015*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND333@9)

EE20@ID:  EQUATION
E20@ID = E203@ID+E200@ID

EE200@ID:  EQUATION
E200@ID = -0.121853 + 4.06285*MOVAVG(1 TO 0.JQIND20)
        - 0.000991384*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,LABOR@CAP)*CNFOOD72 - 0,331750*DE200@ID
        + 20631.7*1/TIME**2 + 0.00121813*MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0,WPI01)

EE203@ID:  EQUATION
E203@ID = 7.33694 + 1.41959*D7279 - 0.617161*D203@ID+ 4.89388*JQIND20
        - 0.190642*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,LABOR@CAP)*JQIND20 - 33600.3*1/TIME**2

EE24@ID:  EQUATION
E24@ID = 16.7416- 11.2862*(JAHEADJEA/WPI08)*MOVAVG(2 TO 0,JQIND24)
       - 4.57737*JQIND24/E24+ 16.2302*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND24)

EE26&27@ID:  EQUATION
E26&27@ID = -1.61108 + 1.98177*JQIND26&27@ID - 1.85103*JQIND27/E27
          + 7.81400*N16&*NR@ID/N

EE28@ID:  EQUATION
E28@ID = 2.63397 - 1.1 697*D2883& - 0.562613*TEMP@WPI06%/WPI
       + 1.05329*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,JQIND287)

EE32&34@ID:  EQUATION
E32&34@ID = -1.18272 + 1.63796*MOVAVG(1 TO 0.JQIND32&34@ID) - 1.88547*JQIND34/E34
          + 0.0667717*((E20@ID|1+E24@ID|1+EMI@ID|1+EC@ID|1+E26&27@ID|1))

EE35&36@ID:  EQUATION
E35&36@ID = 7.94609 + 0.280267*D824& + 3.03106*MOVAVG(2 TO 0,JQID35&36@ID)
          - 94622.6*1/TIME**2

EHUATZCORR@ID:  EQUATION
HUATZCORR@ID = 18.1242 - 0.0317768*PAYMENT/PC + 7.54018*YEF@ID/PC - 0.0999918*KQHOMES@ID

EJQINDEMDO@ID:  EQUATION
JQINDEMDO@ID = 3.1*JQIND25/39.8 + 22.9*JQIND37/39.8 + 13.8*JQIND39/39.8

EJQINDEMNO@ID:  EQUATION
JQINDEMNO@ID = 4.6*JQIND23/60.1 + 55.5*JQIND30/60.1

EJQIND26&27@ID:  EQUATION
JQIND26&27@ID = 1.66*JQIND26/5.24 + 3.58*JQIND27/5.24

EJQIND32&34@ID:  EQUATION
JQIND32&34@ID = 42*JQIND32/84.6 + 42.6*JQIND34/84.6

EJQIND35&36@ID:  EQUATION
JQIND35&36@ID = 5.54*JQIND35/8.76 + 3.22*JQIND36/8.76

EKQHOMES@ID:  EQUATION
KQHOMES@ID = ((1-.003)**.25)*KQHOMES@ID|1 +
           (1.022*1.09*1.01*.96)*(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,HUATZCORR@ID)/4)

ELABOR@CAP:  EQUATION
LABOR@CAP = (JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/IPDENRCOST
```

```
ELABOR@ENG:  EQUATION
LABOR@ENG = (JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/WPI05

EMIG@ID:  EQUATION
MIG@ID = 4*(NR@ID-NR@ID|1) - (BIR@ID-DEA@ID)/1000

ENR@ID:  EQUATION
NR@ID = 0.109977 + 0.000255694*(BIR@ID-DEA@ID) + 0.907005*NR@ID|1
      - 382.523*1/TIME**2

EPAYMENT:  EQUATION
PAYMENT = (800*PMHU1NSOLD)/((((1-(1/(((1+(RMMTGCCNS/1200))**360)))/((RMMTGCCNS/1200))))

ERESADJ@ID:  EQUATION
RESADJ@ID = 0.180164 - 0.178218*(EEA@ID/EEA@ID|4)/(EEA/EEA|4)
          + 0.00873467*D7278 + 0.00772862*WSD@ID

ERNFWEMEC@ID:  EQUATION
RNFWEMEC@ID = 1090.85 + 8311.08*JRWSSNF

ERUADJ:  EQUATION
RUADJ = 1 - ((EEA/N18@64) - 0.00157002*(TIME-113))

ERUADJ@ID:  EQUATION
RUADJ@ID = 1 - ((EEA@ID/((NR@ID*1000)*(N18@64/N))) - 0.00176351*(TIME-113))

ERWC@ID:  EQUATION
RWC@ID = -738.062 + 2579.68*AHEM@ID

ERWM@ID:  EQUATION
RWM@ID = 869.058 + 2027.80*AHEM@ID

ESAFCROPSNS@ID:  EQUATION
SAFCROPSNS@ID = 749.393 - 703.313*Q1 - 843.706*Q2- 892.647*Q3 + 39.4722*SAFWHTNS
              + 21.9308*SAFCORNNS + 0.488048*SAFLVSTKNS@ID

ESAFLVSTKNS@ID:  EQUATION
SAFLVSTKNS@ID = -188.533 + 25.7579*SAFDAIRYNS - 49.9477*Q1 - 39.3862*Q2
              + 26.7498*Q3 + 15.5651*(SAFCTL&CLVNS+SAFHOGSNS)

ETWPER@ID: EQUATION
TWPER@ID = TWPER*( 0.000162556 + 1.04173*WSD@ID/WSD)

EV@ID:  EQUATION
V@ID = (VGF@PER+VGSL@PER)*( 0.000168884 + 0.000858286*RUADJ@ID/RUADJ + 0.576957*NR@ID/N)

EVCOLGF@ID:  EQUATION
VCOLGF@ID = 21.3276 + 722.018*VAIDGF@SL*NR@ID/N

EWSD@ID:  EQUATION
WSD@ID = WSDM@ID+WSDNFEMEC@ID+WSDC@ID+WSDAF@ID

EWSDAF@ID:  EQUATION
WSDAF@ID = 0.444221 - 3428.90*1/TIME**2 + 0.0191807*D781804
         - 0.00533078*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@CAP)*WPI101

EWSDC@ID:  EQUATION
WSDC@ID = (RWC@ID*EC@ID)/1000000

EWSDM@ID:  EQUATION
WSDM@ID = ((RWM@ID*EM@ID)/1000000)

EWSDNFEMEC@ID:  EQUATION
WSDNFEMEC@ID = RNFWEMEC@ID*(EEA@ID-EC@ID-EM@ID)/1000000

EYAFCORP@ID:  EQUATION
YAFCORP@ID = :0.0107786 +
           1.61498E - 05*(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID) + MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID))
           - 1.43097*(0.0107786 + 1.61498E-05*(MOVAVG(4 TO 1,SAFLVSTKNS@ID))-YAFCORP@ID|1)
           - 0.725316*(0.0107786 + 1.61498E-05*(MOVAVG(5 TO 2,SAFCROPSNS@ID)
           + MOVAVG(5 TO 2,SAFLVSTKNS@ID))-YAFCORP@ID|2)

EYAFINV&R@ID:  EQUATION
YAFINV&R@ID = -0.0290551 - 0.00204121*INVAFCH + 0.103577*CPIU
```

```
EYEF@ID:  EQUATION
YEF@ID = YP@ID-YENTAF@ID

EYEF72@NR@ID:  EQUATION
YEF72@NR@ID = YEF@ID/PC/RN@ID

EYENTAF@ID:  EQUATION
YENTAF@ID = MOVAVG(3 TO 0.SAFCROPSNS@ID)/1000 + MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)/1000
          + MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFVGF@ID) + MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFINV&R@ID) - MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFCORP@ID)
          - MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EXPRDF@ID)/1000

EYENTAFREAL@ID:  EQUATION
YENTAFREAL@ID = YENTAF@ID - YAFINV&R@ID

EYENTEAF@ID:  EQUATION
YENTEAF@ID = -0.0770937 + 0.0101801*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YP@ID)
           + 0.00490485*YENTNFADJ + 0.0218673*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YENTAF@ID)

EYOL@ID:  EQUATION
YOL@ID = YOL*( 0.000505613 + 0.777038*WSD@ID/WSD)

EYP@ID:  EQUATION
YP@ID = WSD@ID+YOL@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTEAF@ID+YENTAF@ID+V@ID+RESADJ@ID-TWPER@ID

EYPPROP@ID:  EQUATION
YPPROP@ID = -0.0515409 + 1.07893*
          ((YINTPER+DIV+YRENTADJ)*MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YP@ID)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YP)

EYP72@ID:  EQUATION
YP72@ID = YP@ID/PC
```

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES[1]

AHEM@ID	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
BIR@ID	Number of births
BIX72@ID	Tax base, 1972 dollars
DEA@ID	Number of deaths
EC@ID	Employment in construction
EEA@ID	Employment in agriculture
EFIR@ID	Employment in finance, insurance and real estate
EG@ID	Employment in government
EGF@ID	Employment in federal government
EGSL@ID	Employment in state and local government
EGSLED@ID	Employment in state and local government education
EGSLO@ID	Employment in state and local government, except education
EM@ID	Employment in manufacturing
EMD@ID	Employment in durable manufacturing
EMDO@ID	Employment in other durable manufacturing
EMI@ID	Employment in mining
EMIO@ID	Employment in mining except metal mining
EMN@ID	Employment in non-durable manufacturing
EMNO@ID	Employment in other non-durable manufacturing
ENM@ID	Employment in non-manufacturing
ER@ID	Employment in communications, transportation, and public utilities
ESV@ID	Employment in services
ET@ID	Employment in trade
ETR@ID	Employment in trade, retail
ETW@ID	Employment in trade, wholesale
EXPRDF@ID	Farm production expenses
E10@ID	Employment in metal mining
E20@ID	Employment in food processing
E200@ID	Employment in food processing except canned, cured, and frozen
E203@ID	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, and frozen
E24@ID	Employment in lumber and wood products
E26&27@ID	Employment in paper, printing and publishing
E28@ID	Employment in chemicals and allied products
E32&34@ID	Employment in stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals
E35536@ID	Employment in electrical and nonelectrical machinery
HUATZCORR@ID	Housing starts
JQINDEMDO@ID	Industrial production index-other durable manufacturing, Idaho
JQINDEMNO@ID	Industrial production index-other nondurable manufacturing, Idaho
JQIND26&27@ID	Industrial production index-paper, printing and publishing, Idaho
JQIND32&34@ID	Industrial production index-stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals, Idaho

[1] @ID signifies a variable specific to Idaho

JQIND35&36@ID	Industrial production index-electrical and nonelectrical machinery, Idaho
KQHOMES@ID	Housing stock
LABOR@CAP	Labor to capital cost ratio
LABOR@ENG	Labor to energy cost ratio
MIG@ID	Net in-migration of persons
NR@ID	Resident population
PAYMENT	Average monthly payment for 30=year conventional mortgage on median priced new house
RESADJ@ID	Residence adjustment - personal income
RNFWEMEC@ID	Average annual wage except in manufacturing, construction, and farm
RUADJ	Adjusted labor force non-participation, U.S.
RUADJ@ID	Adjusted labor force non-participation rate, Idaho
RWC@ID	Average annual wage in construction
RWM@ID	Average annual wage in manufacturing
SAFCROPSNS@ID	Sales at farm of crops, not seasonally adjusted
SAFLVSTKNS@ID	Sales at farm of livestock, not seasonally adjusted
TWPER@ID	Contributions for social insurance
V@ID	Transfer payments
VCOLGF@ID	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
WSD@ID	Wage and salary disbursement
WSDAF@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, at farm
WSDC@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
WSDM@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
WSDNFEMEC@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, and construction
YAFCORP@ID	Corporate farm income
YAFINV&R@ID	Inventory value changes and imputed rent and income at farm
YEF@ID	Non-farm personal income
YEF72@NR@ID	Per capita non-farm income, 1972 dollars
YENIAF@ID	Net farm proprietors' income, with YAFINV&R@ID
YENIEAF@ID	non-farm proprietors' income
YOL@ID	Other labor income
YP@ID	Total personal income, with YAFINV&R@ID
YPPROP@ID	Dividend, interest and rent income
YP72@ID	Total personal income, with YAFINV&R@ID, 1972 dollars

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

CDMV&P72	Personal consumption expenditures, motor vehicles and parts, 1972 dollars
CNCS72	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing, 1972 dollars
CNFOOD72	Personal consumption expenditures, food, 1972 dollars
CNO72	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 1972 dollars
CPIU	Consumer price index, all urban, all items
DEA	Number of deaths
DIV	Dividends
DPIK	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or non-economic events such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant openings or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
D200@ID	
D203@ID	
D2883&	
D721774	
D721802	
D723732	
D7278	
D7279	
D762773	
D781804	
D79&	
D82&	
D824&	
D83&	
EEA	Employment except agricultural
EGF	Employment in federal government
EMI	Employment in mining
ER	Employment in transportation and public utilities
E24	Employment in lumber and wood products
E27	Employment in printing and publishing
GF72	Federal government purchases, 1972 Dollars
GFO72	Federal government purchases, nondefense, 1972 dollars
GNP72	Gross National Product, 1972 dollars
INVAFCH	Change in business inventories, farm, 1972 dollars
IPDENRCOST	Rental price of capital - producer's durable equipment
JAHEADJEA	Index of hourly earnings of production workers - private
JQINDMI@13	Industrial production index - mining except oil and gas
JQIND20	Industrial production index - foods
JQIND287	Industrial production index - agricultural chemicals
JQIND30	Industrial production index - rubber and plastic products
JQIND32	Industrial production index - stone, clay, and glass products
JQIND333@9	Industrial production index - nonferrous metals
JQIND34	Industrial production index - fabricated metal products

JQIND35	Industrial production index - nonelectrical machinery
JQIND36	Industrial production index - fabricated metal products
JQIND37	Industrial production index - transportation equipment
JQIND39	Industrial production index - miscellaneous manufactures
JQIND49&G	Industrial production index - utilities
JQINDMI@13	Industrial production index - mining except oil and gas
JRWSSNF	Index of compensation per hour, non-farm business sector
N	Population
N16&	Population aged 16 ad older
N18@64	Population between 18 and 64 years of age
PC	Implicit price deflator - personal consumption
PMHU1NSOLD	Median sales prices - new one-family houses sold
Q1	Seasonal dummy for first quarter
Q2	Seasonal dummy for second quarter
Q4	Seasonal dummy for fourth quarter
RMMTGCCNS	Conventional commitment mortgage rate - combined lenders
SAFCORNNS	Sales at farm - corn
SAFCTL&CLVNS	Sales at farm - cattle and calves
SAFDAIRYNS	Sales at farm - dairy products
SAFHOGSNS	Sales at farm - hogs
SAFVGF@ID	Government transfer payments to farmers in Idaho
SAFWHTNS	Sales at farm - wheat
TEMP@WPI06%	Input cost term for WPI06 - chemicals & allied products
TWPER	Personal contributions for social insurance
VAIDGF@SL	Federal grants-in-aid to state and local government
VGF@PER	Federal transfer payments to persons
VGSL@PER	State and local transfer payments to persons
WPI	Wholesale (producer) price index
WPI01	Wholesale (producer) price index - farm products
WPI05	Wholesale (producer) price index - fuels and related products
WPI08	Wholesale (producer) price index - lumber and wood products
WSD	Wage and salary disbursements
WSS	Compensation of employees
YD	Disposable income
YD72	Disposable income, 1972 dollars
YENTNFADJ	Non-farm proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustments and capital consumption adjustments
YINTPER	Personal interest income
YOL	Other labor income
YP	Personal income
YRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment

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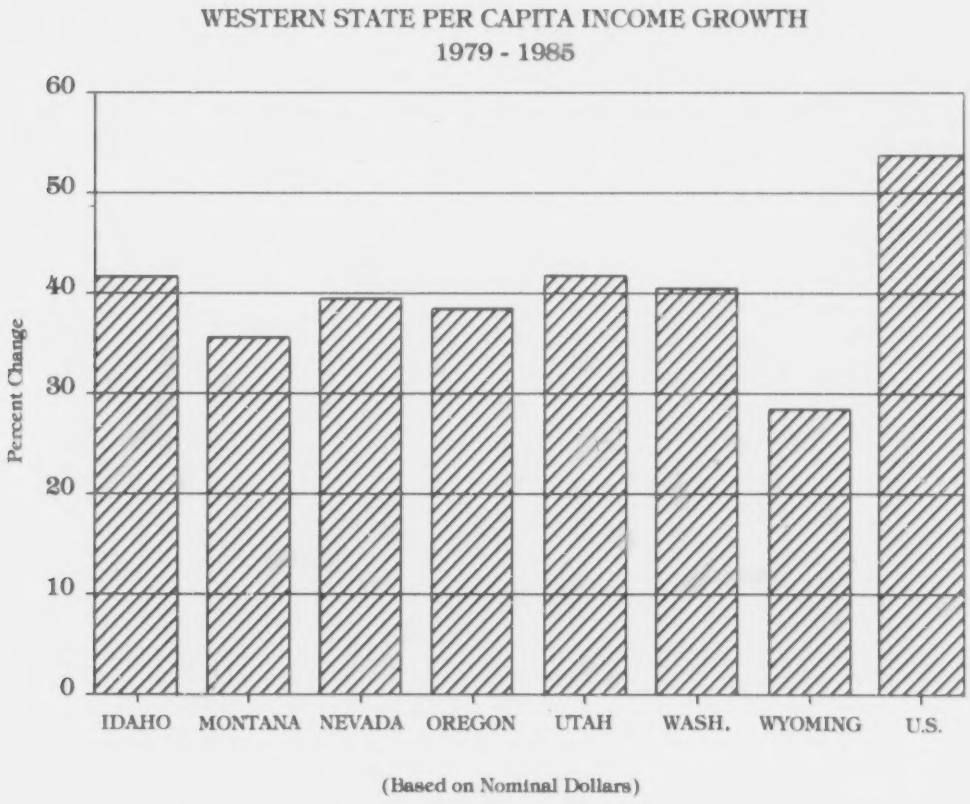
IDAHO
ECONOMIC FORECAST

John V. Evans, Governor **Division of Financial Management**

Vol. VIII, No. 2 **ISSN 8756-1840**
Summer 1986

- **Forecast 1986 - 1989**
- **National Tax Reform and Idaho Tax Revenues**
- **Alternative Forecasts**



(Based on Nominal Dollars)

STATE OF IDAHO

THE

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

1986--1989

JOHN V. EVANS
GOVERNOR

PREFACE

The Idaho economy has undergone rapid change in the last decade, with evidence that further change is taking place today. The State's economy shifted from the slow-growth, agrarian condition that we knew in the 1960's to a pattern of growth so rapid that by the mid-1970's Idaho was one of the fastest growing states in the U.S. in population employment, and income. After 1979, however, that rate of growth declined, with per capita income growth falling to well below the national average and population growth slowing down. The Idaho economy began to recover after 1982, but it became apparent that Idaho is unlikely to return to the fast growth tract of the 1970's.

Probably the most notable feature of Idaho's economy is its heavy reliance on the state's natural resource base. Major industries in the state include agriculture, forestry, mining, and tourism, all of which are directly tied to the resource base. In addition, over 60% of the employment in manufacturing is in lumber, wood products, and food processing - all directly tied to the resource base.

This heavy dependence on natural resources, while providing Idahoans with rich and diversified employment and recreational opportunities, has also brought challenges for a changing economy and changing society. These challenges include competition between agriculture and the expanding population for water and energy, the environmental impacts of the economically important mining and forestry industries, and the pressures of a rapidly expanding population on the State's natural and economic resources.

Much of the burden of dealing with and resolving the problems faced in the state will fall on the public sector. In order to deal effectively with these and similar problems and conflicts, public and private decisions need to be made with as thorough an understanding of the structure and workings of the state's economy as possible. It is to this end the Idaho Economic Model and this publication are directed.

The Idaho Economic Model was developed under a grant from the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission.

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INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the August 1986 Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (Wharton) baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The Idaho Economic Model generates the state forecast using national variable projections from Wharton. The previous forecast, published last spring, used the April 1986 Data Resources, Inc. forecast.

The cover graph illustrates the percentage increases in per capita incomes for Idaho, its six neighbor states, and the U.S. since 1979. Western states generally reached their economic peaks in 1979. Since then, national and international economics conditions have thwarted the region's performance. The huge federal deficits posted during the 1980's have particularly hurt the regional economy. As shown by the graph, Idaho has fared somewhat better than its neighbor states. Or only Utah enjoyed slightly better per capita income growth, 0.3 percent higher.

FEATURES

In the feature article, Marty Peterson, Dan John, Mike Ferguson, and Tom Fullerton investigate the potential fiscal impacts of the House-Senate conference committee tax bill on Idaho income tax revenues. Peterson is the Administrator of the Division of Financial Management and John is the Tax Policy Administrator of the State Tax Commission. Ferguson and Fullerton are respectively Chief Economist and Economist at the Division of Financial Management. Their analysis reviews major impacts in terms of individual and corporate income taxes.

Alternative assumptions concerning future movements of key economic variables can lead to major changes in national and/or regional forecasts. Wharton examines the effects of different economic scenarios involving the impacts of tax reform, oil price movements, and future Federal Reserve Board decisions. Additional Idaho economic forecasts were developed under high and low growth scenarios at the national level. These forecasts are described in the text.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the U.S. are presented in the tables in the middle section of the report. Detail is provided for every year from 1970 to 1989 and for every quarter from 1983 to 1988. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast beings in the second quarter of 1986.

Descriptions of the Wharton National Macroeconomic Model and the Idaho Economic Model are provided in the Appendix. Equations of the Idaho Economic Model and variable definitions are listed in the last pages of the publication.

CHANGES

The tables in this edition of the Forecast incorporate the most recent revisions and updates for Idaho personal income estimates. These data

were released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis in July.

Housing stock data have been significantly revised in this edition of the Forecast. An error in the program used to generate the housing stock estimates caused the level of the series to contain upward bias. Correcting this mistake reduced the mean of the data by approximately 20,000 units.

This edition of the Forecast marks the utilization of a new macroeconomic modeling service, Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates. Founded by Nobel Prize Winner Lawrence Klein, Wharton Econometrics has a long history of path breaking work in the fields of economic forecasting and public policy analysis. Wharton also maintains a widespread regional economic information network in which the State of Idaho will actively participate. The Division is pleased to be able to utilize the services and products of Wharton Econometrics. We look forward to transmitting the results of this arrangement to all Forecast subscribers.

Because of the new contract with Wharton, readers will notice changes in the variable mnemonics listed in the Appendix. Careful readers will also notice that, in addition to the name changes, the Idaho Economic Model has been reestimated. Changes and additions to the model's equations will be described in future numbers of the Forecast.

Conversion of the model, data, tables, and mnemonics from one forecasting system to another is a complicated and time consuming task. Unforeseen difficulties caused numerous delays in completing this forecast. The Economic Analysis Bureau apologizes for this problem. We hope that it has not posed a serious inconvenience to our readers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription rates for the Idaho Economic Forecast, which is published three times a year, are as follows:

Idaho State Government	No Charge
Idaho Resident	$ 7.50 per year
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IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
Idaho and U.S. Summary
SUMMER, 1986

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
IDAHO EMPLOYMENT									
Non-Agricultural Employment	327.878	312.287	317.810	326.561	335.869	340.998	345.129	348.263	349.775
%Ch	-0.7	-4.8	1.8	2.8	2.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.4
Manufacturing Employment	52.736	47.832	51.415	54.220	54.623	54.806	55.689	55.880	55.966
%Ch	-1.2	-9.3	7.5	5.5	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.094	12.163	13.870	14.204	13.509	13.837	13.958	13.753	13.576
%Ch	-2.4	-19.4	14.0	2.4	-4.9	2.4	0.9	-1.5	-1.3
Food Processing	16.810	16.575	16.271	16.704	16.575	16.776	16.996	16.857	16.736
%Ch	-1.2	-1.4	-1.8	2.7	-0.8	1.2	1.3	-0.8	-0.7
Construction	16.802	13.822	13.123	12.906	15.037	15.957	15.293	14.470	13.767
%Ch	-3.7	-17.7	-5.1	-1.7	16.5	6.1	-4.2	-5.4	-4.9
Mining	5.214	3.823	4.058	3.984	3.850	3.177	3.012	3.043	3.121
%Ch	11.6	-26.7	6.2	-1.8	-3.4	-17.5	-5.2	1.0	2.6
IDAHO INCOME									
Personal Income (Current $)	8.623	8.844	9.308	10.153	10.641	10.957	11.463	12.004	12.596
%Ch	12.4	2.6	5.2	9.1	4.8	3.0	4.6	4.7	4.9
Personal Income (1982 $)	9.115	8.845	8.942	9.392	9.514	9.637	9.770	9.792	9.801
%Ch	2.9	-3.0	1.1	5.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.1
Per Capita Personal Income	8.945	9.053	9.431	10.153	10.589	10.838	11.271	11.728	12.214
%Ch	10.4	1.2	4.2	7.7	4.3	2.4	4.0	4.1	4.1
Real Per Capita Income	9.456	9.053	9.059	9.392	9.467	9.533	9.607	9.567	9.504
%Ch	1.1	-4.3	0.1	3.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	-0.4	-0.7
Wage and Salary Payments	4.804	4.849	5.151	5.530	5.807	6.016	6.314	6.651	6.993
%Ch	8.8	0.9	6.2	7.4	5.0	3.6	5.0	5.3	5.1
Dividends,Interest, and Rent	1.603	1.789	1.792	2.025	2.142	2.182	2.247	2.299	2.336
%Ch	25.0	11.6	0.2	13.0	5.8	1.9	3.0	2.3	1.6
Other Labor Income	0.419	0.451	0.513	0.579	0.622	0.651	0.706	0.767	0.827
%Ch	11.7	7.7	13.6	12.9	7.4	4.8	8.4	8.6	7.9
Transfer Payments	1.178	1.346	1.433	1.480	1.589	1.673	1.714	1.777	1.901
%Ch	14.6	14.2	6.5	3.2	7.4	5.3	2.4	3.7	7.0

National Variables Forecast by
Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Inc.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
Idaho and U.S. Summary
SUMMER, 1986

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
MISCELLANEOUS IDAHO VARIABLES									
Housing Starts	3.175	2.344	4.173	4.279	4.408	4.323	4.052	4.044	3.963
%Ch	-41.4	-26.2	78.0	2.5	3.0	-1.9	-6.3	-0.2	-2.0
Hourly Earnings in Mfg.	8.237	8.614	8.987	9.323	9.406	9.586	10.004	10.507	11.079
%Ch	9.3	4.6	4.3	3.7	0.9	1.9	4.4	5.0	5.4
Average Annual Wage	14652	15527	16206	16933	17289	17641	18295	19097	19992
%Ch	9.5	6.0	4.4	4.5	2.1	2.0	3.7	4.4	4.7
Population (Millions)	0.964	0.977	0.987	1.000	1.005	1.011	1.017	1.024	1.031
%Ch	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
SELECTED NATIONAL VARIABLES									
Real GNP (1982 $)	0.964	0.977	0.987	1.000	1.005	1.011	1.017	1.024	1.031
%Ch	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Final Sales (Current $)	0.964	0.977	0.987	1.000	1.005	1.011	1.017	1.024	1.031
%Ch	11.6	-26.7	6.2	-1.8	-3.4	-17.5	-5.2	1.0	2.6
Unemployment Rate	3.175	2.344	4.173	4.279	4.408	4.323	4.052	4.044	3.963
%Ch	12.4	2.6	5.2	9.1	4.8	3.0	4.6	4.7	4.9
Consumer Price Index	9.115	8.845	8.942	9.392	9.514	9.637	9.770	9.792	9.801
%Ch	2.9	-3.0	1.1	5.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.1
Hourly Compensation Index	8.945	9.053	9.431	10.153	10.589	10.838	11.271	11.728	12.214
%Ch	10.4	1.2	4.2	7.7	4.3	2.4	4.0	4.1	4.1
Prime Rate	9.456	9.053	9.059	9.392	9.467	9.533	9.607	9.587	9.504
%Ch	1.1	-4.3	0.1	3.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	-0.4	-0.7
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	3.175	2.344	4.173	4.279	4.408	4.323	4.052	4.044	3.963
%Ch	8.8	0.9	6.2	7.4	5.0	3.6	5.0	5.3	5.1
Housing Starts	8.237	8.614	8.987	9.323	9.406	9.586	10.004	10.507	11.079
%Ch	25.0	11.6	0.2	13.0	5.8	1.9	3.0	2.3	1.6

National Variables Forecast by
Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Inc.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
Idaho and U.S. Summary
SUMMER, 1986

	1986				1987			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
IDAHO EMPLOYMENT								
Non-Agricultural Employment	339.396	340.410	341.515	342.667	343.659	344.727	345.620	346.503
%Ch	4.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing Employment	54.137	54.655	55.178	55.256	55.458	55.671	55.788	55.839
%Ch	0.3	3.9	3.9	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	13.485	13.818	14.061	13.982	13.986	13.971	13.964	13.912
%Ch	1.1	10.2	7.2	-2.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-1.5
Food Processing	16.611	16.693	16.882	16.917	16.971	17.036	17.010	16.967
%Ch	0.6	2.0	4.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	-0.6	-1.0
Construction	15.967	16.226	15.909	15.731	15.698	15.387	15.141	14.944
%Ch	24.7	6.6	-7.6	-4.4	-0.8	-7.7	-6.2	-5.1
Mining	3.675	2.973	3.032	3.029	3.026	3.014	3.008	2.998
%Ch	6.8	-57.2	8.2	-0.3	-0.4	-1.6	-0.8	-1.3
IDAHO INCOME								
Personal Income (Current $)	10.758	10.895	11.021	11.152	11.286	11.393	11.519	11.652
%Ch	-2.3	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	3.8	4.5	4.7
Personal Income (1982 $)	9.487	9.646	9.692	9.723	9.757	9.765	9.775	9.784
%Ch	-2.3	6.9	1.9	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Per Capita Personal Income	10.665	10.784	10.895	11.007	11.121	11.211	11.319	11.433
%Ch	-3.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.9	4.1
Real Per Capita Income	9.405	9.549	9.581	9.597	9.615	9.609	9.605	9.600
%Ch	-3.0	6.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Wage and Salary Payments	5.911	5.978	6.050	6.123	6.197	6.274	6.351	6.434
%Ch	2.3	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3
Dividends,Interest, and Rent	2.156	2.185	2.184	2.203	2.224	2.245	2.258	2.263
%Ch	2.6	5.5	-0.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	2.5	0.8
Other Labor Income	0.633	0.644	0.658	0.671	0.685	0.699	0.713	0.728
%Ch	1.9	7.2	8.8	7.9	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.7
Transfer Payments	1.656	1.665	1.680	1.692	1.699	1.705	1.716	1.733
%Ch	12.5	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.6	1.3	3.2	3.6

National Variables Forecast by
Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Inc.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
Idaho and U.S. Summary
SUMMER, 1986

	1986				1987			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
MISCELLANEOUS IDAHO VARIABLES								
Housing Starts	4.875	4.261	4.098	4.065	4.059	4.059	4.048	4.037
%Ch	60.0	-41.6	-14.4	-3.3	-0.5	-0.0	-1.1	-1.1
Hourly Earnings in Mfg.	9.420	9.528	9.647	9.749	9.842	9.945	10.053	10.175
%Ch	-1.4	4.7	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.4	5.0
Average Annual Wage	17416	17562	17716	17869	18033	18200	18376	18568
%Ch	-1.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2
Population (Millions)	1.009	1.010	1.012	1.013	1.015	1.016	1.018	1.019
%Ch	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
SELECTED NATIONAL VARIABLES								
Real GNP (1982 $)	3.656	3.661	3.683	3.717	3.758	3.802	3.836	3.863
%Ch	3.8	0.6	2.4	3.8	4.4	4.8	3.7	2.8
Final Sales (Current $)	4.105	4.167	4.218	4.290	4.362	4.437	4.517	4.603
%Ch	1.4	6.2	5.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.9
Unemployment Rate	7.067	7.167	7.105	7.037	6.976	6.795	6.574	6.537
%Ch	3.9	5.8	-3.4	-3.7	-3.4	-10.0	-12.4	-2.2
Consumer Price Index	3.277	3.283	3.282	3.308	3.335	3.367	3.404	3.446
%Ch	1.4	-1.7	2.4	3.1	3.3	4.0	4.4	5.1
Hourly Compensation Index	1.783	1.793	1.805	1.819	1.835	1.854	1.874	1.897
%Ch	3.0	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.9
Prime Rate	9.367	8.610	7.630	7.210	7.552	7.677	8.081	8.420
%Ch	-5.5	-28.6	-38.3	-20.3	20.3	6.8	22.8	17.9
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	10.690	10.213	10.233	9.931	9.696	9.655	9.753	9.870
%Ch	-11.2	-16.7	0.8	-11.3	-9.1	-1.7	4.1	4.9
Housing Starts	1.998	1.908	1.846	1.884	1.897	1.873	1.852	1.830
%Ch	61.3	-16.9	-12.4	8.5	2.8	-5.0	-4.4	-4.7

National Variables Forecast by
Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Inc.

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

Interest rates and tax reform have been in the news repeatedly in 1986. It appears that the Federal Reserve Board of Governors is determined to prevent a recession as the Open Market Committee again cut the discount rate it charges member banks on overnight loans. The discount rate is now 5.5 percent. Major commercial banks, in response to the easy money posture of the Fed, have lowered the prime rate they charge corporate customers to 7.5 percent.

The House and Senate Conference Committee successfully negotiated a tax bill that appears likely to pass Congress and be signed into law by the President. Salient features of the bill include an increased corporate tax burden of approximately $120 billion, repeal of the investment tax credit, a corporate tax rate of 34 percent, and individual tax rates of 15 and 28 percent. The basic philosophy behind this legislation is to close loopholes in the tax code and lower rates. If enacted, it will cause resource allocation decisions to be made on the basis of economic feasibility rather than applicable tax breaks.

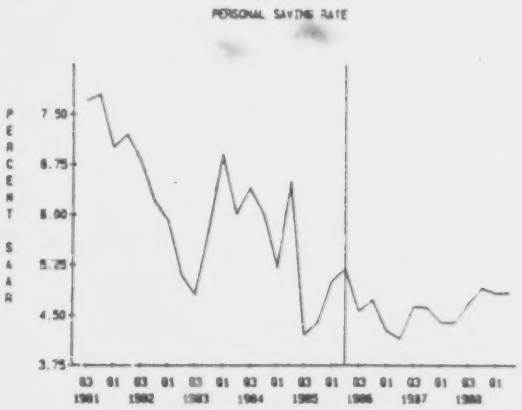
At the federal level, the bill is designed to be revenue neutral. For states that utilize federal definitions of net and taxable income, the bill is likely to result in greater revenues. In light of the Gramm-Rudman budget cuts, most states are welcoming this unexpected funding boost.

Now that tax reform is close to becoming reality, the question of whether the White House will finally focus its attention on reducing the federal budget deficit remains unanswered. Many economists feel that the only thing preventing severe crowding out of private industry in the U.S. financial markets is the high level of foreign investments in the U.S. If these capital inflows were to halt, interest rates could easily skyrocket to the levels posted in the early 1980's. Firm leadership with respect to the budget deficit is needed before fiscal disequilibrium of this nature is allowed to derail the national economy.

FORECAST HIGHLIGHTS:

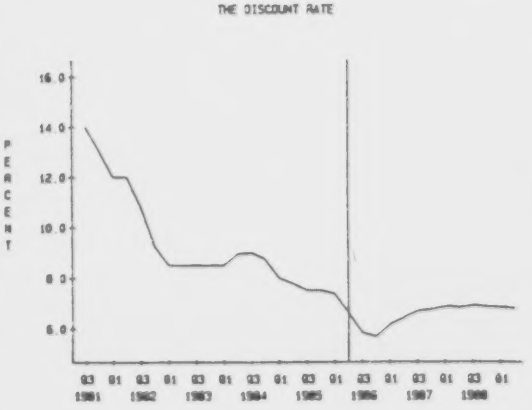
- Industrial Production. Wharton expects business investment to falter during the remainder of the year due to the likely repeal of the investment tax credit. Corporate profits will also be hurt by lower capital consumption allowances in 1987. These two factors contribute to a weak outlook for industrial productivity in the near term. The steel and nonferrous metals industries are essentially flat due in large part to import competition. 1987 should prove to be rebound year for the electronic components manufacturers due to firmer prices.

- Consumption: Consumer confidence remained strong during the summer as lower oil prices increased disposable income. The seemingly incredible interest rate packages offered by the automobile companies will cause third quarter sales in excess of 11 million units. Although further deflation is unlikely, real incomes should grow as the personal income tax cuts are phased in during 1987. Consumer purchasing should not be hampered by significantly increased personal saving either. Wharton forecasts an essentially flat savings rate in the near future (see graph).

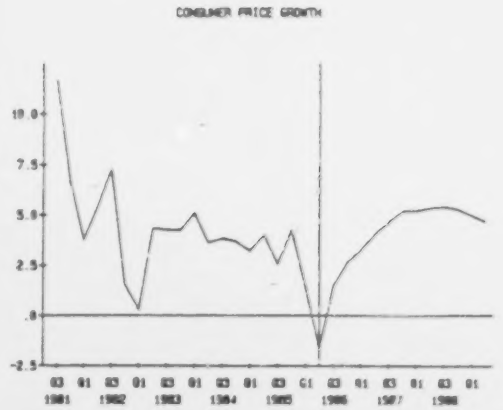


- Housing: Steady declines in mortgage rates have buoyed housing sales and starts throughout the year. Rates have dipped so much that single unit price increases averaging 6.5 percent across the nation have done little to dampen demand. Total unit starts should remain above 1.9 million in 1987, 64 percent of which will be single starts. Further interest rates decrements could push starts above the 2 million mark. It should be pointed out that the level of multiple unit starts may be adversely affected by the tax bill, perhaps reducing these by as much as 100,000.

- Financial Conditions: While many indicators point to robust economic health, the financial markets have been jittery all year long. Much of the uncertainty on Wall Street is due to the twin deficits in the nation's foreign trade and federal government revenue balances. The recent record decline in the Dow Jones Industrial Average was also partially due to announcements that Japan and West Germany would not attempt to lower interest rates in their countries. That makes further discount rates cuts by the Fed unlikely. As inflationary pressures increase, the Fed may slow the rate of growth of nonborrowed reserves and raise the discount rate (see graph). Short and long term interest rates are projected to rise slowly through the first quarter of 1988.

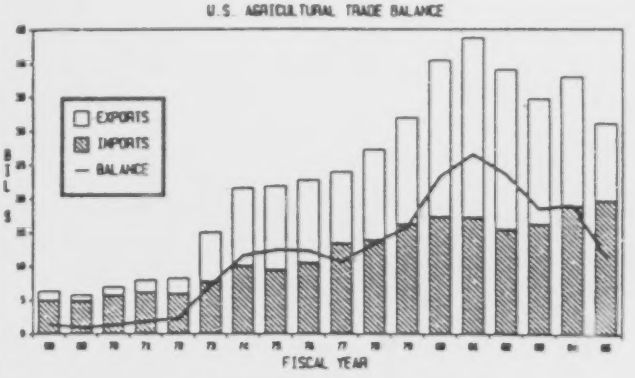


- **Prices:** The consumer price index fell during the first two quarters of 1986 as energy prices declined and food prices remained relatively constant. Wharton views this as temporary, in part because service sector prices (48 percent of all personal expenditures) continue to rise at rates in excess of 5 percent. For example, medical charges rose by 7.5 percent when measured on a year over last year basis last June.



- **Federal Government:** Despite all of the hoopla surrounding the Conference Committee tax bill, some members of Congress are fighting to reduce the deficit. It is a losing battle. The President does not want cuts in defense spending. The House of Representatives does not want huge nondefense program reductions. Sixty percent of the budget is off limits to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestration formula. As a result, Wharton forecasts another record deficit in the current fiscal year and a breakdown of GRH over the next two years. Now that tax reform seems assured, illegal drug trading is high on the Administration's agenda and it may be another two years before the deficit is significantly reduced.

- **Agriculture:** Wharton cites three major reasons for weak U.S. agricultural exports (see graph) in 1986. They include large commodity surpluses in other producing regions, contract violations by the U.S.S.R. with respect to the Long-Term Grain Trade Agreement, and speculation (on the part of importers) over price movements resulting from the 1986 crop and the new farm bill. Farm program costs under the 1985 farm bill have grown more quickly than anticipated. In order to reverse that trend, the government may resort to another payment-in-kind program resembling that of 1983.

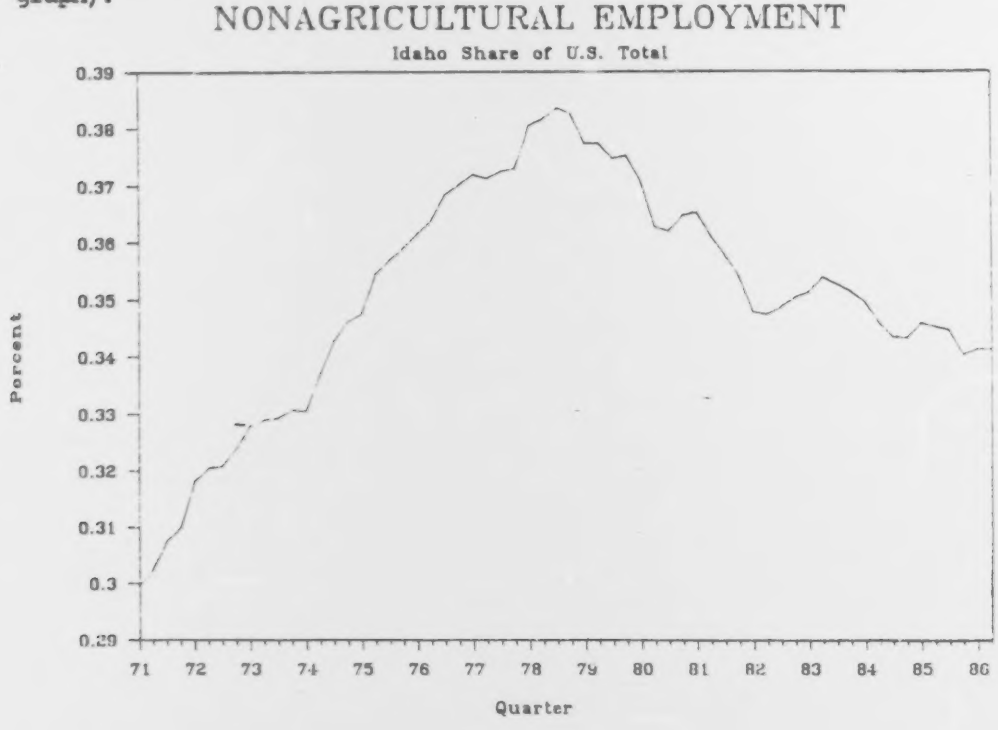


IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

Weaknesses in the Idaho economy have been attributed to import competition at home, weak exports abroad, a mushrooming federal deficit, and demographics of the market place. First quarter personal income estimates released by the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis confirm many of those contentions. Current dollar personal income in Idaho fell 2.3 percent primarily due to weak agricultural prices. Other than mining, probably no sector has suffered as much as farming due to the macroeconomic policies of the 1980's. On a quarter to quarter annualized basis, farm proprietors' income fell 93 percent during the January to March period this year.

Other categories that showed signs of slowing in the first quarter of 1986 included wages, salaries, and property income (dividends, interest, and rent). Wage and salary disbursements rose only 2.3 percent due to sluggish growth in manufacturing. Recent declines in interest rates contributed strongly to the low rate of change (2.6 percent) in dividend, interest, and rent income.

Although the economy is completing its fourth straight year of expansion, growth has not been uniform across the nation. This deficit-led expansion has benefitted urban geographic areas and service sectors of the economy, while hurting rural communities and manufacturing industries due to the loss of export markets and rising import competition. A good example is provided by Idaho where agriculture and mining are suffering. Other sectors of Idaho's economy have faltered in the 1980's,too. As a result, nonagricultural payrolls in the state have lost ground relative to the rest of the nation (see graph).



Until the mismatch in national macroeconomic policies is resolved, the economic outlook for Idaho will remain uncertain. Over the long run though, growth in the Gem State seems inevitable. Economic expansion is occurring rapidly along the west coast, a natural market for many of the goods produced here. Water (and electricity) is still plentiful even though it seems to be a severely limiting factor in the futures of other western states. And, as more and more people are discovering, the quality of life in Idaho is superior.

SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC SECTORS

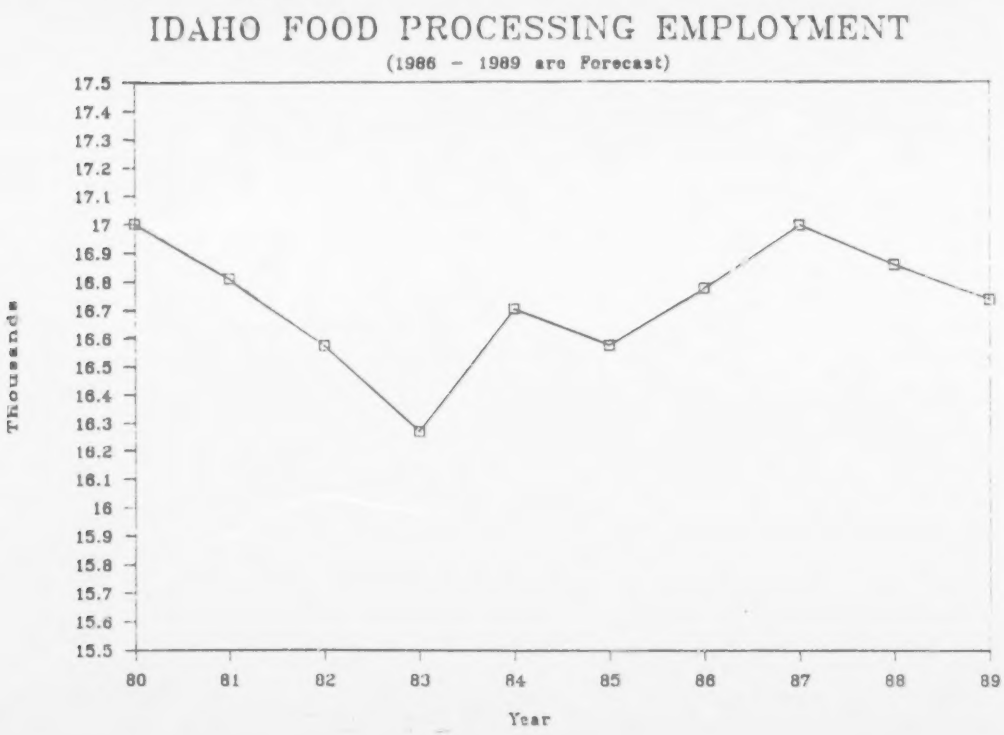
- Lumber and Wood Products: The lower interest rates brought about by the Fed's easy money posture have allowed national housing starts to flirt with the 2 million mark during the first three quarters. Wharton projects a gradual decline in housing starts throughout the forecast period. In response, Idaho lumber and wood products employment retreats somewhat from the current level near 14,000 to 13,600 in 1989.

- Machinery: New product development and improved prices have helped Idaho's electrical and electronic machinery manufacturers in 1986. Nationally, production activity in this sector is forecast to reach record levels by 1989. This may occur more rapidly in Idaho. Micron Technology recently announced plans to hire 300 new workers which would leave the company's total employment at its 1984 peak of 1,400. Risks to the current state forecast are posed by the tax reform bill. Loss of the investment tax credit hampers both high tech and agricultural machinery manufacturers.

- Paper, Printing, and Publishing: Wharton's outlook for paper board and containers remains strong through 1988. Expansion for newspapers, printing, and publishing continues in the range of 2 to 3 percent per year. In the paper markets, growth in paper and allied product shipments slows to 2.4 percent in 1988, causing capacity utilization to drop slightly. Weakness in the demand for building paper is noticeable and capacity utilization declines below 70 percent next year. The overall impact is positive in Idaho and employment is forecast to approach 6,400 by 1989.

- Chemicals: In spite of the weak outlook for agriculture and fears relating to potential Gramm-Rudman budget cuts at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, the employment forecast for this sector is essentially flat. INEL has diversified many of its research activities and was recently selected as the U.S. Department of Energy preferred site for a $500 million dollar plutonium processing plant. On the agricultural side of chemicals manufacturing and processing, meetings between Governor Evans and executives from Beker Industries and Western Cooperative Fertilizer were held in Salt Lake City in mid-September. All parties indicate optimism toward a reopening of the Soda Springs fertilizer plant later this fall.

- Food Processing: J.R. Simplot Company was in the news recently as it begins to compete in the retail market for frozen potatoes. Simplot has selected microwave products to spearhead its expansion to grocers' shelves. The outlook for food processing in Idaho remains good. Total employment should remain above 16,700 through 1989 (see graph.)



- Mining: Disinflation has contributed to low prices for most of Idaho's nonferrous metals. Silver prices may strengthen as inflation creeps through the product side of the economy in 1987. Low stocks nationwide lead Wharton to project higher prices for lead in the fourth quarter and next year as well. Lead prices were down to 18 cents a pound in March but should rise to 24 cents or more in 1987. Zinc prices are also expected to rise somewhat this fall due to strong galvanizing demand. In general terms, Wharton does not expect mineral prices to increase noticeably until 1988. As a result, the outlook for mining employment in Idaho remains flat, but there are prospects for gold mining near Atlanta (in Southwest Idaho) and also near the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River. Gold prices have risen due to weakness in the dollar and political unrest in South Africa.

- Construction: An uncertain outlook for grants-in-aid money and regional variability in residential construction constrain the contract construction employment forecast. Federal grants to Idaho governments are projected to drop in each of the next three years. As a result, few major public works projects will be initiated in the near future. As noted above, residential

construction has also faltered in recent weeks. First Security Bank's survey of 56 permit issuing places indicates that 70 percent of the state's new housing activity is concentrated in three counties, Kootenai, Bonneville, and Ada. Through August, the value of nonresidential construction was 44 percent less than last year, and alterations and repair contracting was roughly 8 percent lower.

- Agriculture: Farm proprietors' income was down sharply in the first quarter and the outlook for Idaho's agricultural commodity prices is not good. The September 16 issue of "Agriculture in Idaho" shows hay prices 13 percent below 1985, barley 33 percent lower, and wheat 26 percent lower. While potato and beef prices are roughly 9 percent higher than they were one year ago, most other Idaho farm product prices are flat. Despite large transfer payments from the federal government, farm income is expected to remain below 1979 levels in the near term.

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

A major assumption in Wharton's baseline forecast is the flat outlook for energy prices until 1988. Ensuing price hikes fail push oil prices to their 1985 levels before the third quarter of 1989. Wharton also assumed relatively easy money growth over the next 6 quarters and a smooth transition between federal tax regimes. Additional forecasts were developed to analyze the effects of unassumed departures from the scenarios depicted in the baseline. Those results are discussed below.

PESSIMISTIC

In Wharton's low growth forecast, the Fed is assumed to slow money supply growth. Tax reform is also assumed to negatively impact the economy. As the Fed restricts the amount of reserves available to member banks, interest rates rise above those depicted in the baseline forecast. In response, the dollar appreciates 10 percent relative to the control scenario and its exchange rate slippage halts.

The tax bill exacerbates the interest rate rise in two distinct areas. Equipment and structures investment drops further due to the loss of the investment tax credit. Tighter depreciation rules push multi-family starts down as their attractiveness to investors falls. A recession occurs in late 1987 and lasts until the third quarter of 1988.

In Idaho, these events initially help the economy as higher inflation leads to a quicker rebound in metals mining. By 1987, most key sector growth rates are below those of 1986. After that, the national recession causes negative growth rates in both real personal income and the number of nonagricultural jobs in Idaho. Lumber payrolls are curtailed significantly as national housing starts drop sharply in 1987 and 1988. Idaho contract construction employment also declines due to cutbacks in both residential and nonresidential projects.

OPTIMISTIC

Saudi Arabia's cartel efforts are temporarily stalled in the high set of alternative conditions. Consequently, oil prices fall to the $8 per barrel range in 1987 and slowly climb toward the $15 mark in 1988 (as opposed to $20 per barrel in the baseline). Lower inflation causes real disposable income to rise which leads to higher consumption and GNP. Investment is bolstered by lower interest rates as well.

Although inflation begins to quicken after the third quarter of 1987, the declines in the dollar exchange rate also become noticeable. Imports finally begin to slow and exports pick up strength, allowing real GNP growth to continue through 1988. Higher inflation causes the Fed to clamp down moderately and weaknesses in the economy appear in 1989. Interest rates remain below their 1984 levels, so a recession is avoided.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
Baseline and Alternative Forecasts
SUMMER 1986

	BASELINE (Growth Rates)				PESSIMISTIC				OPTIMISTIC			
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1986	1987	1988	1989	1986	1987	1988	1989
U.S. Population	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Idaho Population	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8
U.S. Housing Starts	12.5	-5.8	-8.3	-6.3	9.0	-11.3	-12.8	8.9	10.2	4.0	-16.9	-13.2
Idaho Housing Starts	-2.0	-6.2	-0.2	-2.0	1.9	-13.1	-45.8	-6.2	4.9	21.3	-15.4	-20.1
Real GNP	2.1	4.0	2.5	1.2	2.6	2.4	-0.1	0.8	2.8	5.5	4.0	1.6
U.S. Personal Income	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	3.5	2.4	0.6	1.0	3.6	4.4	2.5	2.2
Idaho Personal Income	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.7	-1.5	-1.6	2.1	3.4	1.3	0.6
U.S. Per Capita Income	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.3	2.6	1.3	-0.4	0.0	2.7	3.4	1.5	1.2
Idaho Per Capita Income	0.7	0.8	-0.4	-0.7	1.0	-0.6	-2.4	-2.4	1.1	2.1	0.3	-0.2
U.S. Non-Farm Prop. Income	8.2	9.5	8.6	4.7	12.0	9.2	4.1	4.9	12.0	13.5	10.4	6.4
Idaho Non-Farm Prop. Income	10.7	8.3	7.9	4.5	13.7	8.8	3.7	4.5	13.8	12.7	9.6	6.1
U.S. Property Income	-0.9	3.9	3.9	3.1	4.1	2.5	1.4	1.3	4.0	1.1	5.4	5.3
Idaho Property Income	1.9	3.0	2.3	1.6	5.8	2.9	-0.7	-1.0	5.7	1.7	3.9	4.2
U.S. Wage & Salary Payments	5.5	7.2	7.3	7.6	5.6	6.3	5.0	6.1	5.6	7.9	8.2	8.2
Idaho Wage & Salary Payments	3.6	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.4	2.2	1.9	5.0	7.6	6.9	5.6
U.S. Average Annual Wage	3.0	5.0	5.8	6.9	3.0	4.7	4.9	5.3	3.0	4.9	5.6	6.9
Idaho Average Annual Wage	2.0	3.7	4.4	4.7	2.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.2	3.7	4.4	5.3
Consumer Price Index	1.6	3.0	4.9	5.2	1.9	3.3	4.8	4.4	1.7	1.2	5.7	5.7
Personal Consumption Deflator	1.6	3.2	4.5	4.8	2.1	3.6	4.5	4.3	2.0	2.2	4.2	5.6
Implicit GNP Deflator	2.6	2.7	4.0	4.5	2.6	2.7	4.0	4.5	2.6	2.7	4.0	4.5
U.S. Non-Ag Employment	2.4	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	2.6	2.9	2.4	1.3
Idaho Non-Ag Employment	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	2.7	0.9	-1.2	-1.7	2.8	3.8	2.4	0.4
U.S. Mfg. Employment	-0.2	1.0	-0.1	-1.1	-1.1	-2.5	-4.0	-2.4	-1.1	0.9	3.2	-0.3
Idaho Mfg. Employment	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.9	-0.8	-0.2	0.3	5.8	3.4	-0.3
Idaho Durable Manufacturing	-0.5	1.6	0.6	0.3	-0.7	1.5	-3.9	-1.6	-0.4	9.1	4.1	-3.1
Idaho Lumber & Wood	2.4	0.9	-1.5	-1.3	1.5	-2.4	-9.8	-2.7	2.1	10.2	1.0	-8.0
Idaho Non-Durables	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	2.3	2.1	1.0	0.9	2.6	2.7	1.5
Idaho Food Processing	1.2	1.3	-0.8	-0.7	0.9	2.4	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.4	2.3	1.5
Idaho Mining	-17.5	-5.2	1.0	2.6	-6.2	-0.1	2.3	0.1	-6.3	-2.5	0.6	0.2
U.S. Construction Employment	6.0	4.3	4.3	3.8	5.5	0.5	-3.5	-1.9	5.5	2.5	0.6	-3.0
Idaho Construction Employment	6.1	-4.2	-5.4	-4.9	12.5	0.4	-11.0	-9.9	12.7	6.1	-0.1	-2.0
Idaho Domestic Employment	2.0	1.7	1.5	0.8	3.1	0.9	-0.8	-1.5	3.1	3.5	2.4	0.9

National Variables Forecast by
Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Inc.

Idaho housing starts rise to their highest levels since 1979 under these optimistic conditions. Payroll expansion is also robust through 1988 due to strength in durable manufacturing. Construction employment also remains very high, even in 1989. As a result, wage disbursements grow steadily throughout the forecast period. Retail sales also perform well, but are hampered by the higher rates of inflation in the last six quarters of the forecast.

National Tax Reform and Idaho Tax Revenues

Thomas Fullerton, Michael Ferguson, Dan John, and Martin Peterson

Under the laudable banners of simplification, fairness, and economic growth, the House-Senate conference committee agreed upon a bill that would radically alter the federal income tax code. Interesting aspects of the legislation include the shift of $120 billion in taxes from individuals to corporations. Also notable is the diminished role for fiscal policy in influencing the economy that would result under this bill. Numerous tax breaks and loopholes are eliminated in an effort to promote market induced resource allocation in the business community. In several respects, this bill reverses many of the supply side initiatives that were introduced in 1981.

At the federal level, the bill is purported to be revenue neutral and not change the amount of tax receipts collected each year. That is generally not the case at the state level, especially for states like Idaho which utilize federal definitions of net and taxable income and also maintain conformity with accounting provisions in the federal code. Material in this article reviews the potential impacts that the conference committee bill (as it existed on September 3, 1986) could have on Idaho income tax collections. Given the projected $41 million funding cuts Idaho will face in fiscal year 1987, any additional monies which result from tax reform take on even greater importance.

Methodology

National impact numbers were drawn from the Senate Finance Committee Report on H.R. 3838, with adjustments made to reflect changes agreed upon by the House-Senate conference committee. These data provided the starting points from which the Idaho impacts were calculated. In several instances, Idaho specific data were available and used in lieu of the implied revenue changes. Notable examples include the investment tax credit and the personal exemption, items that the Tax Commission monitors on a yearly basis. All impacts are estimated on an Idaho fiscal year basis.

No attempt is made to estimate the dynamic effects of this tax package on the national or state economies. It should be noted that industrial production, investment, consumption, and savings behavior are likely to change. On the corporate side, several important Idaho industries may initially face net income losses. These include mining companies, forest product and paper manufacturers, fertilizer producers, electronic component assemblers, and agricultural machinery manufacturers. Food processors and furniture makers, on the other hand, are likely to be helped by the bill. If the national and/or the state economies change radically, then the tax structure in Idaho could also change noticeably.

Data presented here are based upon the assumption of Idaho conformance with the conference committee bill on all provisions except the timing of the Investment Tax Credit repeal (January 1, 1986 for U.S.; January 1, 1987 for Idaho). The Idaho Legislature may choose an alternate set of actions that would alter the actual revenues accruing to the state.

TABLE 1

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TAX BILL--ESTIMATED IMPACTS ON IDAHO INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX
PREPARED BY THE DIVISION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND THE STATE TAX COMMISSION
$ MILLIONS

TAX INCREASES	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Total
Second Earner Deduction Repeal	0.000	0.000	4.760	4.850	4.940	5.030	19.580
Taxation of UE Benefits	0.000	0.000	0.775	0.749	0.723	0.701	2.948
Sales Tax Deduction Repeal	0.000	0.000	4.621	3.867	4.045	4.232	16.765
Medical Expense Floor	0.000	0.000	1.200	1.100	1.200	1.200	4.700
Meals, Travel, Entertainment	0.000	0.000	0.934	1.054	1.231	1.359	4.578
Misc. Itemized Ded.; Employee Bus. Exp.	0.000	0.000	5.578	5.040	5.468	5.932	22.018
Depreciation and Expensing	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.340	1.560	1.900
Investment Tax Credit	0.000	0.000	4.500	5.100	5.576	6.467	21.643
Gain on Installment Obligations	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.036	0.036	0.037	0.159
Capitalization of Inventory, Construction, & Development Costs	0.000	0.000	0.473	0.576	0.607	0.610	2.266
Bad Debt Reserve Repeal	0.000	0.000	0.089	0.082	0.083	0.083	0.337
Tax Year Conformity	0.000	0.000	0.200	0.200	0.165	0.090	0.655
Capital Gains Exclusion Repeal	0.000	0.000	10.000	10.200	10.400	10.600	41.200
Dividend Exclusion	0.000	0.000	0.604	0.607	0.673	0.748	2.632
Regulated Investment Companies	0.000	0.000	1.395	0.116	0.128	0.140	1.779
Expensing of Conservation and Field Clearing Expenditures	0.000	0.000	0.026	0.024	0.024	0.023	0.097
Agricultural Prepayments	0.000	0.000	0.024	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.052
Section 911 Exclusion	0.000	0.000	0.034	0.045	0.056	0.061	0.196
IRA's	0.000	0.000	1.200	1.600	2.000	2.400	7.200
401k's	0.000	0.000	0.344	0.304	0.300	0.317	1.265
Pre-retirement Distributions	0.000	0.000	0.158	0.295	0.411	0.550	1.414
3-year Basis Recovery Rule Repeal	0.000	0.000	0.048	0.829	1.925	2.316	5.118
Actuarial Basis for Retirement Age	0.000	0.000	0.869	0.960	1.097	1.259	4.185
Section 404 Limitations	0.000	0.000	0.042	0.045	0.049	0.054	0.190
Discrimination Rules	0.000	0.000	0.116	0.128	0.140	0.154	0.538
Accrual of Vacation Pay	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.014
Limits on Passive Losses (Tax Shelters)	0.000	0.000	5.139	6.818	8.597	9.430	29.984
Interest Deduction Limitations	0.000	0.000	3.700	3.760	3.820	3.900	15.180
At-risk Rules (Tax Shelters)	0.000	0.000	0.125	0.214	0.302	0.470	1.111
Income of Minor Child	0.000	0.000	0.198	0.217	0.239	0.263	0.917
Estates and Trusts	0.000	0.000	0.209	0.226	0.244	0.265	0.944
Tax Deferral for Trusts	0.000	0.000	0.123	0.128	0.130	0.132	0.513
TOTAL INCREASES	0.000	0.000	47.542	49.180	54.960	60.396	212.078
TAX REDUCTIONS							
Personal Exemption	0.000	0.000	-31.600	-33.500	-35.500	-36.000	-136.600
Standard Deduction	0.000	0.000	0.000	-5.900	-8.000	-8.700	-22.600
Prizes and Awards	0.000	0.000	-0.520	-0.055	-0.058	-0.061	-0.694
Depreciation and Expensing (87-89 only; goes positive in 1990)	0.000	0.000	-0.404	-0.273	0.000	0.000	-0.677
Replanting Expenses	0.000	0.000	-0.006	-0.010	-0.013	-0.013	-0.042
Simplified Employee Plans (SEP's)	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.031	0.048	0.065	0.157
Group Legal Plans	0.000	0.000	-0.116	-0.153	-0.179	-0.186	-0.634
Education Assistance	0.000	0.000	-0.091	-0.102	-0.115	-0.126	-0.434
Self-employed Health Ins.	0.000	0.000	-0.348	-0.373	-0.424	-0.481	-1.626
Health Benefits for Retirees	0.000	0.000	-0.013	-0.020	-0.025	-0.030	-0.088
Real Estate Investment Trusts	0.000	0.000	-0.013	-0.013	-0.014	-0.015	-0.055
Tax Exemptions for Certain Title Holding Companies	0.000	0.000	-0.006	-0.011	-0.019	-0.028	-0.064
TOTAL REDUCTIONS	0.000	0.000	-33.104	-40.379	-44.299	-45.575	-163.357
NET TOTAL	0.000	0.000	14.438	8.801	10.661	14.821	48.721

Examples include total conformance with the tax bill, partial or total rejection of the personal exemption changes, and adjustments to Idaho's marginal income tax rates.

Idaho Personal Income Tax

Table one presents a break down of the changes in state individual income tax revenues resulting from the proposed bill. The single largest increase in Idaho personal income tax receipts results from the capital gains exclusion repeal. Whereas investors can presently deduct 60 percent of any capital gains resulting from the sale of an asset, the new bill treats capital gains as ordinary income. Repeal of the second earner deduction ($3,000 maximum presently) is projected to generate over $4 million in additional revenues. One item that is of particular interest to itemizers is the repeal of the sales tax deduction, also resulting in a $4 million increase in tax collections. The limitations on passive losses (tax shelters) such that they cannot be used against earned income result in additional revenues in excess of $5 million. Finally, the conference committee proposal to limit interest payment deductions is calculated to increase revenues by almost $4 million.

There are a variety of factors which will lead to lower income taxes in Idaho if this bill is passed. By far the most significant provision which would cause a reduction in personal income tax collections is the increase in the value of the personal exemption. Currently $1,080, the new legislation would raise this to $1,900 in 1987, $1,950 in 1988, and $2,000 in 1989. This translates into greater than $31 million of tax reductions in Idaho on a permanent basis. Beginning in 1988, the value of the standard deduction is also raised. For single filers, it is increased by $520 to $3,000. For joint filers, the increment is $1,310, raising the value to $5,000. For heads of households, the amount rises $1,920 to $4,400 for heads of households. In Idaho, the aggregate impact of the standard deduction change is estimated to be nearly $6 million in 1989, growing to nearly $9 million in 1991.

Idaho Corporate Income tax

Table two details the major increases and decreases in Idaho corporate income tax revenues that would result under the current proposals. The largest source of additional corporate income tax revenue in Idaho is the repeal of the investment tax credit. In the conference committee bill, the repeal is effective January 1, 1986. In the case of Idaho's investment tax credit, the analysis assumes state repeal effective January 1, 1987. The change increases revenues by approximately $11 million on an ongoing basis.

There are few significant decrements in corporate income tax revenues under the new bill. The largest of these, the limitation on passive losses, averages approximately $1 million per year. Depreciation and expensing rule changes double (to $10,000) the amount of first year expensing that small businesses can claim on equipment purchases. That change shifts forward to 1988 and 1989 approximately $750 thousand in tax write offs, but does not change the actual level of these claims on a permanent basis.

TABLE 2

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TAX BILL--ESTIMATED IMPACTS ON IDAHO CORPORATE INCOME TAX
PREPARED BY THE DIVISION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND THE STATE TAX COMMISSION

$ MILLIONS

TAX INCREASES	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	TOTAL
Depreciation & Expensing	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.344	3.344
ITC	0.000	0.000	10.000	10.600	11.300	12.000	43.900
Repeal of Finance Leasing	0.000	0.000	0.044	0.118	0.158	0.156	0.476
Limit Cash Accounting	0.000	0.000	0.055	0.059	0.060	0.063	0.237
Utilities Earned Income	0.000	0.000	0.119	0.128	0.129	0.067	0.443
Installment Obligations	0.000	0.000	0.554	0.448	0.452	0.465	1.919
Capitalizing Inventory and Construction Costs	0.000	0.000	2.528	2.561	2.411	2.339	9.839
Repeal Bad Debt Res.	0.000	0.000	0.430	0.410	0.414	0.414	1.668
Qualified Discount Coupons	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.037
Discharge of Indebtedness	0.000	0.000	0.026	0.021	0.017	0.014	0.078
Extraordinary Dividends	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.019	0.072
Basis Allocation	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.078
Amortien. of Tradeworks	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.006	0.009	0.012	0.030
Credit Limitations	0.000	0.000	0.101	0.058	0.028	0.012	0.199
Repeal Expensing of Conservation & Field Clearing Expenditures	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.016
Foreign I.D.C.'s and Mining Exploration Costs	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.006
Limit Bad Debt Reserves	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.033	0.038	0.043	0.144
Foreign Taxprovisions:							
Allocation of Interest and Other Expenses	0.000	0.000	0.043	0.062	0.077	0.093	0.275
Repeal of Exclusion of Current Annuity Income to Corps.	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.010	0.016	0.022	0.052
Limitation on Accrual of Vacation Pay	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.038
TOTAL INCREASES	0.000	0.000	14.007	14.572	15.169	19.103	62.851
TAX REDUCTIONS							
Depreciation & Expensing (First $10,000 of Depreciable Assets)	0.000	0.000	-0.770	-0.743	-0.053	0.000	-1.566
Foreign Tax Provisions							
Foreign Invstmnt & US Assets	0.000	0.000	-0.079	-0.083	-0.088	-0.091	-0.341
Applic. of Research Expense to Foreign Source Income	0.000	0.000	-0.079	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.079
Personal Holding Companies	0.000	0.000	-0.004	-0.005	-0.005	-0.006	-0.020
Limitation on Passive Losses	0.000	0.000	-0.731	-0.998	-1.189	-1.133	-4.051
At Risk Rules	0.000	0.000	-0.043	-0.065	-0.096	-0.150	-0.354
Mortgage Backed Securities	0.000	0.000	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.008
Tax Exempt Bonds	0.000	0.000	-0.004	-0.010	-0.016	-0.022	-0.052
Extension for Removing of Architectural Barriers	0.000	0.000	-0.006	-0.006	-0.007	-0.007	-0.026
Exchanges of Rentals of Certain Membership Lists	0.000	0.000	-0.003	-0.003	-0.004	-0.004	-0.014
Tax Exemptions for Certain Title Holding Companies	0.000	0.000	-0.004	-0.007	-0.012	-0.018	-0.041
Technical Corrections	0.000	0.000	-0.033	0.011	0.011	0.009	-0.002
TOTAL REDUCTIONS	0.000	0.000	-1.758	-1.911	-1.461	-1.424	-6.554
NET TOTAL	0.000	0.000	12.249	12.661	13.708	17.679	56.297
DEFERRAL*			-4.082	4.082			
NET TOTAL AFTER DEFERRAL	0.000	0.000	8.167	16.743	13.708	17.679	56.297

* Adjustment to reflect the effect of expected filing extensions and fiscal year taxpayers.

Conclusion

Due to state conformity with the federal tax code, the changes mandated by the conference committee package can significantly affect Idaho tax collections. On the corporate side, the full effect of the bill will be partially delayed due to filing extensions and fiscal year overlaps. Overall, the net impact is estimated to range from nearly $23 million in 1988 to more than $32 million in 1991. A portion of the increases in Idaho's tax revenues will be funded by the U.S. Treasury since state income taxes remain deductible for both individuals and corporations.

The estimates are based upon the tax bill developed by the House-Senate conference committee on September 3, 1986. Transition rules developed for corporate lobbyists may further delay the impacts of the corporate income tax changes. Any other modifications to the bill may also alter the fiscal results of the bill. The analysis assumes that Idaho continues to conform with the federal tax code, but it should be noted that there are numerous ways that these impacts could be enlarged or reduced.

In spite of the questions remaining as to the final form and timing of the conference committee bill provisions, it appears that Idaho's income tax revenues will be enhanced by national tax reform. In light of the projected funding cutbacks that the state will face as the nation's leaders try to balance the federal budget, national tax reform may partially offset the effects of these efforts. Close monitoring of the 1988 and 1989 income tax revenues will indicate whether this is actually true.

FORECAST DETAIL

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Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise given, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple percent changes from period to period. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The numbers given in the quarterly report are at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over the year.

Data Sources

National forecast data are provided by Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates. Historical data for the models may be obtained from the following agencies: Bureau of the Census (demographic), Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), Bureau of Labor Statistics (employment), Federal Reserve Board of Governors (production), U.S. Department of Agriculture (farm).

Idaho historical data are primarily from the Department of Employment (employment and hourly earnings), Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), Division of Financial Management (migration), federal Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), U.S. Department of Agriculture (cash receipts).

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1986-1989
Idaho Economic Model
SUMMER 1986

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)		739.0	763.0	782.0	809.0	832.0	857.0	883.0	911.0	933.0	947.0	962.0
%Ch			3.2	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.4	1.5	1.6
National (Millions)		207.7	209.9	211.9	213.9	216.0	218.1	220.3	222.6	225.1	227.7	230.3
%Ch			1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)			13.828	14.539	15.131	15.743	16.821	18.268	19.355	19.919	20.140	17.488
%Ch				5.1	4.1	4.0	6.8	8.6	6.0	2.9	1.1	-13.2
National (Thousands)	3762.3	3590.8	3284.7	3160.2	3181.8	3167.4	3191.2	3352.8	3360.1	3523.7	3644.4	3603.7
%Ch		-4.6	-8.5	-3.8	0.7	-0.5	0.7	5.1	0.2	4.9	3.4	-1.1
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)			6.114	6.290	6.238	6.219	6.326	6.448	6.487	6.386	6.753	6.902
%Ch				2.9	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	0.6	-1.6	5.7	2.2
National (Thousands)		1947.0	1980.2	1987.6	1947.3	1907.1	1922.9	1914.7	1943.6	1930.3	2007.9	1994.1
%Ch			1.7	0.4	-2.0	-2.1	0.8	-0.4	1.5	-0.7	4.0	-0.7
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)				11.751	17.107	14.476	15.505	14.180	14.132	5.467	0.813	1.414
%Ch					45.6	-15.4	7.1	-8.5	-0.3	-61.3	-98.9	130.3
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)			7.249	7.003	7.335	8.500	10.398	13.724	10.810	8.667	5.420	3.172
%Ch				-3.4	4.7	15.9	22.3	32.0	-22.7	-19.8	-37.5	-41.4
National (Millions)	1.435	2.036	2.361	2.044	1.332	1.160	1.535	1.945	2.001	1.717	1.300	1.100
%Ch		41.9	16.0	-13.4	-34.8	-12.9	32.4	26.7	2.9	-14.2	-24.3	-15.4
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)			243.7	250.4	257.3	264.9	273.5	285.0	298.5	308.2	315.6	320.2
%Ch				2.7	2.7	2.9	3.2	4.2	4.7	3.3	2.4	1.5

National Variables Forecast by Wharton Econometric Forecasting Inc.
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1986
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1986-1989
Idaho Economic Model
SUMMER 1986

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
POPULATION								
Idaho (Thousands)	977.0	987.0	1000.0	1004.9	1010.9	1017.0	1023.5	1031.3
%Ch	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
National (Millions)	232.6	234.8	237.0	239.3	241.5	243.7	245.9	247.7
%Ch	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
BIRTHS								
Idaho (Thousands)	19.581	18.742	17.996	17.494	17.372	17.450	17.476	17.439
%Ch	0.5	-4.3	-4.0	-2.8	-0.7	0.4	0.1	-0.2
National (Thousands)	3704.6	3655.4	3712.9	3759.4	3799.9	3838.7	3877.5	3911.4
%Ch	1.3	-1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
DEATHS								
Idaho (Thousands)	6.924	7.204	7.229	6.944	6.917	7.068	7.199	7.279
%Ch	0.3	4.0	0.3	-3.9	-0.4	2.2	1.8	1.1
National (Thousands)	1987.7	2019.1	2055.8	2092.3	2122.3	2116.3	2109.4	2101.5
%Ch	-0.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
NET MIGRATION								
Idaho (Thousands)	0.343	2.462	-1.189	-5.421	-4.077	-4.368	-2.955	-3.175
%Ch	-75.8	618.3	-148.3	355.9	-24.8	7.1	-32.3	7.5
HOUSING								
HOUSING STARTS								
Idaho (Thousands)	2.344	4.173	4.279	4.408	4.323	4.052	4.044	3.963
%Ch	-26.2	78.0	2.5	3.0	-1.9	-6.3	-0.2	-2.0
National (Millions)	1.057	1.705	1.763	1.741	1.960	1.845	1.693	1.586
%Ch	-3.8	61.3	3.4	-1.2	12.5	-5.8	-8.3	-6.3
HOUSING STOCK								
Idaho (Thousands)	322.2	324.3	328.0	331.5	335.3	338.8	342.2	345.5
%Ch	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0

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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	1015.5	1102.7	1212.8	1359.3	1472.8	1598.4	1782.8	1990.5	2249.7	2508.1	2731.9	3052.6
%Ch		8.6	10.0	12.1	8.3	8.5	11.5	11.7	13.0	11.5	8.9	11.7
1982 Dollars	2416.2	2484.8	2608.5	2744.0	2729.3	2695.0	2826.7	2958.6	3115.1	3192.3	3187.2	3248.7
%Ch		2.8	5.0	5.2	-0.5	-1.3	4.9	4.7	5.3	2.5	-0.2	1.9
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)		2604.5	2981.5	3536.2	4112.8	4360.0	4841.8	5379.2	6211.5	6878.0	7673.0	8623.2
%Ch			14.5	18.6	16.3	6.0	11.0	11.1	15.5	10.7	11.6	12.4
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)		2409.5	2716.7	3101.2	3551.7	4043.7	4666.0	5251.5	5915.5	6631.2	7305.0	8177.5
%Ch			12.8	14.2	14.5	13.9	15.4	12.5	12.6	12.1	10.2	11.9
National (Billions)		894.0	981.6	1101.7	1210.1	1313.4	1451.4	1607.5	1812.4	2034.0	2258.5	2520.9
%Ch			9.8	12.2	9.8	8.5	10.5	10.8	12.7	12.2	11.0	11.6
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $												
Idaho (Millions)		5793.5	6382.5	7132.6	7512.3	7368.6	7731.6	8058.6	8677.1	8800.4	9860.9	9115.4
%Ch			10.2	11.8	5.3	-1.9	4.9	4.2	7.7	1.4	0.7	2.9
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)		5360.4	5817.5	6258.8	6487.2	6836.4	7453.7	7870.4	8267.6	8485.3	8435.3	8644.3
%Ch			8.5	7.6	3.6	5.4	9.0	5.6	5.0	2.6	-0.6	2.5
National (Billions)		1989.0	2101.9	2223.4	2210.3	2220.4	2318.5	2409.1	2533.1	2602.7	2608.0	2664.8
%Ch			5.7	5.8	-0.6	0.5	4.4	3.9	5.1	2.7	0.2	2.2
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $												
Idaho		3524	3908	4522	5090	5240	5650	6092	6818	7372	8102	8945
%Ch			10.9	15.7	12.6	3.0	7.8	7.8	11.9	8.1	9.9	10.4
National		4305	4676	5198	5658	6081	6655	7297	8141	9036	9917	10952
%Ch			8.6	11.2	8.9	7.5	9.4	9.6	11.6	11.0	9.7	10.4
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $												
Idaho		7840	8365	9121	9297	8856	9022	9126	9525	9432	9357	9456
%Ch			6.7	9.0	1.9	-4.7	1.9	1.2	4.4	-1.0	-0.8	1.1
National		9576	10014	10490	10335	10281	10632	10936	11378	11562	11451	11577
%Ch			4.6	4.8	-1.5	-0.5	3.4	2.9	4.0	1.6	-1.0	1.1
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho		7044	7369	7771	8451	9292	10059	10762	11241	12253	13377	14652
%Ch			4.6	5.4	8.8	10.0	8.3	7.0	4.4	9.0	9.2	9.5
National		8200	8670	9231	9870	10587	11332	12052	12911	13940	15174	16568
%Ch			5.7	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.0	6.4	7.1	8.0	8.9	9.2

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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)								
Current Dollars	3166.0	3405.7	3765.0	3998.1	4185.8	4467.5	4761.5	5037.6
%Ch	3.7	7.6	10.5	6.2	4.7	6.7	6.6	5.8
1982 Dollars	3166.0	3279.1	3489.9	3585.2	3659.3	3804.3	3899.2	3945.9
%Ch	-2.5	3.6	6.4	2.7	2.1	4.0	2.5	1.2
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $								
Idaho (Millions)	8844.5	9308.2	10153.0	10641.3	10956.6	11462.5	12003.8	12595.9
%Ch	2.6	5.2	9.1	4.8	3.0	4.6	4.7	4.9
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	8561.2	9022.5	9786.2	10344.0	10753.0	11247.5	11784.5	12380.2
%Ch	4.7	5.4	8.5	5.7	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.1
National (Billions)	2670.8	2838.6	3110.2	3314.5	3466.9	3681.5	3922.5	4196.6
%Ch	5.9	6.3	9.6	6.6	4.6	6.2	6.5	7.0
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $								
Idaho (Millions)	8844.4	8940.3	9390.4	9514.3	9633.0	9765.7	9776.6	9781.3
%Ch	-3.0	1.1	5.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.0
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	8561.2	8667.1	9053.0	9248.1	9458.4	9587.1	9612.9	9633.1
%Ch	-1.0	1.2	4.5	2.2	2.3	1.4	0.3	0.2
National (Billions)	2670.8	2726.8	2877.2	2963.3	3049.5	3138.0	3199.7	3265.4
%Ch	0.2	2.1	5.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.1
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $								
Idaho	9053	9431	10153	10589	10838	11271	11728	12214
%Ch	1.2	4.2	7.7	4.3	2.4	4.0	4.1	4.1
National	11483	12088	13121	13849	14355	15107	15953	16940
%Ch	4.9	5.3	8.5	5.6	3.7	5.2	5.6	6.2
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $								
Idaho	9053	9058	9390	9467	9529	9603	9552	9485
%Ch	-4.3	0.1	3.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	-0.5	-0.7
National	11483	11612	12137	12382	12627	12877	13013	13181
%Ch	-0.8	1.1	4.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.3
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE								
Idaho	15527	16206	16933	17289	17641	18295	19097	19992
%Ch	6.0	4.4	4.5	2.1	2.0	3.7	4.4	4.7
National	17708	18590	19439	20142	20754	21793	23068	24681
%Ch	6.9	5.0	4.6	3.6	3.0	5.0	5.8	6.9

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PERSONAL INCOME -- CURRENT $$

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)		1529.5	1742.3	1964.5	2243.7	2535.3	2923.0	3304.0	3724.3	4140.5	4416.5	4804.0
%Ch			13.9	12.8	14.2	13.0	15.3	13.0	12.7	11.2	6.7	8.8
National (Billions)		583.8	638.7	708.7	772.6	814.6	879.5	993.9	1119.3	1252.1	1372.0	1510.3
%Ch			9.4	11.0	9.0	5.4	10.4	10.5	12.6	11.9	9.6	10.1
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)		195.0	264.8	435.0	561.0	316.2	175.8	127.8	296.0	246.8	368.0	445.8
%Ch			35.8	64.3	29.0	-43.6	-44.4	-27.3	131.7	-16.6	49.1	21.1
National (Billions)	14.8	15.4	19.4	33.7	27.5	25.4	20.6	20.5	27.0	31.8	20.5	30.7
%Ch		4.6	25.8	73.7	-18.3	-7.6	-19.1	-0.5	32.1	17.5	-35.4	49.8
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)		218.2	238.0	253.9	271.0	301.8	352.5	381.0	462.2	492.5	472.5	491.0
%Ch			9.0	6.6	6.8	11.3	16.8	8.1	21.3	6.5	-4.1	3.9
National (Millions)		71.3	78.9	85.3	91.3	99.9	117.1	132.4	149.2	160.1	160.1	156.1
%Ch			10.7	8.1	7.0	9.5	17.1	13.1	12.6	7.4	0.0	-2.5
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)		357.2	386.5	480.0	560.5	602.7	682.0	774.0	891.0	1051.0	1282.3	1602.8
%Ch			8.2	24.2	16.8	7.5	13.1	13.5	13.8	19.3	22.0	25.0
National (Billions)		116.1	123.0	138.3	157.7	165.6	180.6	203.0	236.5	277.2	333.3	412.8
%Ch			6.0	12.4	14.1	5.0	9.0	12.4	16.5	17.2	20.2	23.8
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)		88.5	112.0	132.0	154.7	190.5	232.2	280.8	325.5	358.8	375.2	417.0
%Ch			26.6	17.9	17.2	23.1	21.9	20.9	15.9	9.7	4.6	11.1
National (Billions)		36.7	43.0	49.2	56.5	65.9	79.3	94.1	107.7	122.7	138.3	150.3
%Ch		-	17.2	14.3	15.0	16.6	20.2	18.7	14.5	13.9	12.8	8.6
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)		292.0	330.8	378.2	456.8	565.5	642.8	696.8	746.5	857.0	1028.5	1179.5
%Ch			13.3	14.4	20.8	23.8	13.7	8.4	7.1	14.8	20.0	14.6
National (Billions)		97.0	108.4	124.2	147.3	185.7	202.8	217.4	234.8	262.8	312.6	358.7
%Ch			11.7	14.6	18.7	26.0	9.3	7.2	8.0	11.9	19.0	13.8
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)		90.0	107.3	122.5	156.5	177.3	199.2	220.2	255.0	293.0	314.2	369.5
%Ch			19.2	14.2	27.8	13.3	12.4	10.5	15.8	14.9	7.3	17.6
National (Millions)	27.9	30.6	34.5	42.6	47.9	50.4	55.4	61.2	69.8	81.0	80.6	104.4
%Ch		10.0	12.5	23.5	12.6	5.2	10.0	10.4	14.0	16.1	9.4	17.9
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)		14.2	14.0	15.2	22.0	25.8	33.2	35.2	32.2	30.5	44.2	51.5
%Ch			-1.8	8.9	44.3	17.0	29.1	6.0	-8.5	-5.4	45.1	16.4

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PERSONAL INCOME -- CURRENT $$

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS								
Idaho (Millions)	4848.8	5150.5	5529.8	5807.0	6015.6	6314.1	6650.7	6992.6
%Ch	0.9	6.2	7.4	5.0	3.6	5.0	5.3	5.1
National (Billions)	1586.1	1676.6	1836.8	1966.1	2074.1	2222.4	2384.1	2565.4
%Ch	5.0	5.7	9.6	7.0	5.5	7.2	7.3	7.6
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME								
Idaho (Millions)	283.2	285.8	366.8	297.5	203.6	215.1	219.3	215.6
%Ch	-36.5	0.9	28.3	-18.9	-31.6	5.6	2.0	-1.7
National (Billions)	24.6	12.4	31.5	29.2	25.6	20.1	21.6	21.8
%Ch	-19.9	-49.3	153.0	-7.2	-12.3	-21.6	7.4	0.9
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME								
Idaho (Millions)	447.5	493.2	572.5	628.2	695.3	753.0	812.6	849.5
%Ch	-8.9	10.2	16.1	9.7	10.7	8.3	7.9	4.5
National (Millions)	151.0	178.5	205.3	225.2	243.6	266.6	289.7	303.4
%Ch	-3.3	18.2	15.1	9.7	8.2	9.5	8.6	4.7
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST								
Idaho (Millions)	1789.0	1792.2	2025.3	2142.0	2182.0	2247.5	2298.8	2335.8
%Ch	11.6	0.2	13.0	5.8	1.9	3.0	2.3	1.6
National (Billions)	450.2	477.8	533.5	565.4	560.2	582.0	605.0	623.6
%Ch	9.2	6.1	11.7	6.0	-0.9	3.9	3.9	3.1
OTHER LABOR INCOME								
Idaho (Millions)	451.3	512.8	578.8	621.5	651.4	706.0	766.7	827.0
%Ch	7.7	13.6	12.9	7.4	4.8	8.4	8.6	7.9
National (Billions)	163.6	173.6	184.6	196.9	221.2	244.4	270.1	297.3
%Ch	8.9	6.1	6.3	6.7	12.3	10.5	10.5	10.0
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.								
Idaho (Millions)	1345.5	1433.5	1479.5	1589.5	1673.3	1713.8	1777.0	1901.5
%Ch	14.2	6.5	3.2	7.4	5.3	2.4	3.7	7.0
National (Billions)	396.2	426.6	437.3	466.1	488.1	498.1	515.2	551.0
%Ch	11.4	7.7	2.5	6.6	4.7	2.0	3.4	6.9
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.								
Idaho (Millions)	377.5	405.8	442.5	491.0	515.0	539.4	572.6	577.6
%Ch	2.2	7.5	9.1	11.0	4.9	4.7	6.2	0.9
National (Millions)	112.3	120.1	133.6	150.2	159.5	169.5	182.2	186.9
%Ch	7.5	6.9	11.2	12.5	6.2	6.3	7.5	2.6
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT								
Idaho (Millions)	56.8	45.8	42.8	46.2	51.2	53.4	55.5	57.8
%Ch	10.2	-19.4	-6.6	8.2	10.8	4.3	3.9	4.2

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EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho		217141	236417	252808	265508	272850	290590	307010	331319	337926	330146	327879
%Ch			8.9	6.9	5.0	2.8	6.5	5.7	7.9	2.0	-2.3	-0.7
National (Thousands)		71205	73667	76778	78280	76946	79379	82468	86693	89824	90417	91150
%Ch			3.5	4.2	2.0	-1.7	3.2	3.9	5.1	3.6	0.7	0.8
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho		41186	43553	46889	47988	47734	52005	54059	58091	58323	53373	52736
%Ch			5.7	7.7	2.3	-0.5	8.9	3.9	7.5	0.4	-8.5	-1.2
National (Thousands)	19371	18623	19152	20153	20080	18320	18996	19687	20510	21044	20287	20171
%Ch		-3.9	2.8	5.2	-0.4	-8.8	3.7	3.6	4.2	2.6	-3.6	-0.6
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho		21598	23289	25430	25458	24631	27986	29454	32387	32256	28027	27741
%Ch			7.8	9.2	0.1	-3.2	13.6	5.2	10.0	-0.4	-13.1	-1.0
National (Thousands)	11212	10635	11049	11891	11927	10685	11073	11599	12277	12762	12189	12110
%Ch		-5.1	3.9	7.6	0.3	-10.4	3.6	4.7	5.8	3.9	-4.5	-0.7
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho		13598	16407	17407	16802	15597	16924	17807	18968	18815	15453	15094
%Ch			20.7	6.1	-3.5	-7.2	8.5	5.2	6.5	-0.8	-17.9	-2.4
National (Thousands)		669	725	759	713	614	679	722	755	767	691	666
%Ch			8.5	4.7	-6.1	-13.8	10.6	6.2	4.6	1.6	-9.9	-3.6
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc												
Idaho		1900	2406	2689	3076	2749	2833	3262	3779	3695	3380	3226
%Ch			26.6	11.7	14.4	-10.6	3.0	15.2	15.8	-2.2	-8.5	-4.5
National (Thousands)		2125	2224	2367	2346	2088	2156	2252	2371	2426	2276	2223
%Ch			4.7	6.4	-0.9	-11.0	3.3	4.4	5.3	2.3	-6.2	-2.3
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho		1176	1580	2155	2562	3029	4008	4651	5633	6474	6553	6711
%Ch			34.3	36.4	18.9	18.2	32.3	16.1	21.1	14.9	1.2	2.4
National (Thousands)	3854	3559	3703	4058	4176	3759	3840	4054	4333	4602	4585	4592
%Ch		-7.7	4.0	9.6	2.9	-10.0	2.2	5.6	6.9	6.2	-0.4	0.2
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho		4925	2895	3180	3018	3256	4222	3734	4006	3272	2636	2709
%Ch			-41.2	9.8	-5.1	7.9	29.7	-11.6	7.3	-18.3	-19.4	2.8
National (Thousands)		4283	4396	4707	4691	4224	4398	4572	4818	4966	4637	4623
%Ch			2.7	7.1	-0.3	-9.9	4.1	4.0	5.4	3.1	-6.6	-0.3

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EMPLOYMENT

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT								
Idaho	312287	317810	326561	335869	340998	345129	348263	349775
%Ch	-4.8	1.8	2.8	2.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.4
National (Thousands)	89570	90190	94488	97610	99934	101977	103351	104025
%Ch	-1.7	0.7	4.8	3.3	2.4	2.0	1.3	0.7
MANUFACTURING								
Idaho	47832	51415	54220	54623	54806	55689	55880	55966
%Ch	-9.3	7.5	5.5	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.2
National (Thousands)	18783	18434	19380	19316	19281	19466	19455	19246
%Ch	-6.9	-1.9	5.1	-0.3	-0.2	1.0	-0.1	-1.1
DURABLE MANUFACTURING								
Idaho	22971	25434	27398	26757	26636	27073	27228	27309
%Ch	-17.2	10.7	7.7	-2.3	-0.5	1.6	0.6	0.3
National (Thousands)	11041	10732	11506	11517	11411	11515	11519	11394
%Ch	-8.8	-2.8	7.2	0.1	-0.9	0.9	0.0	-1.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS								
Idaho	12163	13870	14204	13509	13837	13958	13753	13576
%Ch	-19.4	14.0	2.4	-4.9	2.4	0.9	-1.5	-1.3
National (Thousands)	598	656	703	700	722	738	737	729
%Ch	-10.3	9.8	7.2	-0.4	3.1	2.2	-0.1	-1.1
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc								
Idaho	2620	2685	2734	2777	2764	2801	2749	2678
%Ch	-18.8	2.5	1.8	1.6	-0.5	1.4	-1.8	-2.6
National (Thousands)	2004	1940	2056	2058	2054	2089	2074	2031
%Ch	-10.0	-3.2	6.0	0.1	-0.2	1.7	-0.7	-2.1
ELEC & NONELEC MACH								
Idaho	6788	7412	8769	8534	8008	8368	8767	9152
%Ch	1.1	9.2	18.3	-2.7	-6.2	4.5	4.8	4.4
National (Thousands)	4252	4046	4406	4389	4273	4297	4328	4339
%Ch	-7.4	-4.8	8.9	-0.4	-2.6	0.6	0.7	0.3
OTHER DURABLES								
Idaho	1401	1466	1691	1937	2027	1945	1958	1903
%Ch	-48.3	4.6	15.4	14.5	4.7	-4.0	0.6	-2.8
National (Thousands)	4187	4090	4341	4369	4363	4390	4380	4295
%Ch	-9.4	-2.3	6.1	0.7	-0.2	0.6	-0.2	-1.9

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EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho		19587	20264	21459	22529	23103	24019	24605	25704	26067	25345	24996
%Ch			3.5	5.9	5.0	2.5	4.0	2.4	4.5	1.4	-2.8	-1.4
National (Thousands)	8159	7997	8103	8262	8154	7635	7923	8088	8233	8292	8098	8062
%Ch		-2.1	1.5	2.0	-1.3	-6.4	3.8	2.1	1.8	0.6	-2.3	-0.5
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho		14794	15168	15341	16021	15977	16684	17096	17728	17574	17009	16810
%Ch			2.5	1.1	4.4	-0.3	4.4	2.5	3.7	-0.9	-3.2	-1.2
National (Thousands)		1765	1746	1715	1707	1657	1689	1711	1725	1733	1708	1672
%Ch			-1.1	-1.8	-0.5	-2.9	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	-1.4	-2.1
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho		9048	9421	9489	10010	10275	10815	11411	11567	11543	10898	10462
%Ch			4.1	0.7	5.5	2.6	5.3	5.5	1.4	-0.2	-5.6	-4.0
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho		5746	5747	5852	6011	5702	5869	5685	6161	6031	6111	6348
%Ch			0.0	1.8	2.7	-5.1	2.9	-3.1	8.4	-2.1	1.3	3.9
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH												
Idaho		2758	2824	3118	3283	3458	3659	3842	4067	4417	4567	4667
%Ch			2.4	10.4	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.9	8.6	3.4	2.2
National (Thousands)	1810	1762	1783	1815	1818	1726	1775	1833	1891	1942	1945	1955
%Ch		-2.6	1.2	1.8	0.1	-5.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.7	0.1	0.5
CHEMICALS												
Idaho		1433	1574	1816	1841	2316	2259	2242	2384	2485	2360	2336
%Ch			9.9	15.3	1.4	25.8	-2.5	-0.8	6.3	4.2	-5.0	-1.0
National (Thousands)	1049	1011	1009	1037	1060	1015	1043	1074	1096	1109	1107	1109
%Ch		-3.7	-0.1	2.8	2.2	-4.3	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.3	-0.2	0.1
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho		601	698	1185	1384	1351	1417	1425	1526	1591	1408	1182
%Ch			16.0	69.9	16.8	-2.4	4.9	0.5	7.1	4.3	-11.5	-16.0
National (Thousands)		3449	3565	3694	3569	3237	3416	3469	3522	3497	3338	3326
%Ch			3.4	3.6	-3.4	-9.3	5.5	1.6	1.5	-0.7	-4.6	-0.3
MINING												
Idaho		3420	3081	3156	3562	3655	3328	3400	3902	4302	4671	5214
%Ch			-9.9	2.4	12.9	2.6	-9.0	2.2	14.7	10.2	8.6	11.6
National (Thousands)		609	628	641	697	752	780	813	850	958	1027	1139
%Ch			3.0	2.2	8.7	7.9	3.7	4.3	4.6	12.7	7.2	10.9
METAL MINING												
Idaho		2794	2444	2415	2752	2810	2420	2451	2659	2917	3098	3550
%Ch			-12.5	-1.2	13.9	2.1	-13.9	1.3	8.5	9.7	6.2	14.6
OTHER MINING												
Idaho		625	637	741	810	845	908	949	1242	1384	1573	1664
%Ch			1.9	16.3	9.4	4.3	7.4	4.6	30.9	11.4	13.6	5.8

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EMPLOYMENT

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING								
Idaho	24861	25981	26822	27866	28170	28616	28652	28657
%Ch	-0.5	4.5	3.2	3.9	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.0
National (Thousands)	7742	7702	7875	7799	7870	7951	7936	7852
%Ch	-4.0	-0.5	2.2	-1.0	0.9	1.0	-0.2	-1.1
FOOD PROCESSING								
Idaho	16575	16271	16704	16575	16776	16996	16857	16736
%Ch	-1.4	-1.9	2.7	-0.8	1.2	1.3	-0.8	-0.7
National (Thousands)	1636	1615	1613	1608	1645	1652	1636	1617
%Ch	-2.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.3	2.3	0.4	-1.0	-1.1
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN								
Idaho	10337	10391	10738	10942	11239	11388	11359	11308
%Ch	-1.2	0.5	3.3	1.9	2.7	1.3	-0.3	-0.5
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING								
Idaho	6238	5880	5966	5633	5537	5608	5497	5428
%Ch	-1.7	-5.7	1.5	-5.6	-1.7	1.3	-2.0	-1.3
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH								
Idaho	4701	5010	5243	6009	6019	6160	6281	6392
%Ch	0.7	6.6	4.7	14.6	0.2	2.3	2.0	1.8
National (Thousands)	1934	1960	2057	2118	2163	2196	2216	2223
%Ch	-1.0	1.3	5.0	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
CHEMICALS								
Idaho	2302	3302	3476	3575	3545	3539	3536	3534
%Ch	-1.4	43.4	5.3	2.8	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
National (Thousands)	1075	1043	1049	1046	1027	1025	1020	1005
%Ch	-3.1	-3.0	0.6	-0.3	-1.8	-0.2	-0.5	-1.5
OTHER NONDURABLES								
Idaho	1292	1398	1399	1707	1831	1921	1978	1994
%Ch	8.4	9.1	0.1	22.0	7.2	5.0	3.0	0.8
National (Thousands)	3096	3084	3155	3027	3034	3078	3064	3008
%Ch	-6.9	-0.4	2.3	-4.1	0.2	1.5	-0.5	-1.8
MINING								
Idaho	3823	4058	3984	3850	3177	3012	3043	3121
%Ch	-26.7	6.2	-1.8	-3.4	-17.5	-5.2	1.0	2.6
National (Thousands)	1128	952	966	930	860	888	881	863
%Ch	-0.9	-15.6	1.4	-3.7	-7.5	3.3	-0.8	-2.1
METAL MINING								
Idaho	2534	2639	2674	2600	2096	1959	1998	2076
%Ch	-28.6	4.1	1.3	-2.8	-19.4	-6.5	2.0	3.9
OTHER MINING								
Idaho	1289	1419	1310	1251	1081	1052	1044	1046
%Ch	-22.6	10.1	-7.7	-4.5	-13.5	-2.7	-0.8	0.1

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EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho		175956	192865	205918	217521	225116	238585	252952	273228	279602	276774	275142
%Ch			9.6	6.8	5.6	3.5	6.0	6.0	8.0	2.3	-1.0	-0.6
National (Thousands)	51511	52583	54515	56625	58199	58626	60383	62781	66182	68790	70130	70883
%Ch		2.1	3.7	3.9	2.8	0.7	3.0	4.0	5.4	3.9	2.0	1.2
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho		11231	12963	14686	15991	16166	17080	18954	19843	19117	17440	16802
%Ch			15.4	13.3	8.9	1.1	5.7	11.0	4.7	-3.7	-8.8	-3.7
National (Thousands)	3589	3699	3888	4094	4026	3529	3576	3844	4221	4459	4353	4193
%Ch		3.1	5.1	5.3	-1.7	-12.4	1.3	7.5	9.8	5.6	-2.4	-3.7
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE												
Idaho		8506	12364	13173	14038	14416	15387	16449	20849	23384	23382	23111
%Ch			45.4	6.5	6.6	2.7	6.7	6.9	26.8	12.2	-0.1	-1.1
National (Thousands)	3646	3772	3907	4045	4148	4165	4271	4468	4724	4974	5161	5297
%Ch		3.5	3.6	3.5	2.5	0.4	2.5	4.6	5.8	5.3	3.7	2.7
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho		14514	14882	15726	16576	16322	17131	18008	19499	20518	20130	20001
%Ch			2.5	5.7	5.4	-1.5	5.0	5.1	8.3	5.2	-1.9	-0.6
National (Thousands)	4476	4541	4656	4725	4542	4582	4713	4922	5136	5147	5165	5174
%Ch		1.4	2.5	1.5	-3.9	0.9	2.9	4.4	4.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
TRADE												
Idaho		52548	58180	63551	65108	67713	72440	78427	82190	83409	80627	80714
%Ch			10.7	9.2	2.5	4.0	7.0	8.3	4.8	1.5	-3.3	0.1
National (Thousands)	15039	15350	15946	16604	16991	17065	17755	18514	19540	20192	20310	20547
%Ch		2.1	3.9	4.1	2.3	0.4	4.0	4.3	5.5	3.3	0.6	1.2
SERVICES												
Idaho		34473	36892	39429	42577	44547	48769	52397	57123	59358	60027	60078
%Ch			7.0	6.9	8.0	4.6	9.5	7.4	9.0	3.9	1.1	0.1
National (Thousands)	11550	11797	12274	12956	13444	13891	14550	15302	16251	17112	17390	17819
%Ch		2.1	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.2	5.3	1.6	4.1
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho		41200	44316	46017	48852	51358	52931	55419	57258	56846	57450	56697
%Ch			7.6	3.8	6.2	5.1	3.1	4.7	3.3	-1.1	1.4	-1.3
National (Thousands)	9823	10186	10651	11068	11447	11937	12137	12401	12920	13176	13376	13257
%Ch		3.7	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.3	1.7	2.2	4.2	2.0	1.5	-0.9
EDUCATION		22616	23993	24334	25350	25849	27102	28707	30482	30304	31010	31063
%Ch			6.1	1.4	4.2	2.0	4.8	5.9	6.2	-0.6	2.3	0.2
OTHER		18584	20323	21683	23503	25509	25829	26711	26776	26342	26440	25634
%CH			9.4	6.7	8.4	8.5	1.3	3.4	0.2	-1.6	0.4	-3.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho		10065	10186	10180	10816	10939	11519	11899	12564	12870	13067	12525
%Ch			1.2	-0.1	6.2	1.1	5.3	3.3	5.6	2.4	1.5	-4.1
National (Thousands)	2693	2681	2660	2721	2745	2732	2727	2753	2773	2867	2772	
%Ch		-0.4	-0.9	2.3	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.7	3.4	-3.3	

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EMPLOYMENT

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
NON-MANUFACTURING								
Idaho	264455	266395	272341	281246	286191	289440	292384	293809
%Ch	-3.9	0.7	2.2	3.3	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.5
National (Thousands)	70787	71755	75108	78294	80653	82511	83896	84779
%Ch	-0.3	1.4	4.7	4.2	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.1
CONSTRUCTION								
Idaho	13822	13123	12906	15037	15957	15293	14470	13767
%Ch	-17.7	-5.1	-1.7	16.5	6.1	-4.2	-5.4	-4.9
National (Thousands)	3908	3944	4380	4684	4964	5179	5403	5610
%Ch	-6.8	0.9	11.0	7.0	6.0	4.3	4.3	3.8
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE								
Idaho	22669	23025	23500	23642	23928	24471	24950	25386
%Ch	-1.9	1.6	2.1	0.6	1.2	2.3	2.0	1.7
National (Thousands)	5341	5468	5688	5953	6259	6483	6674	6819
%Ch	0.8	2.4	4.0	4.6	5.1	3.6	2.9	2.2
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL								
Idaho	19041	19113	18989	19283	18875	18934	19095	19221
%Ch	-4.8	0.4	-0.6	1.5	-2.1	0.3	0.8	0.7
National (Thousands)	5083	4954	5158	5242	5310	5420	5496	5534
%Ch	-1.6	-2.5	4.1	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4	0.7
TRADE								
Idaho	77973	79366	83351	84180	86449	88327	89720	90267
%Ch	-3.4	1.8	5.0	1.0	2.7	2.2	1.6	0.6
National (Thousands)	20457	20877	22097	23098	23997	24786	25273	25385
%Ch	-0.4	2.1	5.8	4.5	3.9	3.3	2.0	0.4
SERVICES								
Idaho	59295	59887	61673	65067	67231	68719	70234	71303
%Ch	-1.3	1.0	3.0	5.5	3.3	2.2	2.2	1.5
National (Thousands)	19035	19692	20796	21973	22866	23515	24147	24637
%Ch	2.2	3.4	5.6	5.7	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT								
Idaho	55782	55870	56295	58394	58973	59252	59588	59576
%Ch	-1.6	0.2	0.8	3.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	-0.0
National (Thousands)	13096	13094	13215	13539	13879	14187	14409	14588
%Ch	-1.2	-0.0	0.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.2
EDUCATION	30530	30333	30731	32333	32503	32711	33177	33426
%Ch	-1.7	-0.6	1.3	5.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.7
OTHER	25252	25537	25564	26061	26470	26541	26411	26150
%CH	-1.5	1.1	0.1	1.9	1.6	0.3	-0.5	-1.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT								
Idaho	12050	11953	11643	11792	11601	11433	11283	11169
%Ch	-3.8	-0.8	-2.6	1.3	-1.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.0
National (Thousands)	2738	2773	2807	2875	2934	2917	2927	2908
%Ch	-1.2	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.0	-0.6	0.4	-0.7

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MISCELLANEOUS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO												
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)			116.5	137.2	148.7	159.9	194.9	224.5	236.5	245.7	281.8	303.3
%Ch				17.8	8.4	7.5	21.9	15.2	5.4	3.9	14.7	7.6
National (Millions)		29000	37525	40550	43925	54550	61100	67550	77275	80500	88675	87900
%Ch			29.4	8.1	8.3	24.2	12.0	10.6	14.4	4.2	10.2	-0.9
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.												
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	42.0	44.4	46.5	49.5	54.0	59.3	63.0	67.3	72.2	78.6	85.7	93.9
%Ch		5.7	4.7	6.6	9.0	9.8	6.3	6.7	7.3	8.8	9.1	9.6
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	42.9	44.9	46.7	49.5	54.7	59.1	62.6	66.7	71.5	78.1	86.6	94.6
%Ch		4.8	3.9	6.1	10.5	8.0	5.8	6.6	7.2	9.2	10.8	9.2
FOOD	42.5	43.9	46.0	51.7	58.9	63.1	64.9	67.8	74.3	81.9	88.4	95.9
%Ch		3.4	4.8	12.4	13.8	7.2	2.9	4.5	9.6	10.1	8.0	8.5
GAS & OIL	24.7	25.3	25.5	28.1	39.4	42.3	44.2	47.3	49.5	66.8	92.6	104.9
%Ch		2.3	0.7	10.2	40.2	7.3	4.5	7.2	4.6	34.8	38.6	13.2
HOUSING	43.5	45.7	47.6	49.9	52.2	55.8	59.8	65.2	70.0	76.0	83.6	92.7
%Ch		5.2	4.0	5.0	4.6	6.9	7.1	9.1	7.4	8.5	10.0	10.8
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	116.3	121.3	125.3	133.1	147.7	161.3	170.5	181.6	195.4	217.4	246.8	272.4
%Ch		4.2	3.3	6.2	11.0	9.2	5.7	6.5	7.6	11.3	13.5	10.4
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
FEDERAL FUNDS	7.2	4.7	4.4	8.7	10.5	5.8	5.0	5.5	7.9	11.2	13.4	16.4
PRIME	7.9	5.7	5.2	8.0	10.8	7.9	6.8	6.8	9.1	12.7	15.3	18.9
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	8.4	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.5	10.7	12.6	14.7
COMM BANK SAV & TIME DEP	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.8	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.9	7.0	9.9	11.2	13.8
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES												
FOOD	81.0	83.6	88.0	89.8	91.0	90.3	95.6	100.0	104.3	106.7	111.4	113.7
%Ch		3.2	5.2	2.1	1.3	-0.7	5.8	4.7	4.2	2.3	4.4	2.1
MINING	98.9	96.4	98.4	99.3	98.8	96.6	97.4	99.9	103.6	106.4	112.4	117.5
%Ch		-2.5	2.1	0.9	-0.5	-2.2	0.8	2.6	3.6	2.7	5.7	4.6
PRIMARY METALS	94.8	89.4	100.8	114.3	110.6	88.2	98.6	100.0	107.3	108.5	90.7	95.0
%Ch		-5.6	12.7	13.4	-3.3	-20.3	11.9	1.4	7.3	1.2	-16.4	4.7
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	59.5	61.7	69.1	79.2	86.6	90.8	92.6	100.0	97.5	103.9	107.3	109.3
%Ch		3.7	12.0	14.7	9.3	4.9	2.0	8.0	-2.5	6.5	3.4	1.9
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	72.8	67.6	78.5	91.6	97.7	84.5	88.8	100.0	111.7	122.5	123.3	129.7
%Ch		-7.1	16.1	16.8	6.6	-13.4	5.0	12.6	11.7	9.7	0.6	5.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	69.3	69.6	79.7	90.7	89.8	77.2	86.8	100.0	112.9	125.7	130.3	134.1
%Ch		0.5	14.5	13.8	-1.0	-14.0	12.4	15.3	12.9	11.4	3.6	2.9
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	45.3	48.2	60.0	75.1	74.7	61.0	79.4	100.0	117.1	147.6	171.0	179.4
%Ch		6.3	24.6	25.2	-0.6	-18.3	30.1	26.0	17.1	26.0	15.9	4.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	81.1	83.2	95.2	95.6	86.7	80.7	91.9	100.0	102.4	101.9	93.0	90.1
%Ch		2.6	14.5	0.3	-9.2	-7.0	13.9	8.8	2.4	-0.5	-8.8	-3.1

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MISCELLANEOUS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS								
Idaho (Millions)	268.4	292.0	317.7	310.9	333.7	318.6	311.3	309.1
%Ch	-11.7	8.8	8.8	-2.1	7.3	-4.5	-2.3	-0.7
National (Millions)	93850	98225	93600	98950	106975	102525	100362	99633
%Ch	-4.6	2.8	8.6	5.7	8.1	-4.2	-2.1	-0.7
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.								
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.5	114.4	117.5	122.1	127.7
%Ch	6.5	3.8	3.9	3.3	2.6	2.7	4.0	4.5
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	100.0	104.1	108.1	111.8	113.7	117.3	122.6	128.5
%Ch	5.7	4.1	3.8	3.5	1.6	3.2	4.5	4.8
FOOD	100.0	101.8	106.8	108.7	111.3	115.6	121.0	127.2
%Ch	4.2	1.9	4.8	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.6	5.1
GAS & OIL	100.0	96.2	95.3	95.5	75.2	72.4	81.3	90.1
%Ch	-4.6	-3.8	-0.9	0.2	-21.3	-3.8	12.4	10.8
HOUSING	100.0	105.8	111.5	117.9	124.9	129.6	134.2	139.2
%Ch	7.9	5.7	5.4	5.7	6.0	3.8	3.6	3.7
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	289.1	298.4	311.1	322.1	327.4	337.4	353.8	372.1
%Ch	6.2	3.2	4.3	3.5	1.6	3.0	4.9	5.2
SELECTED INTEREST RATES								
FEDERAL FUNDS	12.3	9.1	10.2	8.1	7 0	7.3	7.1	7.9
PRIME	14.9	10.8	12.0	9.9	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.4
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	15.1	12.7	12.4	11.6	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1
COMM BANK SAV & TIME DEP	10.3	8.2	9.1	7.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.9
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES								
FOOD	114.9	120.3	127.1	131.0	135.0	139.7	141.9	143.3
%Ch	1.0	4.7	5.6	3.1	3.0	3.5	1.5	1.0
MINING	109.3	102.9	110.9	109.0	101.9	102.1	102.1	100.8
%Ch	-7.0	-5.9	7.9	-1.7	-6.5	0.2	-0.0	-1.2
PRIMARY METALS	65.7	73.3	82.4	80.8	77.6	79.9	81.4	78.7
%Ch	-30.8	11.5	12.4	-1.9	-3.9	3.0	1.8	-3.3
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	90.2	86.8	98.3	95.8	85.9	85.7	83.9	82.5
%Ch	-17.5	-3.7	13.2	-2.6	-10.3	-0.3	-2.0	-1.7
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	115.6	118.2	141.9	146.5	144.4	151.3	159.1	165.8
%Ch	-10.9	2.3	20.1	3.2	-1.4	4.7	5.2	4.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	128.4	143.8	172.4	169.4	168.5	178.4	186.6	192.7
%Ch	-4.3	12.0	19.9	-1.8	-0.5	5.9	4.6	3.3
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	183.9	222.0	289.3	261.1	245.3	264.6	288.2	308.1
%Ch	2.5	20.7	30.3	-9.8	-6.0	7.8	8.9	6.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	92.8	100.2	109.1	113.1	119.8	124.3	125.5	125.1
%Ch	-8.2	21.1	8.9	3.6	6.0	3.8	0.9	-0.3

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DEMOGRAPHICS

	1983				1984				1985			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	982.5	985.6	988.2	990.7	997.4	999.5	1001.0	1002.1	1003.1	1004.3	1005.5	1006.9
%Ch	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
National (Millions)	234.0	234.5	235.1	235.7	236.2	236.7	237.3	238.0	238.5	239.0	239.6	240.2
%Ch	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	19.045	18.835	18.637	18.451	18.182	17.996	17.903	17.903	17.700	17.500	17.400	17.376
%Ch	-6.8	-4.3	-4.1	-3.9	-5.7	-4.0	-2.1	0.0	-4.5	-4.4	-2.3	-0.6
National (Thousands)	3666.6	3643.6	3643.5	3668.0	3693.1	3707.8	3719.9	3730.8	3743.7	3754.6	3764.4	3774.9
%Ch	-3.0	-2.5	-0.0	2.7	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	7.131	7.201	7.239	7.245	7.223	7.229	7.232	7.232	7.100	7.000	6.900	6.776
%Ch	7.9	4.0	2.1	0.3	-1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	-7.1	-5.5	-5.6	-7.0
National (Thousands)	2007.6	2014.3	2022.2	2032.3	2042.5	2051.4	2060.0	2069.2	2079.8	2088.7	2096.5	2104.0
%Ch	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.4
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	4.086	0.366	4.602	0.794	5.041	1.231	-4.757	-6.271	-6.468	-5.440	-5.314	-4.463
%Ch	63.4	-100.0	2.503E6	-99.9	1.623E5	-99.6	22216.6	202.1	13.1	-49.9	-8.9	-50.3
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)	3.703	4.978	3.656	4.356	4.822	4.853	3.607	3.835	4.584	4.184	4.531	4.335
%Ch	102.3	226.6	-70.9	101.5	50.2	2.6	-69.5	27.8	104.1	-30.6	37.5	-16.2
National (Millions)	1.630	1.660	1.802	1.729	1.925	1.840	1.675	1.613	1.762	1.743	1.683	1.773
%Ch	161.0	7.6	38.6	-15.1	53.6	-16.6	-31.3	-14.0	42.4	-4.2	-12.0	21.9
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	323.1	323.8	324.7	325.6	326.5	327.5	328.5	329.4	330.2	331.1	332.0	332.9
%Ch	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1

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DEMOGRAPHICS

	1986				1987				1988			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1008.7	1010.2	1011.6	1013.2	1014.8	1016.2	1017.7	1019.2	1020.8	1022.5	1024.4	1026.5
%Ch	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
National (Millions)	240.7	241.2	241.8	242.3	242.9	243.4	244.0	244.5	245.1	245.6	246.2	246.7
%Ch	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	17.355	17.360	17.374	17.401	17.428	17.448	17.457	17.467	17.475	17.479	17.478	17.472
%Ch	-0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.0	-0.1
National (Thousands)	3785.6	3795.0	3804.8	3814.4	3824.1	3833.9	3843.6	3853.2	3863.0	3872.8	3882.4	3891.7
%Ch	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	6.841	6.896	6.945	6.987	7.022	7.052	7.078	7.120	7.156	7.187	7.213	7.236
%Ch	3.9	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3
National (Thousands)	2114.3	2124.5	2127.5	2123.0	2118.6	2117.2	2115.6	2113.8	2111.9	2110.1	2108.5	2107.1
%Ch	2.0	1.9	0.6	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	-2.813	-4.324	-4.786	-4.386	-3.738	-4.834	-4.538	-4.361	-3.873	-3.541	-2.555	-1.851
%Ch	-84.2	458.1	50.0	-29.5	-47.2	179.6	-22.3	-14.7	-37.8	-30.2	-72.9	-73.5
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)	4.875	4.249	4.100	4.066	4.061	4.060	4.049	4.038	4.035	4.038	4.048	4.064
%Ch	60.0	-42.3	-13.4	-3.3	-0.5	-0.0	-1.1	-1.1	-0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7
National (Millions)	1.998	1.933	1.957	1.951	1.900	1.869	1.824	1.792	1.733	1.699	1.670	1.669
%Ch	61.3	-12.4	5.0	-1.3	-9.9	-6.5	-9.9	-6.2	-12.6	-7.4	-6.7	-0.3
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	333.9	334.9	335.8	336.7	337.6	338.4	339.3	340.1	340.9	341.8	342.6	343.4
%Ch	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1983				1984				1985			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	3265.8	3367.4	3443.9	3545.8	3670.9	3743.8	3799.7	3845.6	3909.3	3965.0	4020.5	4087.7
%Ch	6.8	13.0	9.4	12.4	14.9	8.2	6.1	4.9	6.8	5.8	6.8	6.8
1982 Dollars	3186.6	3258.3	3306.4	3365.1	3444.7	3487.1	3507.4	3520.4	3547.0	3567.6	3603.8	3622.3
%Ch	3.5	9.3	6.0	7.3	9.8	5.0	2.3	1.5	3.1	2.3	4.1	2.1
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	9024.0	9209.0	9335.0	9665.0	9715.0	10020.0	10330.0	10547.0	10583.0	10605.0	10556.0	10822.0
%Ch	-1.7	8.5	5.6	14.9	2.1	13.2	13.0	8.7	1.4	0.8	-1.8	10.5
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	8774.0	8982.0	9057.0	9277.0	9472.0	9698.0	9894.0	10081.0	10245.0	10356.0	10313.0	10462.0
%Ch	2.1	9.8	3.4	10.1	8.7	9.9	8.3	7.9	6.7	4.4	-1.7	5.9
National (Billions)	2753.1	2812.6	2846.8	2941.8	3034.2	3077.4	3139.7	3189.6	3253.1	3298.7	3333.2	3382.9
%Ch	3.5	8.9	5.0	14.0	13.2	5.8	8.3	6.5	8.2	5.7	3.0	7.4
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $												
Idaho (Millions)	8803.9	8889.0	8924.5	9143.8	9096.4	9312.3	9520.7	9632.0	9586.1	9519.7	9408.2	9543.2
%Ch	-4.4	3.9	1.6	10.2	-2.1	9.8	9.3	4.8	-1.9	-2.7	-4.6	5.9
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	8560.0	8669.9	8658.7	8776.7	8868.9	9013.0	9118.9	9206.4	9279.9	9296.2	9191.6	9225.7
%Ch	-0.6	5.2	-0.5	5.6	4.3	6.7	4.8	3.9	3.2	0.7	-4.4	1.5
National (Billions)	2686.0	2714.9	2721.6	2783.2	2841.0	2860.0	2893.7	2912.9	2946.6	2961.1	2961.9	2983.2
%Ch	0.7	4.4	1.0	9.4	8.6	2.7	4.8	2.7	4.7	2.0	0.1	2.9
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $												
Idaho	9175	9343	9447	9756	9740	10025	10320	10525	10550	10560	10498	10748
%Ch	-2.8	7.5	4.5	13.7	-0.6	12.2	12.3	8.2	1.0	0.4	-2.3	9.9
National	11765	11994	12109	12481	12846	13001	13231	13402	13640	13802	13870	14084
%Ch	2.7	8.0	3.9	12.9	12.2	4.9	7.3	5.3	7.3	4.9	2.0	6.3
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $												
Idaho	8951	9019	9031	9230	9120	9317	9511	9612	9556	9479	9357	9478
%Ch	-5.4	3.0	0.6	9.1	-4.7	8.9	8.6	4.3	-2.3	-3.2	-5.1	5.3
National	11478	11577	11576	11808	12028	12083	12194	12239	12355	12390	12362	12419
%Ch	-0.1	3.5	-0.0	8.2	7.7	1.8	3.7	1.5	3.8	1.1	-0.9	1.9
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	15958	16185	16201	16473	16592	16848	17060	17229	17206	17327	17125	17500
%Ch	3.6	5.8	0.4	6.9	2.9	6.3	5.1	4.0	-0.5	2.8	-4.6	9.1
National	18263	18468	18671	18946	19181	19352	19530	19687	19904	20076	20185	20400
%Ch	4.3	4.6	4.5	6.0	5.1	3.6	3.7	3.3	4.5	3.5	2.2	4.3

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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1986				1987				1988			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	4115.7	4145.6	4201.8	4280.2	4361.6	4435.4	4504.3	4568.8	4643.5	4722.5	4801.9	4877.9
%Ch	2.8	2.9	5.5	7.7	7.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.5
1982 Dollars	3616.9	3641.5	3668.2	3710.6	3758.3	3796.3	3821.9	3840.8	3862.7	3889.5	3912.7	3931.7
%Ch	-0.6	2.7	3.0	4.7	5.2	4.1	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.0
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	10758.0	10895.2	11021.4	11151.7	11286.4	11392.8	11518.7	11652.4	11789.7	11927.0	12070.4	12220.1
%Ch	-2.3	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	10572.0	10698.7	10808.6	10932.5	11057.2	11182.3	11310.3	11440.1	11570.6	11705.6	11849.7	12012.0
%Ch	4.3	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.6
National (Billions)	3397.5	3448.7	3485.3	3536.0	3593.4	3651.3	3709.8	3771.3	3821.9	3887.9	3956.2	4024.1
%Ch	1.7	6.2	4.3	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	5.5	7.1	7.2	7.0
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $												
Idaho (Millions)	9486.8	9640.4	9687.1	9717.9	9753.6	9760.5	9769.7	9779.0	9785.6	9770.9	9771.4	9773.5
%Ch	-2.3	6.6	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.3
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	9322.8	9472.8	9505.1	9531.9	9559.3	9584.4	9597.9	9606.0	9604.4	9608.5	9611.7	9622.3
%Ch	4.3	6.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
National (Billions)	2996.0	3053.5	3064.9	3082.9	3106.6	3129.6	3148.1	3166.7	3172.5	3191.4	3209.0	3224.9
%Ch	1.7	7.9	1.5	2.4	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	0.7	2.4	2.2	2.0
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $												
Idaho	10665	10785	10895	11007	11122	11211	11319	11433	11550	11665	11783	11913
%Ch	-3.0	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5
National	14115	14296	14415	14592	14796	15001	15207	15424	15596	15830	16072	16311
%Ch	0.9	5.2	3.4	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.5	6.1	6.3	6.1
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $												
Idaho	9405	9543	9576	9592	9611	9605	9600	9595	9586	9556	9539	9526
%Ch	-3.0	6.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-1.3	-0.7	-0.5
National	12447	12658	12677	12722	12792	12857	12904	12951	12946	12994	13037	13072
%Ch	0.9	6.9	0.6	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.5	-0.2	1.5	1.3	1.1
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	17416	17562	17716	17869	18032	18200	18376	18568	18772	18983	19201	19429
%Ch	-1.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
National	20476	20596	20850	21091	21365	21648	21906	22246	22519	22874	23250	23623
%Ch	1.5	2.4	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.4	4.9	6.3	5.0	6.5	6.7	6.6

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PERSONAL INCOME -- CURRENT $$

	1983				1984				1985			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	4981.0	5133.0	5173.0	5315.0	5396.0	5484.0	5566.0	5673.0	5750.0	5822.0	5779.0	5877.0
%Ch	5.2	12.8	3.2	11.4	6.2	6.7	6.1	7.9	5.5	5.1	-2.9	7.0
National (Billions)	1622.2	1654.5	1690.4	1739.4	1783.9	1820.3	1854.9	1888.1	1922.3	1953.3	1976.0	2012.8
%Ch	4.7	8.2	9.0	12.1	10.6	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.4	6.6	4.7	7.7
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	250.0	227.0	278.0	388.0	243.0	322.0	436.0	466.0	338.0	249.0	243.0	360.0
%Ch	-69.0	-32.0	124.9	279.4	-84.6	208.3	236.1	30.5	-72.3	-70.5	-9.3	381.7
National (Billions)	18.1	15.9	-3.5	19.3	44.5	26.4	24.7	30.4	32.9	33.0	21.6	29.4
%Ch	-83.7	-40.5	-99.8	92360.4	2726.3	-87.6	-23.4	129.5	37.2	1.2	-81.6	243.2
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	457.0	491.0	505.0	520.0	549.0	573.0	576.0	592.0	607.0	616.0	638.0	652.0
%Ch	10.2	33.2	11.9	12.4	24.2	18.7	2.1	11.6	10.5	6.1	15.1	9.1
National (Millions)	165.9	176.4	183.0	188.6	198.0	203.2	209.9	210.3	217.8	222.5	227.7	232.7
%Ch	16.2	27.8	15.8	12.8	21.5	10.9	13.9	0.8	15.0	8.9	9.7	9.1
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	1780.0	1770.0	1796.0	1823.0	1895.0	1989.0	2089.0	2128.0	2144.0	2152.0	2130.0	2142.0
%Ch	-3.1	-2.2	6.0	6.2	16.8	21.4	21.7	7.7	3.0	1.5	-4.0	2.3
National (Billions)	459.0	469.8	484.5	497.9	509.5	525.4	546.7	552.5	561.5	564.8	564.1	571.4
%Ch	7.9	9.7	13.1	11.5	9.6	13.1	17.2	4.3	6.7	2.4	-0.5	5.3
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	483.0	507.0	520.0	541.0	559.0	569.0	587.0	600.0	613.0	620.0	623.0	630.0
%Ch	11.5	21.4	10.7	17.2	14.0	7.3	13.3	9.2	9.0	4.6	1.9	4.6
National (Billions)	169.7	172.2	174.6	177.8	181.0	183.5	185.5	188.2	191.7	195.3	198.9	201.7
%Ch	4.1	6.0	5.7	7.5	7.4	5.6	4.4	6.0	7.6	7.7	7.4	6.0
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	1422.0	1441.0	1424.0	1447.0	1465.0	1477.0	1478.0	1498.0	1575.0	1589.0	1586.0	1608.0
%Ch	-1.7	5.5	-4.6	6.6	5.1	3.3	0.3	5.5	22.2	3.6	-0.8	5.7
National (Billions)	422.5	429.6	425.3	429.0	433.4	436.7	437.7	441.6	459.4	463.4	470.0	471.8
%Ch	2.2	6.9	-3.9	3.5	4.2	3.1	0.9	3.6	17.1	3.5	5.8	1.5
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	395.0	405.0	407.0	416.0	434.0	439.0	445.0	452.0	488.0	490.0	490.0	496.0
%Ch	14.3	10.5	2.0	9.1	18.5	4.7	5.6	6.4	35.9	1.6	0.0	5.0
National (Millions)	117.2	118.8	120.7	123.6	130.3	132.5	134.7	136.7	147.8	149.4	150.7	152.9
%Ch	13.7	5.6	6.6	10.0	23.5	6.9	6.8	6.1	36.7	4.4	3.5	6.0
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	46.0	46.0	45.0	46.0	42.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	44.0	46.0	47.0	48.0
%Ch	-51.1	0.0	-8.4	9.2	-30.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	9.6	19.5	9.0	8.9

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PERSONAL INCOME -- CURRENT $$

	1986				1987				1988			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	5911.0	5978.3	6050.1	6123.2	6197.1	6274.1	6351.2	6434.0	6521.0	6602.9	6689.3	6789.6
%Ch	2.3	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.3	6.1
National (Billions)	2035.4	2053.7	2085.1	2122.1	2161.9	2202.9	2241.4	2283.4	2317.7	2361.1	2406.5	2451.0
%Ch	4.6	3.7	6.2	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.1	7.7	7.9	7.6
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	186.0	196.4	212.8	219.2	229.2	210.5	208.3	212.2	219.1	221.4	220.7	216.1
%Ch	-92.9	24.4	37.7	12.5	19.5	-28.8	-4.1	7.6	13.7	4.2	-1.2	-8.1
National (Billions)	24.4	34.9	23.4	19.8	18.9	19.2	21.0	21.2	20.8	21.2	22.0	22.2
%Ch	-52.6	317.2	-79.7	-48.4	-17.7	6.0	44.8	3.9	-8.2	9.3	15.7	3.5
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	674.0	689.5	703.5	714.4	733.8	745.5	758.4	774.2	790.2	804.7	820.2	835.3
%Ch	14.2	9.5	8.4	6.4	11.3	6.5	7.1	8.6	8.5	7.6	7.9	7.5
National (Millions)	235.1	240.9	246.9	251.5	259.3	263.7	268.7	274.8	281.0	286.7	292.5	298.4
%Ch	4.2	10.3	10.3	7.7	12.9	7.1	7.7	9.5	9.3	8.3	8.5	8.2
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	2156.0	2185.2	2183.7	2203.2	2224.0	2244.6	2258.5	2262.8	2279.6	2294.4	2304.2	2316.3
%Ch	2.6	5.5	-0.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	2.5	0.8	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.2
National (Billions)	557.5	557.8	559.8	565.7	573.2	579.9	585.5	589.4	596.5	602.6	607.6	613.2
%Ch	-9.4	0.2	1.5	4.2	5.5	4.8	3.9	2.7	4.9	4.2	3.3	3.7
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	633.0	644.2	658.0	670.6	685.0	698.7	712.6	727.7	744.4	758.9	773.7	789.6
%Ch	1.9	7.3	8.8	7.9	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.7	9.5	8.1	8.0	8.4
National (Billions)	214.3	218.0	223.5	228.9	235.2	241.3	247.3	253.8	260.3	266.8	273.4	280.0
%Ch	27.4	7.0	10.5	10.1	11.5	10.8	10.3	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.0
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	1656.0	1664.8	1680.0	1692.3	1699.2	1704.6	1718.2	1733.3	1748.8	1766.4	1786.0	1807.0
%Ch	12.5	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.6	1.3	3.2	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.8
National (Billions)	482.1	486.2	490.6	493.4	494.7	495.6	498.9	503.0	507.4	512.2	517.7	523.5
%Ch	9.0	3.4	3.6	2.3	1.0	0.7	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.6
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	509.0	513.0	517.1	521.0	533.5	537.4	541.5	545.0	568.8	571.6	573.9	576.3
%Ch	10.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	9.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	18.6	2.0	1.6	1.7
National (Millions)	157.5	158.4	160.1	161.9	166.6	168.6	170.5	172.3	179.9	181.6	183.1	184.3
%Ch	12.6	2.4	4.2	4.7	12.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	19.0	3.7	3.4	2.7
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	51.0	51.3	51.6	51.0	52.2	53.1	54.1	54.4	54.8	55.3	55.7	56.3
%Ch	27.4	2.5	2.2	-4.8	10.1	6.9	7.4	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.3	4.3

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EMPLOYMENT

	1983				1984				1985			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	312140	317144	319304	322653	325218	325495	326263	329267	334178	336002	337468	335828
%Ch	1.6	6.6	2.8	4.3	3.2	0.3	0.9	3.7	6.1	2.2	1.8	-1.9
National (Thousands)	88824	89588	90536	91810	93004	94064	94977	95907	96581	97205	97897	98668
%Ch	0.5	3.5	4.3	5.7	5.3	4.6	3.9	4.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.2
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	49277	51684	51596	53104	54006	54176	53946	54752	55533	54312	54555	54092
%Ch	11.8	21.0	-0.7	12.2	7.0	1.3	-1.7	6.1	5.9	-8.5	1.8	-3.4
National (Thousands)	18051	18260	18545	18881	19164	19381	19489	19486	19439	19323	19241	19261
%Ch	-1.4	4.7	6.4	7.5	6.1	4.6	2.2	-0.1	-1.0	-2.4	-1.7	0.4
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	23759	25363	25869	26745	27490	27670	27198	27236	27800	26833	26495	25901
%Ch	14.0	29.9	8.2	14.3	11.6	2.6	-6.7	0.6	8.6	-13.2	-4.9	-8.7
National (Thousands)	10439	10596	10814	11079	11302	11480	11605	11635	11616	11539	11459	11454
%Ch	-1.7	6.1	8.5	10.2	8.3	6.4	4.4	1.0	-0.7	-2.6	-2.8	-0.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	12915	13916	14110	14541	14654	14686	13782	13694	13883	13206	13501	13448
%Ch	21.5	34.8	5.7	12.8	3.1	0.9	-22.4	-2.5	5.6	-18.1	9.2	-1.6
National (Thousands)	613	645	675	692	700	707	703	703	699	696	700	708
%Ch	11.9	22.3	20.4	10.0	5.1	4.1	-2.2	-0.2	-2.4	-1.7	2.5	4.5
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc												
Idaho	2582	2689	2803	2687	2812	2779	2696	2649	2700	2791	2798	2821
%Ch	-6.3	14.3	21.6	-15.6	19.9	-4.6	-11.4	-6.8	7.9	14.2	1.0	3.4
National (Thousands)	1894	1919	1953	1993	2026	2050	2070	2076	2070	2061	2052	2050
%Ch	-2.6	5.4	7.1	8.5	6.9	4.8	3.9	1.2	-1.2	-1.7	-1.7	-0.5
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	7023	7353	7398	7875	8356	8572	9007	9143	9116	8798	9419	7801
%Ch	11.0	20.2	2.5	28.4	26.8	10.7	21.9	6.1	-1.1	-13.3	-16.1	-26.3
National (Thousands)	3951	3989	4066	4178	4286	4387	4464	4484	4468	4415	4352	4320
%Ch	-5.2	3.8	7.9	11.6	10.7	9.8	7.2	1.8	-1.4	-4.7	-5.6	-2.9
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	1239	1424	1557	1642	1668	1634	1712	1750	2101	2038	1778	1830
%Ch	3.3	74.4	42.9	23.7	6.5	-8.1	20.7	9.1	107.7	-11.4	-42.1	12.4
National (Thousands)	3980	4043	4121	4216	4289	4335	4367	4371	4379	4368	4354	4376
%Ch	0.3	6.4	7.9	9.6	7.1	4.3	3.0	0.4	0.7	-1.1	-1.2	2.0

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EMPLOYMENT

	1986				1987				1988			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	339395	340415	341514	342666	343661	344729	345622	346505	347382	347936	348378	349457
%Ch	4.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.2
National (Thousands)	99403	99715	100004	100616	101186	101763	102318	102643	102924	103218	103505	103754
%Ch	3.0	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	54137	54655	55178	55255	55458	55671	55788	55838	55838	55822	55870	55988
%Ch	0.3	3.9	3.9	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.8
National (Thousands)	19284	19197	19310	19334	19409	19471	19495	19489	19472	19457	19451	19439
%Ch	0.5	-1.8	2.4	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	26143	26610	26905	26886	26966	27047	27125	27153	27155	27160	27231	27365
%Ch	3.8	7.3	4.5	-0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	2.0
National (Thousands)	11446	11369	11408	11422	11477	11519	11534	11528	11521	11516	11519	11521
%Ch	-0.3	-2.7	1.4	0.5	1.9	1.5	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	13485	13818	14061	13982	13986	13971	13964	13912	13831	13724	13707	13752
%Ch	1.1	10.2	7.2	-2.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-1.5	-2.3	-3.1	-0.5	1.3
National (Thousands)	716	720	724	728	734	739	740	739	738	737	737	737
%Ch	4.6	2.3	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.5	0.9	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.0
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc												
Idaho	2701	2783	2775	2796	2796	2816	2806	2788	2773	2758	2742	2725
%Ch	-16.0	12.8	-1.1	3.0	-0.0	3.0	-1.5	-2.5	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-2.5
National (Thousands)	2048	2044	2058	2066	2080	2090	2094	2090	2083	2077	2071	2066
%Ch	-0.4	-0.7	2.7	1.6	2.8	1.9	0.8	-0.8	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	-0.9
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	7970	7974	8008	8081	8203	8323	8430	8516	8606	8707	8820	8937
%Ch	8.9	0.2	1.7	3.7	6.2	6.0	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.4
National (Thousands)	4307	4267	4255	4261	4284	4299	4304	4303	4308	4319	4334	4349
%Ch	-1.2	-3.7	-1.1	0.6	2.2	1.4	0.4	-0.0	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.4
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	1987	2035	2060	2028	1981	1937	1927	1937	1946	1971	1962	1952
%Ch	38.9	10.0	5.1	-6.2	-8.9	-8.6	-2.1	2.2	1.8	5.4	-1.9	-2.0
National (Thousands)	4375	4337	4371	4367	4378	4391	4396	4396	4391	4383	4377	4369
%Ch	-0.1	-3.4	3.1	-0.3	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.7

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EMPLOYMENT

	1983				1984				1985			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	25517	26321	25727	26359	26516	26506	26748	27516	27733	27480	28060	28191
%Ch	9.5	13.2	-8.7	10.2	2.4	-0.2	3.7	12.0	3.2	-3.6	8.7	1.9
National (Thousands)	7612	7664	7731	7802	7862	7901	7884	7851	7823	7784	7782	7808
%Ch	-1.0	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.1	2.0	-0.9	-1.6	-1.4	-2.0	-0.1	1.3
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	16177	16753	15861	16292	16485	16576	16612	17141	16556	16591	16565	16527
%Ch	-9.7	15.0	-19.7	11.3	4.8	2.2	0.9	13.4	-13.0	0.8	-0.6	0.5
National (Thousands)	1614	1617	1614	1615	1615	1615	1614	1607	1605	1606	1606	1615
%Ch	-3.5	0.7	-0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	-1.6	-0.5	0.2	0.1	2.2
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	10269	10850	9992	10452	10417	10645	10615	11274	11004	11012	10753	10998
%Ch	-9.8	24.6	-28.1	19.7	-1.3	9.0	-1.1	27.3	-9.3	0.3	-9.1	9.4
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	5907	5903	5869	5841	6068	5931	5997	5867	5553	5579	5812	5589
%Ch	-9.6	-0.3	-2.3	-1.9	16.5	-8.7	4.5	-8.4	-19.8	1.9	17.8	-14.5
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH												
Idaho	4761	4964	5085	5229	5156	5187	5293	5336	5920	5977	5996	6143
%Ch	9.6	18.1	10.1	11.8	-5.5	2.5	8.4	3.3	51.5	3.9	1.3	10.2
National (Thousands)	1931	1948	1967	1994	2022	2050	2071	2086	2099	2110	2124	2138
%Ch	1.3	3.6	4.0	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.2	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.7
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	3244	3216	3359	3391	3434	3348	3527	3596	3533	3548	3625	3595
%Ch	278.7	-3.4	19.0	3.8	5.2	-9.6	23.2	8.1	-6.9	1.7	9.0	-3.3
National (Thousands)	1046	1044	1041	1041	1042	1047	1053	1056	1054	1049	1043	1037
%Ch	-3.4	-0.8	-1.1	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.1	1.1	-0.6	-2.0	-2.0	-2.3
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	1336	1388	1422	1447	1442	1394	1317	1443	1724	1364	1874	1866
%Ch	-4.4	16.5	10.3	7.3	-1.5	-12.5	-20.3	44.0	103.7	-60.8	256.6	-1.7
National (Thousands)	3022	3055	3109	3151	3183	3189	3147	3102	3065	3019	3008	3017
%Ch	-0.2	4.5	7.2	5.6	4.0	0.8	-5.2	-5.5	-4.8	-5.9	-1.4	1.2
MINING												
Idaho	3765	3947	4251	4271	4172	4036	3919	3810	3967	3963	3857	3615
%Ch	14.6	20.7	34.6	1.9	-8.9	-12.4	-11.1	-10.6	17.4	-0.4	-10.2	-22.9
National (Thousands)	973	939	941	955	963	967	975	958	946	943	922	907
%Ch	-20.1	-13.3	1.0	6.1	3.1	1.7	3.4	-6.5	-4.9	-1.4	-8.5	-6.5
METAL MINING												
Idaho	2427	2527	2768	2834	2670	2701	2656	2671	2642	2602	2648	2507
%Ch	55.6	17.7	44.0	9.8	-21.3	4.8	-6.5	2.3	-4.2	-6.0	7.2	-19.6
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	1339	1419	1482	1437	1502	1335	1263	1139	1324	1361	1210	1108
%Ch	-30.5	26.2	19.0	-11.7	19.5	-37.7	-20.0	-33.7	82.5	11.5	-37.6	-29.8

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EMPLOYMENT

	1986				1987				1988			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	27994	28045	28273	28369	28492	28624	28663	28685	28683	28662	28639	28623
%Ch	-2.8	0.7	3.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.5	0.3	-0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
National (Thousands)	7838	7828	7902	7912	7932	7952	7961	7960	7952	7942	7931	7918
%Ch	1.5	-0.5	3.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	16611	16693	16882	16917	16971	17036	17010	16967	16926	16878	16831	16792
%Ch	0.6	2.0	4.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	-0.6	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9
National (Thousands)	1629	1641	1656	1655	1655	1654	1651	1647	1643	1638	1633	1628
%Ch	3.4	3.1	3.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.2	-1.4
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	11049	11189	11351	11366	11386	11398	11393	11376	11369	11362	11358	11347
%Ch	1.9	5.2	5.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	5562	5504	5531	5552	5586	5638	5617	5591	5557	5516	5473	5445
%Ch	-1.9	-4.1	2.0	1.5	2.5	3.8	-1.4	-1.9	-2.4	-2.9	-3.1	-2.0
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH												
Idaho	6021	5992	6008	6054	6102	6144	6180	6214	6242	6268	6295	6319
%Ch	-7.7	-1.9	1.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5
National (Thousands)	2153	2164	2163	2173	2183	2193	2201	2208	2212	2216	2218	2220
%Ch	2.8	2.1	-0.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	3535	3555	3546	3544	3538	3538	3536	3542	3541	3537	3533	3531
%Ch	-6.5	2.3	-1.0	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2
National (Thousands)	1032	1026	1026	1025	1025	1025	1026	1025	1023	1021	1019	1016
%Ch	-1.9	-2.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	1827	1805	1837	1854	1881	1906	1937	1961	1973	1978	1980	1981
%Ch	-8.0	-4.9	7.4	3.6	6.1	5.4	6.6	5.0	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.2
National (Thousands)	3024	2997	3057	3059	3069	3079	3084	3081	3074	3066	3061	3054
%Ch	0.8	-3.5	8.3	0.2	1.4	1.3	0.6	-0.4	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.8
MINING												
Idaho	3675	2973	3032	3029	3026	3014	3008	2998	3019	3035	3048	3068
%Ch	6.8	-57.2	8.2	-0.3	-0.4	-1.6	-0.8	-1.3	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.6
National (Thousands)	876	795	883	886	887	890	890	886	885	884	880	876
%Ch	-12.9	-32.4	52.6	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	-1.6	-0.7	-0.3	-2.0	-1.6
METAL MINING												
Idaho	2507	1927	1980	1970	1964	1961	1960	1952	1972	1991	2008	2023
%Ch	-0.0	-65.1	11.6	-2.0	-1.2	-0.7	-0.2	-1.7	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.1
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	1168	1047	1052	1059	1062	1053	1048	1047	1047	1044	1040	1045
%Ch	23.7	-35.6	2.0	2.8	1.1	-3.2	-2.1	-0.4	0.3	-1.3	-1.3	1.7

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EMPLOYMENT

	1983				1984				1985			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	262863	265460	267709	269548	271212	271319	272317	274515	278645	281690	282913	281737
%Ch	-0.2	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.5	0.2	1.5	3.3	6.2	4.4	1.7	-1.7
National (Thousands)	70773	71328	71991	72929	73840	74683	75488	76420	77142	77972	78656	79407
%Ch	0.9	3.2	3.8	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.0	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.9
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	12812	12902	13266	13512	13701	12911	12335	12679	14024	15262	15752	15111
%Ch	-17.9	2.8	11.8	7.6	5.7	-21.1	-16.7	11.6	49.7	40.2	13.5	-15.3
National (Thousands)	3827	3851	3997	4101	4251	4342	4428	4498	4585	4681	4703	4789
%Ch	-1.0	2.6	16.0	10.9	15.5	8.8	8.1	6.5	7.9	8.7	1.9	5.7
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	22763	22955	23096	23286	23363	23562	23582	23492	23669	23619	23552	23737
%Ch	1.4	3.4	2.5	3.3	1.3	3.5	0.3	-1.5	3.1	-0.8	-1.1	3.0
National (Thousands)	5385	5435	5499	5553	5605	5657	5712	5779	5841	5913	5999	6082
%Ch	2.2	3.7	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.4
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	19014	18974	18987	19476	18980	18878	18998	19101	19261	19483	19327	19062
%Ch	4.6	-0.8	0.3	10.7	-9.8	-2.1	2.6	2.2	3.4	4.7	-3.2	-5.4
National (Thousands)	4976	4995	4805	5040	5107	5147	5179	5201	5223	5236	5239	5270
%Ch	-3.6	1.6	-14.4	21.1	5.5	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.2	2.4
TRADE												
Idaho	78091	79210	80138	80025	81767	82843	83947	84846	84084	84047	84778	83812
%Ch	3.7	5.9	4.8	-0.6	9.0	5.4	5.4	4.4	-3.5	-0.2	3.5	-4.5
National (Thousands)	20479	20690	21020	21320	21665	21932	22218	22576	22757	23037	23212	23385
%Ch	1.4	4.2	6.5	5.8	6.6	5.0	5.3	6.6	3.3	5.0	3.1	3.0
SERVICES												
Idaho	58761	59662	60214	60911	61232	61270	61916	62274	64218	65235	65035	65778
%Ch	-4.0	6.3	3.8	4.7	2.1	0.2	4.3	2.3	13.1	6.5	-1.2	4.7
National (Thousands)	19265	19546	19859	20098	20363	20671	20913	21237	21551	21824	22108	22410
%Ch	2.8	6.0	6.6	4.9	5.4	6.2	4.8	6.3	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.6
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	55483	55749	55928	56321	56208	56116	56119	56737	57608	58318	58768	59083
%Ch	-1.4	1.9	1.3	2.8	-0.8	-0.7	0.0	4.5	6.3	5.0	3.1	0.6
National (Thousands)	13100	13105	13093	13079	13102	13167	13250	13341	13397	13470	13595	13695
%Ch	0.6	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	0.7	2.0	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.2	3.7	3.0
EDUCATION	30189	30297	30205	30640	30643	30528	30570	31183	31896	32291	32494	32651
%Ch	-4.5	1.4	-1.2	5.9	0.0	-1.5	0.5	9.3	9.5	5.0	2.5	1.9
OTHER	25294	25452	25723	25681	25565	25588	25549	25554	25712	26028	26274	26232
%Ch	2.6	2.5	4.3	-0.7	-1.8	0.3	-0.6	0.1	2.5	5.0	3.8	-0.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12172	12064	11829	11745	11789	11705	11501	11577	11815	11764	11843	11748
%Ch	5.7	-3.5	-7.6	-2.8	1.5	-2.9	-6.8	2.6	8.5	-1.7	2.7	-3.2
National (Thousands)	2768	2767	2777	2781	2785	2800	2813	2830	2842	2867	2888	2904
%Ch	3.5	-0.2	1.6	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.5	3.0	2.2

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EMPLOYMENT

	1986				1987				1988			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	285259	285760	286336	287411	288203	289058	289834	290667	291544	292014	292509	293468
%Ch	5.1	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.3
National (Thousands)	80119	80518	80693	81282	81777	82292	82823	83154	83452	83761	84055	84315
%Ch	3.6	2.0	0.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	15967	16224	15907	15729	15699	15387	15141	14944	14758	14561	14370	14192
%Ch	24.7	6.6	-7.6	-4.4	-0.8	-7.7	-6.2	-5.1	-4.9	-5.2	-5.2	-4.8
National (Thousands)	4868	4962	4988	5040	5102	5155	5203	5257	5314	5373	5433	5491
%Ch	8.6	8.0	2.2	4.3	5.0	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	23711	23635	23991	24154	24282	24409	24535	24658	24779	24897	25009	25117
%Ch	-0.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
National (Thousands)	6155	6261	6277	6342	6402	6458	6511	6562	6610	6655	6697	6736
%Ch	5.9	7.1	1.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	18931	18860	18833	18875	18878	18897	18961	19000	19055	19089	19103	19132
%Ch	-2.7	-1.5	-0.6	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.6
National (Thousands)	5281	5236	5355	5367	5386	5409	5432	5453	5472	5489	5505	5518
%Ch	0.9	-3.4	9.4	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
TRADE												
Idaho	85578	86237	86751	87232	87699	88166	88552	88891	89252	89560	89872	90186
%Ch	8.7	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
National (Thousands)	23624	23753	24216	24395	24556	24709	24867	25011	25141	25245	25327	25378
%Ch	4.1	2.2	8.0	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.8
SERVICES												
Idaho	66690	67032	67431	67770	68098	68513	68974	69291	69636	69999	70463	70839
%Ch	5.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.2
National (Thousands)	22643	22941	22842	23036	23227	23427	23627	23778	23923	24074	24224	24366
%Ch	4.2	5.4	-1.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	59155	58879	58859	59000	58974	59240	59346	59448	59533	59642	59540	59639
%Ch	1.9	-1.9	-0.1	1.0	-0.2	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	-0.7	0.7
National (Thousands)	13753	13842	13921	14001	14079	14156	14225	14289	14345	14395	14434	14462
%Ch	1.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8
EDUCATION	32749	32292	32429	32544	32505	32654	32775	32908	33038	33197	33153	33321
%Ch	1.2	-5.5	1.7	1.4	-0.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	-0.5	2.0
OTHER	26406	26587	26430	26455	26469	26586	26571	26539	26495	26444	26387	26318
%Ch	2.7	2.8	-2.3	0.4	0.2	1.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	11552	11700	11531	11622	11547	11433	11317	11437	11512	11232	11104	11285
%Ch	-6.5	5.2	-5.6	3.2	-2.5	-3.9	-4.0	4.3	2.7	-9.4	-4.5	7
National (Thousands)	2920	2946	2935	2934	2930	2911	2890	2935	2957	2930	2904	2919
%Ch	2.2	3.7	-1.5	-0.1	-0.6	-2.5	-2.8	6.3	3.0	-3.6	-3.5	2.0

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MISCELLANEOUS

	1983				1984				1985			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	282.9	288.8	294.9	301.4	307.8	314.2	320.9	327.9	297.6	308.2	318.1	319.7
%Ch	20.9	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.0	-32.2	15.1	13.5	2.0
National (Millions)	86000	86100	86800	86000	91500	93400	92600	96900	95700	98300	100200	101600
%Ch	7.3	0.5	3.3	-3.6	28.1	8.6	-3.4	19.9	-4.9	11.3	8.0	5.7
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.												
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	102.5	103.3	104.2	105.4	106.6	107.4	108.3	109.2	110.2	111.1	111.8	112.9
%Ch	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.7	4.6	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	2.5	3.8
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	102.5	103.6	104.6	105.7	106.8	107.6	108.5	109.5	110.4	111.4	112.2	113.4
%Ch	2.8	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.7	2.9	4.3
FOOD	100.8	101.8	101.8	103.0	105.6	106.0	107.2	108.2	108.2	108.1	108.3	110.2
%Ch	0.8	4.0	0.0	4.8	10.5	1.5	4.6	3.8	0.0	-0.4	0.7	7.2
GAS & OIL	94.4	96.0	97.9	96.6	97.0	96.2	93.6	94.5	93.5	96.6	95.8	96.3
%Ch	-22.7	7.1	7.9	-4.9	1.7	-3.3	-10.3	3.6	-4.1	13.9	-3.1	2.2
HOUSING	103.8	105.0	106.4	107.8	109.1	110.7	112.4	113.8	115.0	116.8	118.9	120.8
%Ch	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.9	6.0	6.3	5.1	4.3	6.4	7.4	6.5
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	293.7	296.8	299.9	303.1	306.9	309.6	312.5	315.4	317.9	321.0	323.1	326.5
%Ch	0.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	5.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.0	2.6	4.3
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
FEDERAL FUNDS	8.653	8.803	9.460	9.430	9.687	10.557	11.390	9.267	8.477	7.923	7.900	8.103
PRIME	10.880	10.500	10.797	11.000	11.070	12.307	12.990	11.803	10.537	10.197	9.500	9.500
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	13.353	12.483	12.473	12.337	12.180	12.107	12.487	12.690	12.133	11.937	11.250	11.013
COMM BANK SAV & TIME DEP	7.700	8.000	8.739	8.380	8.744	9.358	9.873	8.354	7.725	7.000	6.650	6.725
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES												
FOOD	116.4	119.7	122.7	122.5	124.4	127.0	127.9	128.9	128.7	131.3	132.4	131.6
%Ch	1.7	12.0	10.4	-0.7	6.5	8.4	3.0	3.3	-0.7	8.4	3.4	-2.6
MINING	101.4	100.5	103.4	106.2	110.0	111.7	113.8	108.3	110.2	110.0	106.5	107.6
%Ch	-2.1	-3.5	12.2	11.3	15.0	6.3	7.9	-18.0	7.1	-0.6	-5.5	-3.3
PRIMARY METALS	66.4	69.4	75.9	81.5	84.3	82.5	82.5	80.2	81.2	78.7	80.4	82.8
%Ch	79.2	19.1	43.6	32.7	14.6	-8.6	0.2	-10.7	5.3	-11.9	9.1	12.3
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	83.8	84.7	84.5	94.4	93.7	95.1	103.1	101.5	99.1	98.9	95.1	90.0
%Ch	3.7	4.5	-0.8	55.5	-2.9	6.0	38.2	-5.9	-9.1	-0.9	-14.3	-19.9
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	109.7	115.2	121.9	126.0	133.8	141.5	146.8	145.7	145.5	147.9	147.7	144.9
%Ch	-3.6	21.6	25.4	14.0	27.3	25.0	15.8	-3.1	-0.5	6.8	-0.4	-7.5
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	131.1	138.6	148.0	157.5	164.5	169.9	176.1	179.2	174.1	169.2	165.6	168.6
%Ch	15.2	25.0	29.9	28.4	19.0	13.9	15.3	7.1	-10.8	-10.7	-8.2	7.4
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	193.3	209.5	233.7	251.5	269.7	285.6	301.1	300.8	286.9	263.4	249.7	244.4
%Ch	23.0	38.0	55.0	34.0	32.3	25.8	23.5	-0.5	-17.2	-28.9	-19.3	-8.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	95.0	98.6	102.7	104.6	108.1	109.4	109.2	109.7	109.3	112.2	114.6	116.2
%Ch	46.6	15.7	17.7	7.6	14.2	4.8	-0.5	1.7	-1.6	11.2	8.7	5.8

National Variables Forecast by Wharton Econometric Forecasting, Inc.
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1986
Farm Income Data for 1985 are Forecast

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY, 1986-1989
Idaho Economic Model
SUMMER 1986

MISCELLANEOUS

	1986				1987				1988			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	348.5	336.1	327.1	323.2	322.0	320.1	317.2	315.0	313.1	311.8	310.7	309.5
%Ch	41.2	-13.5	-10.3	-4.6	-1.5	-2.3	-3.5	-2.8	-2.4	-1.6	-1.4	-1.6
National (Millions)	111000	107960	105070	103870	103528	102994	102123	101454	100892	100538	100210	99903
%Ch	42.5	-10.5	-10.3	-4.5	-1.3	-2.0	-3.3	-2.6	-2.2	-1.4	-1.3	-1.6
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.												
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	113.8	113.9	114.6	115.5	116.1	116.9	117.9	119.0	120.3	121.4	122.8	124.1
%Ch	3.6	0.2	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.4
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	113.4	112.9	113.7	114.7	115.7	116.7	117.8	119.1	120.5	121.9	123.3	124.8
%Ch	0.0	-1.6	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.0
FOOD	110.5	110.5	111.4	112.8	113.9	115.0	116.1	117.3	118.7	120.2	121.7	123.3
%Ch	1.1	0.1	3.3	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.1
GAS & OIL	89.4	70.7	70.3	70.4	70.6	70.9	72.8	75.1	77.5	80.1	82.7	85.0
%Ch	-25.8	-60.9	-2.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	10.7	13.5	13.5	14.2	13.3	11.7
HOUSING	123.0	124.3	125.5	126.7	127.9	129.0	130.2	131.3	132.5	133.6	134.8	136.0
%Ch	7.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	327.7	325.4	327.2	329.4	332.2	335.3	339.0	343.1	347.3	351.6	356.0	360.5
%Ch	1.4	-2.7	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.8	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
FEDERAL FUNDS	7.827	6.890	6.520	6.789	7.097	7.306	7.454	7.378	7.241	7.083	6.976	7.036
PRIME	9.367	8.610	8.097	8.174	8.473	8.629	8.983	8.997	9.005	8.983	9.007	9.012
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	10.690	10.110	9.813	9.712	9.795	9.982	10.062	10.159	10.220	10.148	10.035	9.939
COMM BANK SAV & TIME DEP	6.470	6.053	5.991	6.051	6.381	6.448	6.601	6.296	6.316	6.248	6.136	6.245
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES												
FOOD	133.3	134.5	135.4	136.7	138.2	139.5	140.3	140.8	141.3	141.8	142.1	142.2
%Ch	5.4	3.6	2.7	3.9	4.5	3.8	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.3
MINING	105.1	100.1	101.0	101.5	101.7	102.2	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.0	101.8
%Ch	-8.9	-17.7	3.6	2.0	0.8	2.0	0.8	-0.8	0.0	0.4	-1.2	-0.8
PRIMARY METALS	81.0	78.1	76.0	75.4	77.3	79.9	81.1	81.5	81.8	81.0	81.3	81.5
%Ch	-8.4	-13.6	-10.3	-3.1	10.5	14.1	6.1	2.0	1.5	-3.9	1.5	1.0
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	85.7	87.1	85.3	85.6	86.2	85.6	85.2	85.7	85.1	83.8	83.4	83.5
%Ch	-17.8	6.7	-8.0	1.4	2.8	-2.8	-1.9	2.4	-2.8	-5.0	-1.9	0.5
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	144.7	142.4	144.3	146.4	149.0	150.7	152.0	153.4	155.5	157.8	160.3	162.8
%Ch	-0.5	-6.2	5.4	5.9	7.3	4.6	3.5	3.7	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	166.3	166.9	169.0	171.9	175.8	177.9	179.3	180.7	182.8	185.4	188.0	190.3
%Ch	-5.4	1.5	5.1	7.0	9.4	4.9	3.2	3.2	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.0
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	242.1	242.0	246.2	251.0	258.1	262.5	267.1	270.6	277.5	284.7	292.3	298.3
%Ch	-3.7	-0.2	7.1	8.0	11.8	7.0	7.2	5.3	10.6	10.8	11.1	8.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	118.9	118.8	120.0	121.5	123.4	124.4	124.7	124.7	124.9	125.3	125.7	126.0
%Ch	9.6	-0.3	4.1	5.1	6.4	3.3	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.0

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THE WHARTON MACRO MODEL

The Wharton Econometrics Quarterly Model of the U.S. Economy consists of more than 650 equations. A simultaneous model, it is solved iteratively to generate the results of different policy and forecast scenarios.

Conceptually, the Wharton model can be divided into six broad sectors:

I Final GNP Demand
II Aggregate Supply and Employment
III Wages and Prices
IV Incomes
V Financial
VI Industrial Production

In a very general sense, the model can be viewed in terms of the circular flow income and output diagrams presented in basic economics textbooks. The model depicts the economic decision processes and interactions of households, businesses, and governments. Its structure is basically demand-driven, but incorporates a fully articulated supply side. A brief description of the sectors listed above follows.

I. Final GNP Demand. Major aggregate demand components include consumption, investment, government, exports, and imports. Consumption is the largest portion of GNP. It is dependent upon population, disposable income, consumer sentiment, and relative price levels among goods categories. Consumer purchases are divided among three categories: durable goods (automobiles, other), nondurable goods (fuels, nonfuels), and services (household, nonhousehold).

Investment is broken into three groupings as well: housing and residential, business fixed, and inventories. Housing starts equal the sum of single and multi-family unit starts. Those variables affect the level of residential investment after a lag. Business fixed investment is functionally related to total output, output prices relative to the user cost of capital, capacity utilization, and the existing capital stock. Inventory investment (net of farms) is determined by output and shipment timing. Speed of adjustment is influenced by the amount of unfilled orders.

Federal fiscal policy is treated as exogenous to the model. Total (federal, state, local) government revenues and expenditures are affected by cyclical performance in regional economies and effective tax rates. Effective tax rates are determined by policy parameters such as exemptions, credits, and legislated tax rates.

Exports are modeled as functions of exogenous international economic activity and exchange rate scaled relative price levels. Exports are broken into food, other merchandise, factor income, and other services. Imports represent domestic consumption of goods and services produced abroad. They are dependent upon population, income, domestic prices, and exogenously determined import prices. Import categories include petroleum, automobiles, other merchandise, service factor income, and other services.

II. Aggregate Supply and Employment. Factor of production levels are determined in this sector of the model. The gap between full employment output and actual output is used to calculate the civilian unemployment rate. Productivity is dependent upon private output and labor utilization. Full employment GNP is the measure of what the national economy could produce if all factors of production and the labor force were fully employed.

III. Wages and Prices. Wages are strongly related to inflation and the gap between actual unemployment and full-employment unemployment. Also affecting nonfarm compensation are social security contributions and the minimum wage. A state of processing framework determines prices in the model. Accordingly, input prices determine the component values of the producer price indices. In turn, producer prices impact the levels of the final demand implicit price deflators (consumption, investment, government spending, and exports). The consumer price index is defined as a weighted average of the relevant implicit price deflators.

IV. Incomes. A compensation index and the number of manhours worked are used to estimate total private compensation. Government compensation is dependent upon government employment and compensation rates. The stock of debt and an interest rate determine interest incomes. Economic profits are calculated residually. Domestic profits are the primary determinants of corporate tax liabilities. Rest-of-world profits are linked to the external sector of the model.

V. Financial. Nonborrowed bank reserves and the federal funds rate are forecast from within the model. The federal funds rate is the key short term interest rate and it is linked to the three month Treasury bill rate. Moody's AAA corporate bond rate is the key long term interest rate. The latter is partially dependent on short term interest rate volatility. It also provides the model's primary determinent of the expected rate of inflation. Required reserves in the banking system are dependent upon deposits. Income and interest rates determine the basic monetary aggregates.

VI. Industrial Production. Industrial activity for manufacturing, mining, and utilities are measured by the Federal Reserve Board's indexes of industrial production. Final and intermediate demand by industry are developed on the basis of input-output tables that calculate the derived demand levels faced by the intermediate processing and raw materials industries. Total demand (by industry) from the input-output analysis, business cycle component variables, and a time trend (to account for relative price changes and technological progress) jointly determine the forecast values of the industrial production indexes. The nondemand variables account for variability in industrial performance that is not adequately explained by the 1977 input-output matrix.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the Wharton U.S. Macro Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

> personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor income + farm proprietors' income + nonfarm proprietors' income + property income + transfer payments - contributions for social insurance + residence adjustment.

With the exception of farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments each comprise sub-models containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated submodel consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes and imputed income, and corporate farm income; transfer payments to farmers are given exogenously. Two concepts of farm proprietor income are used: IDOYPRF$ includes inventory changes and imputed rent, while IDOYPRFREAL has them removed.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 21 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables, while domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state specific-demand variables.

Other sectors of the IEM include a demographic component which is used to forecast births, deaths, net migration and total population; and the labor force participation rate which is driven by population and employment. A comprehensive listing of IEM equations and variables follows. A detailed set of regression results are available from the editors upon request; see Preface.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period.

The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occasionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies.

Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from the Wharton U.S. Macro Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the Wharton model, an understanding of the Wharton model, its input assumptions and its output is very useful in evaluating the results of the Idaho Economic Model's forecast. The assumptions and output of the Wharton model are discussed in the section on Forecast Outlook.

```
ID0AHEMF:  EQUATION
id0ahemf = 0.0799 * id0newmfd.1*blsicmbn/id0newmf.1
         + 0.0313 * id0newmfn.1*blsicmbn/id0newmf.1 - 0.0051

ID0CRCROP:  EQUATION
id0crcrop = -703.308 * dumsa01 - 843.687 * dumsa02 - 892.615 * dumsa03
          + 39.4699 * crcwheat + 21.9330 * crccorn + 0.4880 * id0crlvstk
          + 749.383

ID0CRLVSTK:  EQUATION
id0crlvstk = 25.7583 * crld - 49.9441 * dumsa01 - 39.3840 * dumsa02
           + 26.7526 * dumsa03 + 15.5649 * (crlctl&clv+crlhog) - 188.535

ID0EXFP:  EQUATION
id0exfp - 2.1179 * ma4(id0crlvstk) + 0.3234 * ma4(id0crcrop) - 3.5623

ID0GIA$:  EQUATION
id0gia$ = 722.848 * gvgia$*id0npt/nptm + 21.1569

ID0HSPR:  EQUATION
id0hspr = - 0.0083 * payment/pdce*100 + 9.4234 * id0ypnf$/pdce*100
        - 0.3503 * id0khu + 40.5108

ID0IP26&27:  EQUATION
id0ip26&27 = 1.66*ipmfn26/5.24+3.58*ipmfn27/5.24

ID0IP32&34:  EQUATION
id0ip32&34 - 42*ipmfd32/84.6+42.6*ipmfd34/84.6

ID0IP35&36:  EQUATION
id0ip35&36 = 5.54*ipmfd35/8.76+3.22*ipmfd36/8.76

ID0IPMFDNEC:  EQUATION
id0ipmfdnec = 3.1*ipmfd25/39.8+22.9*ipmfd37/39.8+13.8*ipmfd39/39.8

ID0IPMFNNEC:  EQUATION
id0ipmfnnec = 4.6*ipmfn23/60.1+55.5*ipmfn30/60.1

ID0KHU:  EQUATION
id0khu = ((1.-.003)**.25)*id0khu.1+(1.022*1.09*1.01*.96)*(ma2(id0hspr.1)/4)

ID0NB:  EQUATION
id0nb = 0.8864 * id0nb[-1]
      + 0.3435 * ma4((id0ypnf$.1/pdce*100)/id0npt.1) - 0.8136

ID0ND:  EQUATION
id0nd = 0.8931 * id0nd[-1] + 90.0907 * usnd*id0npt/nptm + 0.0115

ID0NEH:  EQUATION
log(id0neh) = 0.8022 * log(id0new) + 0.0004 * dumsa01 - 0.0023 * dumsa02
            - 0.0008 * dumsa03 + 1.3441

ID0NEW:  EQUATION
id0new = id0newmfd+id0newmfn+id0newnm

ID0NEW10:  EQUATION
id0new10 = - 0.4668 * dum723732 - 0.5484 * dum762773 - 0.3585 * dum82on
         - 0.6475 * ipmg_13/100/neettmg + 0.1223 * ma2(ipmfd33)/100
         + 3.5995

ID0NEW20:  EQUATION
id0new20 = id0new20_203+id0new203

ID0NEW203:  EQUATION
id0new203 = 0.5481 * dum7279 + 9.1535 * neettmfn20
          - 44429.6 * 1/dumtime**2 - 2.0840

ID0NEW20_203:  EQUATION
id0new20_203 = 1.1636 * ma2(ipmfn20)/100
             - 0.0485 * ma4(labor%cap.1)*cenf/100 + 6.1202

ID0NEW24:  EQUATION
id0new24 = - 0.3626 * b1sicmbn/pw080*ma2(ipmfd24)
         + 2.9464 * ipmfd24/neettmfd24/100 + 23.0047 * ma2(ipmfd24)/100
         + 6.0794
```

```
IDONEW26&27:  EQUATION
id0new26&27 = 2.9765 * id0ip26&27/100 - 3.3760 * ipmfn27/neettmfn27/100
            + 7.1200 * npt16a*id0npt/nptm - 0.8419

IDONEW28:  EQUATION
id0new28 = 1.3447 * dum83on - 0.4609 * icpw060/pw
         + 2.2825 * ma2(ipmfn287.1)/100 + 0.5763

IDONEW32&34:  EQUATION
id0new32&34 = 1.3228 * ma2(id0ip32&34)/100
            - 1.4217 * ipmfd34/neettmfd34/100
            + 0.0772*(id0new20.1+id0new24.1+id0newmg.1+id0newcc.1+id0new26&27.1)
            - 1.7725

IDONEW35&36:  EQUATION
id0new35&36 = 0.3894 * dum824on + 3.4745 * ma3(id0ip35&36)/100
            - 68449.4 * 1/dumtime**2 + 6.0827

IDONEWCC:  EQUATION
id0newcc = 0.4447 * ma3(id0hspr) + 4.2060 * ma4(id0gia$.1)/ma4(pdce.1)
         + 0.6330

IDONEWFIR:  EQUATION
id0newfir = 0.0993 * id0khu + 0.0400 * ma3(id0new.1) - 21.9391

IDONEWGV:  EQUATION
id0newgv = id0newgvf+id0newgvsl

IDONEWGVF:  EQUATION
id0newgvf/neettgvf = 847.325 * id0npt/nptm + 3.6184 * gvpfo/gvpf - 0.1570

IDONEWGVSL:  EQUATION
id0newgvsl = id0newgvsled+id0newgvsl_ed

IDONEWGVSLED:  EQUATION
id0newgvsled = 28.4699 * id0npt + 0.0252 * id0gia$/pdce*100 - 4.5352

IDONEWGVSL_ED:  EQUATION
id0newgvsl_ed = 2.9826 * dum7278*ma4(id0yptxb.1)
              + 2.6831 * (1-dum7278)*ma4(id0yptxb.1)
              + 0.0188 * id0gia$/pdce*100 + 0.6173

IDONEWMF:  EQUATION
id0newmf = id0newmfn+id0newmfd

IDONEWMFD:  EQUATION
id0newmfd = id0new24_id0new32&34+id0new35&36+id0newmfdnec

IDONEWMFDNEC:  EQUATION
id0newmfdnec = 1.1998 * ma2(id0ipmfdnec)/100 + 0.1819 * ma3(id0newcc.1)
             - 1.3905 * dum79on - 0.5394

IDONEWMFN:  EQUATION
id0newmfn - id0new20+id0new26&27+id0new28+id0newmfnnec

IDONEWMFNNEC:  EQUATION
id0newmfnnec = 0.4412 * dum721802 + 0.0105 * (ceno+cenc) - 1.5041

IDONEWMG:  EQUATION
id0newmg = id0newmg_10+id0new10

IDONEWMG_10:  EQUATION
id0newmg_10 = 2.3483 * ipmfn287/100 + 0.2026 * dum83
            - 0.1077 * ipmfn287/100*ma8(1abor%cap) - 0.3350 * dum7277
            - 0.1615

IDONEWNM:  EQUATION
id0newnm - id0newcc+id0newfir+id0newgv+id0newmg+id0newsv+id0newtcu+id0newwr

IDONEWRTR:  EQUATION
id0newrt = 4.0865 * ma8(id0yp.1)
         + 5.2511 * positive(id0yp-ma8(id0yp.1)) - 20.3343

IDONEWTCU:  EQUATION
id0newtcu = -58.9345 * iprgu49/100/neettrg - 0.0277 * id0khu
          + 0.1461 * id0newmf[-1] + 0.0660 * id0newwr[-1] + 9.8728
```

```
ID0NEWWR:  EQUATION
id0newwr = id0newwt+id0newrt

ID0NEWWT:  EQUATION
id0newwt = 0.2456 * id0newrt[-1] + 7.3003

ID0NMG:  EQUATION
id0nmg = 4*(id0npt-id0npt.1)-(id0nb-id0nd)/1000

ID0NPT:  EQUATION
id0npt = 0.7335 * id0npt[-1] - 0.0004 * id0nb-id0nd
       - 1094.63 * 1/dumtime**2 + 0.3144

ID0NRLC:  EQUATION
id0nrlc = 1-(id0new/(id0npt*1000)*(npt18_64/nptm))-.00176351*(dumtime-109)

ID0NRU:  EQUATION
log((id0nru-2.7882)/(9.5094-id0nru))
        = - 19.7629 * log(id0neh/id0npt)
        + 9.6260 * log(((nlc+nlc.1+nlc.2+nlc.3+nlc.4+nlc.5+nlc.6+nlc.7+nlc.8+
                  nlc.9+nlc.10+nlc.11)/(nptm+nptm.1+nptm.2+nptm.3+nptm.4+nptm.5
                  +nptm.6+nptm.7+nptm.8+nptm.9+nptm.10+nptm.11))/12)
        - 0.5490 * dumsa01 - 0.3363 * dumsa02 - 0.2455 * dumsa03
        - 0.4769 * dum721734 + 0.5834 * dum751773
        - 1.0315 * du7m804814 _ 1.6355 * dum701831 + 150.035

ID0WBB$:  EQUATION
id0wbb$ = id0wbbmf$+id0wbboth$+id0wbbcc$+id0wbbf$

ID0WBBCC$:  EQUATION
id0wbbcc$ = (id0wrwcc$*id0newcc)/1000000

ID0WBBF$:  EQUATION
id0wbbf$ = -2107.07 * 1/dumtime**2 - 0.0104 * dum781804
         - 0.0212 * ma8(labor%cap.1)*pw010/1000 + 0.3247

ID0WBBMF$:  EQUATION
id0wbbmf$ = (id0wrwmf$*id0newmf)/1000000

ID0WBBOTH$:  EQUATION
id0wbboth$ = id0wrwoth$*(id0new-id0newcc-id0newmf)/1000000

ID0WRWCC$:  EQUATION
id0wrwcc$ = 2462.40 * id0ahemf + 125.240

ID0WRWMF$:  EQUATION
id0wrwmf$ = 2123.15 * id0ahemf - 77.8946

ID0WRWOTH$:  EQUATION
id0wrwoth$ = 82.7692 * blsicmbn + 1177.17

ID0YDIR$:  EQUATION
id0ydir$ = 1.1834 * (yint$+ydivt$+yrent$)*ma4(id0yp$.1)/ma4(yp$.1)
         - 0.0463

ID0YFC$:  EQUATION
id0yfc$ = 47.0357 * ma4(id0crcrop)/1000000+ma4(id0crlvstk)/1000000
         - 0.0211

ID0YINV&R$:  EQUATION
id0yinv&r$ = - 0.0016 * ibif$ + 0.0803 * pcu/100 + 0.0148

ID0YP:  EQUATION
id0yp = id0yp$/pdce*100

ID0YP$:  EQUATION
id0yp$ = id0wbb$+id0ysup$+id0ydir$+id0yprnf$+id0yprf$+id0ytr$+id0yra$-id0ysi$

ID0YPNF$:  EQUATION
id0ypnf$ = id0yp$-id0yprf$

ID0YPNFPC:  EQUATION
id0ypnfpc = id0ypnf$/(pdce*100)/id0npt

ID0YPRF$:  EQUATION
id0yprf$ = ma4(id0crcrop)/1000+ma4(id0crlvstk)/1000+ma4(id0ytrf$)+ma4(id0yinv&r$)-
           ma4(id0yfc$)-ma4(id0exfp)/1000
```

```
IDOYPRFREAL:  EQUATION
id0yprfreal = id0yprf$-id0yinv&r$

IDOYPRNF$:  EQUATION
id0yprnf$ = 0.0025 * yentb$
          + 0.8867 * (ma2(id0wbb$,1)+ma4(id0yprf$,1))/100 + 0.0328

IDOYPTXB:  EQUATION
id0yptxb = (id0wbb$+id0yprnf$+id0ydir$+(id0yprf$-id0yinv&r$))/pdce*100

IDOYRA$:  EQUATION
id0yra$ = - 0.1197 * (id0new/id0new.4)/(neett/neett.4)
        + 0.0030 * dum7278 + 0.0075 * id0wbb$ + 0.1262

IDOYSI$:  EQUATION
id0ysi$/txcstp$ = 0.8290 * id0wbb$/wbd$ + 0.0009

IDOYSUP$:  EQUATION
id0ysup$/supto$ = 0.6272 * id0wbb$/wbd$ + 0.0009

IDOYTR$:  EQUATION
id0ytr$/(trgfp$+trgsp$) = 0.1819 * id0nrlc/nrlc/1000 + 0.4171 * id0npt/nptm + 0.0011

LABOR%CAP:  EQUATION
labor%cap = (blsicmbn*(wbc$/wbd$))/ucke

LABOR%ENG:  EQUATION
labor%eng = (blsicmbn*(wbc$/wbd$))/pw050

NPT16A:  EQUATION
log(npt16a) = 0.9772 * log(npcn16a) + 0.1461

NPT18_64:  EQUATION
log(npt18_64) = 1.0374 * log(npcn16a-npcn65a) - 0.2176

NRLC:  EQUATION
nrlc = 1-(neett/npt18_64)-.00157002*(dumtime-109)

PAYMENT:  EQUATION
payment = (800*hnsm$)/(((1-(1/((1+frmmtone/1200)**360)))/(frmmtone/1200)))
```

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES

IDOAHEMF	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
IDOCRCROP	Cash receipts, crops, not seasonally adjusted
IDOCRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock, not seasonally adjusted
IDOEXFP	Farm production expenses
IDOGIA$	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
IDOHSPR	Housing starts
IDOIPMFDNEC	Industrial production index-other durable manufacturing, Idaho
IDOIPMFNNEC	Industrial production index-other nondurable manufacturing, Idaho
IDOIP26&27	Industrial production index-paper, printing and publishing, Idaho
IDOIP32&34	Industrial production index-stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals, Idaho
IDOIP35&36	Industrial production index-electrical and nonelectrical machinery, Idaho
IDOKHU	Housing stock
IDONB	Number of births
IDOND	Number of deaths
IDONEH	Total employment, household concept, Idaho
IDONEW	Employment on nonagricultural payrolls (total covered employment), Idaho
IDONEWCC	Employment in construction
IDONEWFIR	Employment in finance, insurance and real estate
IDONEWGV	Employment in government
IDONEWGVF	Employment in federal government
IDONEWGVSL	Employment in state and local government
IDONEWGVSL_ED	Employment in state and local government, except education
IDONEWGVSLED	Employment in state and local government, education
IDONEWMF	Employment in manufacturing
IDONEWMFD	Employment in durable manufacturing
IDONEWMFDNEC	Employment in other durable manufacturing
IDONEWMFN	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
IDONEWMFNNEC	Employment in other nondurable manufacturing
IDONEWMG	Employment in mining
IDONEWMG_10	Employment in mining, except metal mining
IDONEWNM	Employment in nonmanufacturing
IDONEWRT	Employment in trade, retail
IDONEWSV	Employment in services
IDONEWTCU	Employment in communications, transportation, and public utilities
IDONEWWR	Employment in trade
IDONEWWT	Employment in trade, wholesale
IDONEW10	Employment in metal mining
IDONEW20	Employment in food processing
IDONEW20_203	Employment in food processing, except canned, cured, and frozen
IDONEW203	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, and frozen
IDONEW24	Employment in lumber and wood products
IDONEW26&27	Employment in paper, printing and publishing
IDONEW28	Employment in chemicals and allied products

ID0NEW32&34	Employment in stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals
ID0NEW35&36	Employment in electrical and nonelectrical machinery
ID0NMG	Net in-migration of persons
ID0NPT	Resident population
ID0RU	Unemployment rate, Idaho
ID0NRLC	Adjusted labor force non-participation rate, Idaho
ID0WBB$	Wage and salary disbursements
ID0WBBCC$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBBF$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBOTH$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, and construction
ID0WRWCC$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0WRWMF$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0WRWOTH$	Average annual wage, except manufacturing, construction, and farm
ID0YDIR$	Dividend, interest and rent income
ID0YFC$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV&R$	Farm inventory value changes and imputed rent and income
ID0YP	Total personal income, 1982 dollars
ID0YP$	Total personal income
ID0YPNF$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 1982 dollars
ID0YPRF$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRFREAL	Farm proprietors' income, net of inventory value adjustments and imputed rent, nominal dollars, Idaho
ID0YPRNF$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 1982 dollars
ID0YRA$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSI$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP$	Other labor income
ID0YTR$	Transfer payments to persons
LABOR%CAP	Labor to capital cost ratio
LABOR%ENG	Labor to energy cost ratio
NRLC	Adjusted labor force non-participation, U.S.
PAYMENT	Average monthly payment for 30 year conventional mortgage on median priced new house

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

BLSICMEN	Index of compensation per hour, nonfarm business sector
CEDA	Personal consumption expenditures, motor vehicles and parts, 1982 dollars
CENC	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing, 1982 dollars
CENF	Personal consumption expenditures, food, 1982 dollars
CENO	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 1982 dollars
CRCCORN	Cash receipts - corn, U.S.
CRCWHEAT	Cash receipts - wheat, U.S.
CRLCTL&CLV	Cash receipts - cattle and calves, U.S.
CRLD	Cash receipts - dairy products, U.S.
CRLHOGS	Cash receipts - hogs, U.S.
DUMTIME	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic events such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant openings or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DUM701831	
DUM721734	
DUM721802	
DUM723732	
DUM7277	
DUM7278	
DUM7279	
DUM751773	
DUM762773	
DUM781804	
DUM79ON	
DUM804814	
DUM82ON	
DUM824ON	
DUM83	
DUM83ON	
DUMSA01	Seasonal dummy for first quarter
DUMSA02	Seasonal dummy for second quarter
DUMSA03	Seasonal dummy for third quarter
FRMMTONE	Conventional commitment mortgage rate - combined lenders
GNP	Gross National Product, 1982 dollars
GVGIA$	Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments
GVPF	Federal government purchases, 1982 Dollars
GVPFO	Federal government purchases, nondefense, 1982 dollars
HNSM$	Median sales prices - new one-family houses sold
IBIF$	Change in business inventories, farm, 1982 dollars
ICPW060	Input cost term for PW080 - chemicals & allied products
IDOYTRF$	Government transfer payments to farmers in Idaho
IPMFN20	Industrial production index - mining except oil and gas
IPMFN287	Industrial production index - foods
IPMFN30	Industrial production index - agricultural chemicals
IPMFD32	Industrial production index - rubber and plastic products

IPMFD333_6&9	Industrial production index - stone, clay, and glass products
IPMFD34	Industrial production index - nonferrous metals
IPMFD35	Industrial production index - nonelectrical machinery
IPMFD36	Industrial production index - fabricated metal products
IPMFD37	Industrial production index - transportation equipment
IPMFD39	Industrial production index - miscellaneous manufactures
IPMG_13	Industrial production index - mining except oil and gas
IPRGU49	Industrial production index - utilities
NEETT	Employment, nonagricultural payrolls, covered
NEETTGVF	Employment in federal government, nonagricultural payrolls
NEETTMFD24	Employment in lumber and wood products, nonagricultural payrolls
NEETTMG	Employment in mining, nonagricultural payrolls
NEETTRG	Employment in regulated industries (TCU), nonagricultural payrolls
NLC	Civilian labor force, U.S.
NPCN16A	Civilian noninstitutional population, 16 & over
NPCN65A	Civilian noninstitutional population, 65 & over
NPTM	Population, total U.S.
NPT16A	Population aged 16 ad older
NPT18_64	Population between 18 and 64 years of age
PCU	Consumer price index, all urban, all items
PDCE	Implicit price deflator - personal consumption
PW	Wholesale (producer) price index
PW010	Wholesale (producer) price index - farm products
PW050	Wholesale (producer) price index - fuels and related products
PW080	Wholesale (producer) price index - lumber and wood products
SUPTO$	Other labor income, U.S.
TRGFP$	Federal transfer payments to persons, U.S.
TRGSP$	State and local transfer payments to persons, U.S.
TXCSIP$	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
UCKE	User cost of capital equipment
USND	Number of deaths, U.S.
WBC$	Compensation of employees
WBD$	Wage and salary disbursements
YDIVT$	Dividends
YENTB$	Nonfarm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments)
YINT$	Personal interest income
YPD$	Disposable income
YPD	Disposable income, 1982 dollars
YP$	Personal income
YRENT$	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment
ZERO	Zero